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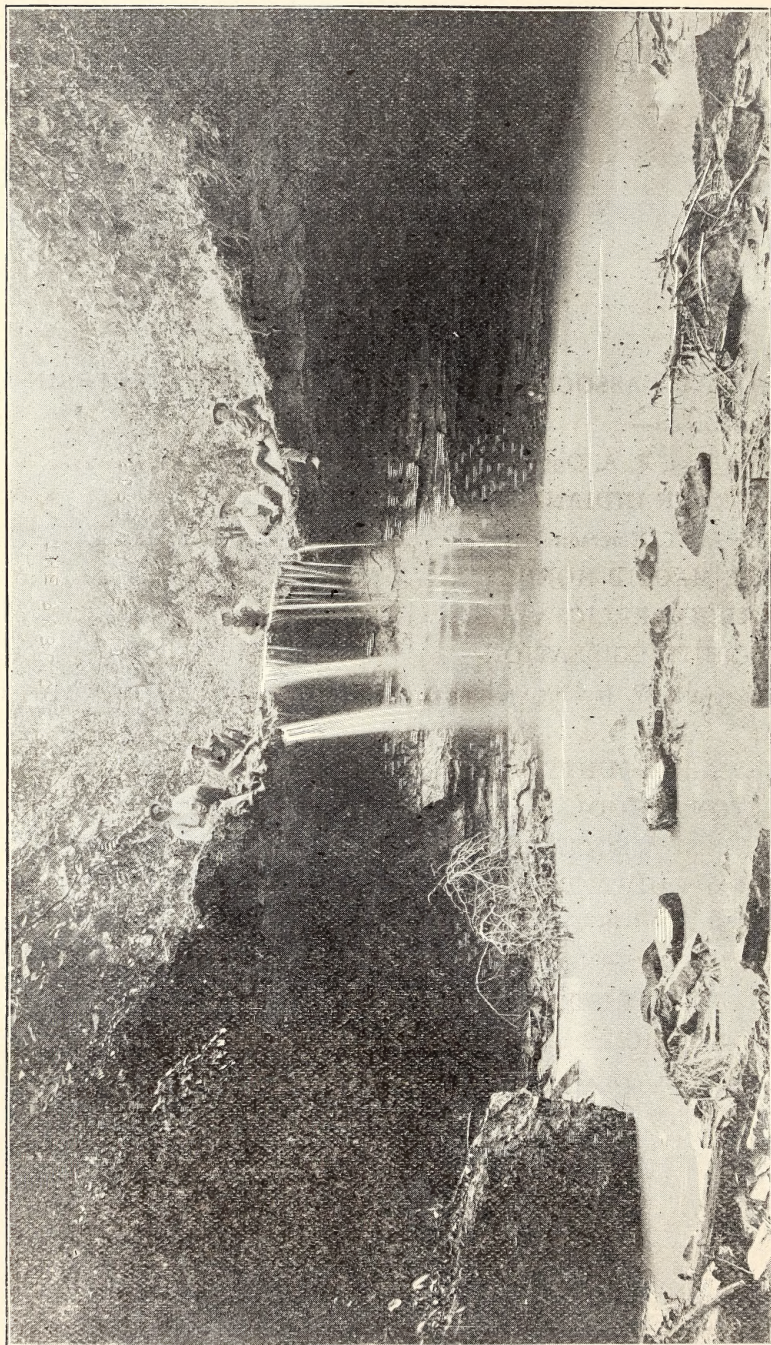
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WATERFALL IN JENNINGS COUNTY.

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THE INDIANIAN.

*Devoted to the welfare, advancement and general
interests of the Hoosier.*

VOLUME III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER, 1898.

NUMBER I

HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CITY AND TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

BY PROF. R. A. OGG.

By request of Mr. Blair I present this history of the Association of City and Town Superintendents for The Indianian. During the year 1889 a controversy which threatened to become serious arose over the distribution of the public school revenues. The County Superintendents and others representing the interests of the country schools held that the method of distributing the State's school revenues in proportion to the enumeration of children of school age discriminated against the country, because the enumeration in cities was not accurately taken. They charged that in some cities the lists were deliberately padded by the enumerators to increase their pay for taking the enumeration. The question assumed such proportions that it became evident that wisdom must be used to prevent an injury to the school interests of the State.

Prompted by a desire to aid in the solution of the vexing problem, at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in 1889, a little body of the city superintendents met together on Dec. 26, to consult and agreed to organize an association of city and town superintendents corresponding to the County Superintendents' Association. Superintendent J. N. Study, of Richmond, presented a plan of organization, which, with sundry modifications, was adopted.

The following officers were then elected: President, L. H. Jones, Indianapolis; Vice President, R. I. Hamilton, Huntington; Secretary, R. A. Ogg, Greencastle; Treasurer, J. T. Merrill, Lafayette; Executive Committee,

J. N. Study, chairman, Richmond; E. H. Butler, Rushville; W. H. Wiley, Terre Haute; P. P. Shultz, Jeffersonville; W. R. Snyder, Muncie; Sheridan Cox, Kokomo.

A second session was held at which a number of other superintendents were present. Work was assigned to various committees, which were to investigate and report at the next meeting. Some of these questions were: Is the school enumeration less honestly taken in the city than in the country? Is there any reason in the nature of things why the ratio of children of school age to the census should differ in the city and country? Are there any reasons why city schools should naturally show a smaller enrollment upon enumeration than the country schools? Relative cost per capita per day in city and country?

On Nov. 20, 1890, the second meeting was held and the reports on the various questions were heard and discussed. It was felt as a result of the investigation that the system of distribution of revenues was not unjust to any interest of either country or city, if honestly administered, and it was agreed that the association should labor to secure amendments to the law as would insure equity.

The question at issue between country and city was given formal consideration at the following meeting of the State Teachers' Association by a discussion of its merits on the one side by the State Superintendent and two County Superintendents, and on the other by three City Superintendents. The result was

a law requiring a rigid system of enumeration, and what threatened to divide the educational forces of the State resulted in bringing them into greater unity and better understanding.

This controversy having been happily settled, the association began its legitimate work of discussing topics of general interest to the city and town schools. At the meeting on Nov. 12, 1891, "Methods of Promotion," "The Uniformity of Commissioned High Schools," "The Euperintendent's Term of Office," etc., were discussed. The records show that for two years the leading questions

est Efficiency of Town and City Schools," by J. W. Carr.

The great "Report of the Committee of Ten," from the National Educational Association had called out a great interest in the question of what should constitute the school curriculum, and on motion of Mr. Ayers, the President, D. W. Thomas, of Elkhart, appointed a committee to prepare "a report on a course of study for the public schools, said report to indicate the principles which should underlie such a course of study, and to contain an outline of the work of the public



GROUP OF CITY AND TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

considered by the association related to examinations, promotions and the uniform text book law. In 1893 a departure was made which has prevailed ever since, viz., that of appointing committees to make certain investigations and do certain work, and report to the following meeting.

Three of these reports were presented and discussed in 1894, viz., "Systems of Promotion," by R. A. Ogg; "School Examinations," by Edward Ayers; "Hindrances to the High-

schools as determined by said principles." The committee was made to consist of R. A. Ogg, chairman; W. R. Snyder, W. H. Sims, W. C. Belmar, W. P. Burris. The time of the meeting in 1895 was largely occupied by the discussion of this report. The course as proposed by the committee was unanimously approved for trial for one year and the committee asked to report at the next meeting such modifications as the experience of the superintendents might suggest. At the meeting in

1896 the committee reported no changes called for, and after discussion the course was adopted without dissent. Superintendent Woody then moved that a committee of forty, eight for each of the five lines of study, grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading and history, be appointed to amplify the work planned by the original committee. These various committees reported in 1897, and after discussion the reports were referred to the chairmen of the various committees with Superintendent Weaver, President of the Association, as chairman, to unify and print the course as thus developed.

At the November meeting of 1898 this final report was adopted. This discussion of course of study running through four years has added largely to the efficiency of superintendents, the discussion bringing out the fundamental principles of education. Coupled with this was a fine address at the meeting in 1897 on "The Principles That Underlie the Formation of a Course of Study, and Which Constitute the Canons of Criticism," by Lewis H. Jones, of Cleveland, O., formerly superintendent of Indianapolis schools, and the first President of the Association.

It is safe to say that the Association of City and Town Superintendents is the most distinctively pedagogical organization of the State, and since its organization has done more than any other to mould the educational sentiment of the State. Its work is rather that of a round table, papers seldom being read, and discussions being as informal as possible. It is not a meeting for pyrotechnics but for discussion by all who choose to participate. It has grown from a small company to an annual gathering of over one hundred from all parts of the State.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

Reports from the various County Associations of Teachers held the last week of November show that they were of more than usual interest. The teachers of Indiana are certainly devoted to their work, and are really enthusiasts in the cause of education. These Associations are of great benefit to the teachers, as it brings them more in harmony with each other, and creates a sort of esprit de corps that otherwise would be wanting. These Associations serve a double purpose in that they not only give an opportunity for an ex-

change of ideas as to methods of teaching, but give to the teachers as a class a more potent influence in shaping legislation in the cause of education.

UNSELFISH LOVE.

It takes great love to stir a human heart
To live beyond the others and apart.
A love that is not shallow, is not small,
Is not for one, or two, but for them all.
Love that can wound love, for its higher need;
Love that can leave love, though the heart
 may bleed;
Love that can lose love, family and friend;
Yet steadfastly live, loving to the end.
A love that asks no answer, that can live
Moved by one burning, deathless force—to
 give.
Love, strength and courage—courage, strength
 and love:
The heroes of all time are built thereof.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

LIFE AND DEATH.

In the highlands, in the country places,
Where the old plain men have rosy faces,
And the young fair maidens
Quiet eyes;
Where essential silence cheers and blesses,
And forever in the hill recesses
Her more lovely music
Broods and dies.

O to mount again where erst I haunted;
Where the old red hills are bird-enchanted,
And the low green meadows
Bright with sward;
And when even dies, the million tinted,
And the night has come, and planets glinted,
Lo, the valley hollow
Lamp-bestarred!

O to dream, O to wake and wander
There, and with delight to take and render,
Through the trance of silence,
Quiet breath;
Lo! for there among the flowers and grasses,
Only the mightier movement sounds and
 passes;
Only winds and rivers,
Life and death.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

SLAVERY IN INDIANA—SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

By W. T. Emmerson.

1. Did slavery ever exist in Indiana, and if it did, when was it extinguished?

In reply to the above question, I shall make answer that slavery did exist within the Territory of what is now Indiana, but no date can be fixed as to its final extinguishment. Slaves were held as property in this (Gibson) county, and conveyed by deed and will. They were held by persons living in this county and taxed in other States. The following "bill of sale," Record A, page 4, having all the conditions of a warranty will, show how they were transferred:

"Know all men by these presents that I, John Goodwyn, of the county of Gibson, and Indiana Territory, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and seventy-one dollars, to me in hand paid at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof I, the said John Goodwyn, do hereby acknowledge, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell, unto Benjamin Scales, his executors, administrators, or assigns, a certain negro woman (Sinah), aged about seventeen years, to have and hold the said negro woman (Sinah) above bargained, sold or mentioned, or intended so to be, to the said Benjamin Scales, his heirs, creditors, administrators or assigns forever, and I, the said John Goodwyn, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, unto the said Benjamin Scales, his heirs, etc., shall, will and do warrant and forever defend against the claim or claims of any and every other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20th day of October, 1813.

"[Seal.] JOHN GOODWYN.

"Recorded 20th October, 1813.

"Robert M. Evans, Recorder."

About the time and before the admission of Indiana as a State into the Union, the owners of slaves began to take them out of the State and sell them into slave States, and to avoid legal complications instruments like the following were recorded:

"Indiana Territory, Gibson County:

"Be it remembered that on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, before me, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Gibson, and Territory aforesaid, personally came and appeared Matthew, a person of color, the property of James Lyon, of, said county.....of his own voluntary will and accord freely consented and particularly requested that the said James Lyon might be permitted to remove him, the said Matthew, out of this Territory into any State or Territory of the United States..... and that he was cheerfully willing to serve James Lyon..... as a slave for life, in any State or Territory of the United States.....

to which the said James Lyon.....may choose to remove him, and desires the same may be recorded as such.

"[Seal.] JOHN BRASELTON, J. P.

"JAMES MATTHEW.

"His
"MATTHEW X
Mark."

Of course Matthew had little idea of what all this instrument meant. Many slaves were held long after the State was admitted into the Union. They were usually held as indentured slaves, as the following will illustrate, taken from Record A, page 76:

"This indenture made this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, between John, a mulatto man of full age, now of the county of Gibson.....on the one part, and Robert M. Evans, of the second part.....witnesseth that the said John, the mulatto.....for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars to him in hand paid, hath put, placed and bound himself as an indentured servant for the full term of thirty years, to be completed and ended, during all which said term of thirty years he shall, will and truly serve, their secrets keep, their lawful command gladly do and obey.

Signed.

"[Seal.] JOHN X
"Mark.

"[Seal.] ROBERT M. EVANS."

In addition to the manner of the disposing of slaves as pointed above, many were kidnapped and hurried over the border, never to return. There are one or two cases on record where owners of slaves in Georgia and Tennessee sent their slaves to this county and set them free. A number of cases might be cited in this county where owners set their slaves free by will. It may seem strange at this day how slaves could be held here in the face of Article VI of the Ordinance of 1787, as pertaining to the Northwest Territory. It should be remembered that in the Cession Act of 1783, by which Virginia surrendered her sovereignty over the Northwest Territory, she reserved all the rights and privileges to the citizens of Vincennes (which meant the entire Wabash valley) that were enjoyed by the citizens of Virginia. It seemed particularly desirable to protect the French settlers in their property rights. Nor were the Ordinance of 1787, or the Constitution of Indiana, passed without a struggle. The question of slavery was an important factor in the discussion of these instruments. To Mr. Jennings, perhaps, more credit is due for the abolition of slavery in Indiana than to any other one man. "A Citizen of Gibson" wrote the Western Sun favoring slavery, and "Another Citizen of Gibson" wrote the same paper opposing it. David Rabb and Alexander Devin, delegates to the convention to form a constitution, favored slavery. The census of 1820

gives 190 slaves in Indiana, thirty of whom were in Gibson county. Even as late as 1840, Indiana is credited with three slaves. The decisions of the courts on the question of slavery were not uniform, and was not finally settled till 1833. Generally the French settlers were allowed to hold their slaves. Dunn gives the following amusing argument by a member of the Illinois Legislature who opposed this doctrine:

"I will show that air proposition is unconstitutional, illegal and forinst the compact. Don't every one know, or leastwise had ought to know, that the Congress that sot at Post Vinsan garnisheed to the old French inhabitants the right to hold their niggers, and hain't I got as much rights as any Frenchman in this State? Answer me that, sir."

The question may be asked in face of the Ordinances, the Constitution of Indiana and the decisions of the courts, why did slavery still exist in Indiana? The answer is the ignorance of the slave and the indifference of the people.

Princeton, Ind., Dec. 1.

A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL.

Clinton, in Vermillion County, has a very bright little girl in the person of Maggie Horney. She is an elocutionist of rare prom-

she wins all hearts. She is studying elocution and if she keeps her health will yet be heard from and will add new luster to the name of Indiana. The *Indianian* presents a picture of this pretty little elocutionist.

One of the great institutions of this State is the Teachers' Association, yet strange to say in all the fifty years of its existence there has been no provision made to keep an authentic record of its proceedings, and publishing the same for the information of the public. The State Board of Agriculture, and the State Horticultural Society have provision made for the publication of their proceedings, and all papers read before their meetings, but nothing of the kind has been done for the Teachers' Association, and yet their annual meetings are of the greatest importance.

This may have come from carelessness on the part of the members of the association or from the neglect of the Legislature, but it should be remedied at once. Let the association present this matter to the Legislature at its coming session.

It is well for our school children to celebrate Indiana Day—December 11—but the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express makes an excellent suggestion when it says Indiana school children should celebrate July 13, as it was on that day the Ordinance of 1787 was enacted, which laid the foundation of our school system. For years our schools have been having their Longfellow Days, their Whittier Days, their Lowell Days, and in some instances their Walter Scott Days. It would be well if they would now turn and remember some of our distinguished Indianians. It is our local history that is of the most importance to us. Let us have a Tipton Day, a Jennings Day, a Whitcomb Day, a Morton Day, a Hendricks Day, a Kirkwood Day, a Maclure Day, a Pioneer Day. Let our children know more of those who have made Indiana great; let them study their character and their lives.

The Yellow River, in China, has changed its channel four times in the past 1,000 years, and the point at which it empties into the sea has from time to time moved up and down the coast a distance of 300 miles. Its floods have drowned over 10,000,000 persons during the past three centuries, and the destruction of property has been proportionate.



ise and has attracted attention, not only in the town of her home, but among the people of the county. She is only ten years old, but with a voice of flexibility and graceful action

A HOME OF RELICS.

Just without the corporate limits of the city of Thorntown, this state, and within the confines of the old Thorntown Indian Reservation, high up on a beautiful grassy knoll, shaded by a few ancient cedars, is the burial-grounds of the once great Rock River tribe of Indians.

When they finally left for the west they exacted from the then most prominent pioneer—Kenworthy—a promise to hold forever as sacred the burial-ground of their departed heroes. The title to the spot still rests in the family, but true to the promise exacted, they refrain from even turning the sod of that revered spot.

But with the advent of the gravel road, a part of the grounds were taken, and in the cutting of the hill which followed, many an implement was exposed, and soon all the homes around contained at least a few of the relics. However, by far the greater portion of the "treasure" was obtained by C. E. Tribbet, who made it the nucleus of a no inconsiderable collection, now embracing Mound-builders, Cliffdwellers, Indian and war relics.

A visit to the home of Mr. Tribbet reveals the remains of several civilizations, from long before the days of the red man to that of today.

In examining this collection, the first and perhaps most curious objects noticed are the bowls taken from mounds mainly in Arkansas, Missouri and Ohio. These bowls or water-jars are of the most ancient pattern, showing the probable origin of the clay vessel; as around a basket-jar was pasted mud to prevent its burning, which caked and being separated from the basket, proved a superior vessel in itself. Next we see the coiled-strand vessel, made by coiling ropes of clay into the desired shape, and burning. Others have effigies of curious animals serving the double purpose of spout and handle; those from Missouri showing distinct traces of sea-shells in their formation. Among these are many varieties.

The immense collection of relics of the stone age comprises a number of axes weighing from 8 ounces to 12 pounds; quite a few cupstones and mortars, with pestals, both bell and roller shape; a full hundred "celts," or skindressers about nine inches long, not

grooved and finely finished. A fine stone pipe, with a human face on the bowl, together with a well-preserved and most curiously shaped human skull, were taken from a grave near Lebanon.

The ceremonial pieces are mainly of slate, a few, however, being of the hardest stone. They comprise tubes, pipes, banner stones, maces or axes, supposed to have been used for sacrificial purposes; council pipes, showing scalp-lock; effigy pipes, and others. These represent the totems—turtle, duck, frog and bear, and were gathered principally from Boone and Montgomery counties. All these are strictly prehistoric, and not modern in any sense. They occupy the principal part of Mr. Tribbet's collection, of which he is justly proud, as his gathering of stoneware has no equal in the State in point of size and variety.

Stone and flint instruments are there in abundance and in every stage of manufacture, showing conclusively, thinks, Mr. Tribbet, that the process was not one of chipping by a sudden stroke, but by steady pressure with a specially prepared bone tool.

Three cases and the floors beneath are required for his flint implements, of which he possesses endless variety. Prominent among these is a "cache" of peculiar blue flint instruments taken from the burial-ground. There were found 75 pieces $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches, use unknown. Two large spades were found at the same time, besides drills enough to supply a small tribe.

Among the arrow-heads of which Mr. Tribbet prides himself, are to be found some very fine war points, triangular and exceeding sharp. These remain in the wound to rankle when the shaft is withdrawn. Other heads are larger, having serrated edges, and are either beveled, rotary or plain. The two former give to the arrow a revolving motion, securing greater accuracy than the plain. Probably the finest appearing points are those of semi-precious stones—agate, onyx, volcanic glass and such. These are very small, are styled bird-points, and are of fine workmanship.

Another part of Mr. Tribbet's home is given entirely to objects of a later period, from those showing the first influence of the French trader to the present time. It holds a combined war club and pipe (original handle) from the field of Tippecanoe; a knife,

pipe-tomahawk, and a "quirt" or whip, all gathered from the field where Custer fell; a flintlock pistol from the field of the battle of Monmouth; flint and match locks of '76 and Black Hawk wars; a navy cutlass, relic of the war of 1812; bombshell from Antietam; a silver buckle used in Wilder's brigade; and many mementoes of our late war, including ammunition from the Maine.

Although devoted to collecting Mr. Tribbet is quite a nimrod, having hunted in thirty States and Territories. The winter of '82-3 he spent in the Cascades and a caller at his home sees the results of the trip in the many skins, heads, antlers, etc., that adorn the places.

Mr. Tribbet began his collection in 1866, and still adds to it as occasion offers.

TOWNSHIP LEGISLATION.

Editor Indianian:

If you will allow me space in *The Indianian* I will make some suggestions for what I consider needed legislation on laws affecting Township Trustees.

First.—Our ditch laws it seems to me are the worst laws that Trustees have to contend with. I have reference to the allotment system, by which ditches are now kept cleaned out by Trustees. I would venture to say that there is not another business that the Trustees have to contend with that gives them half the bother and worry as do the superintending of the cleaning of ditches under the present allotment system.

Admitting that what I have said is true, the question comes up, What will we do about it? As Trustees we can't do anything, so far as changing the law is concerned, and we can only worry along and have them cleaned out the best we can under the present law until such time as we can convince the Legislature that our grievances are real and the changes we ask for are of public utility. I don't think it is necessary to elaborate on the bad features of the present system, as I believe that every Trustee in the State that has ditches to clean would welcome most any change, rather than keep the one we have. The changes that I would suggest in our ditch laws would cover about the following points:

1. I would make it mandatory on the Trustee to let the contract for cleaning ditches to the lowest responsible bidder, such bidder to give bond and security for the performance

of said work in a specified time and in accordance with such specifications as the Trustee may furnish; provided such specifications don't exceed the original specifications as to the width and depth of such ditch. The Trustee should be compelled to advertise such ditch letting, either by publishing in some newspaper or by posting notices in his township.

2. The Trustee should have the power to employ any competent surveyor to take levels and make specifications for any ditch he may have to clean out, and should be allowed to hire them as cheap as he could get them, and pay them out of the township or road funds for such work.

3. To provide for the paying of contractor for doing such work the Trustee should be compelled immediately after the letting of such contracts to make out a list showing what each piece of land that is benefited by such work should be assessed; provided, that such assessment shall be made in proportion to the number of lineal feet that such piece of land is assessed to keep in repair in the allotment as they now stand on such ditch.

4. When such list is completed the Trustee should hold it, say, till the second Monday in October, and during that time any persons so assessed might pay to the Trustee their assessment and be receipted for same, and after the second Monday in October the Trustee should file the list with the County Auditor, and let the whole tax be due at November installment of taxes, and all amounts not paid to Trustee by the second Monday in October or to the County Treasurer by the first Monday in November shall be carried over as other delinquent taxes and collected as same.

5. The Trustee should not be allowed to bind the township by contract to pay for such work only so far as the particular assessment on such land is concerned, and no contract should be made by any Trustee that would compel him or the township to pay any money for such work only such as are paid in by reason of such assessment.

After careful study and lots of experience I believe the above suggestions cover the essential changes that should be made in our ditch laws.

Now, if the Trustees will take this matter up and appoint a committee to draft a law in

accordance with the above ideas and have it acted on at our next meeting of the State Association of Trustees, and present it to the Legislature as the sentiment of the Trustees of the State, we can have the relief we ask for.

I would have something on the road question, but my article is longer now than I had intended it to be. However, I will say this, that I am squarely opposed to our present system of working out time on the public roads, as it is now done. The law for calling out the able bodied men to work on the public highways was all right among the early settlers, when all the men were called out with axes to cut out new roads and make fills by cutting timbers and making what they called corduroy roads, but now conditions have changed, and when the ground is in any shape to make grades on the roads, the farmers are busy with their crops and the result is the Supervisor can't get them out without more trouble than their work is worth.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. JENKINS.

McGrawsville, Nov. 25.

A SCHOOL SONG.

When Bird Day came around the children of the school at Montgomery, Ind., concluded to celebrate it by preparing an original song. We give it to our readers just as it was sung by the school.

OUR BIRD DAY SONG.

Air—"On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away."

I.

We have met today to celebrate our Bird Day,
And protect the songsters of the glade and glen;

We will each one try to learn more of their habits,

And will guard them from attacks by wicked men.

We abhor the practice that naughty boys have
Of robbing nests and killing birds, like cats;
We scorn the fashion rife among some ladies
Of using birds for trimming on their hats.

Chorus.

There's the meadow lark, the bobolink, the
cow bird

There's the blackbird, kingbird, robin,
thrush and wren;

There's the goldfinch, peewee, chickadee and
redbird—

Let them sing in the forest, field and fen.

II.

In every movement advocating justice

We will try to occupy the foremost ranks,
Though some may say our notions are pe-
dantic

And label us a band of petty cranks.

But, O! where are the song birds of our forests,

And why are field and wood so death-like
still?

'Tis caused by so much wanton, vile destruc-
tion,

Which is now and evermore against our
will.

Chorus.

III

We know that birds sometimes annoy the
farmer

By foraging among his fruit and grain,
But we think, by systematic observation,

He'll decide that these to him are truly gain.
For think how many countless million insects,
Of beetles, bugs and worms the birds de-
stroy!

Compared to these the fruit is merely dessert,
And to furnish that should be his greatest
joy.

Chorus.

J. S. WESTHAFFER.

Montgomery, Ind., Oct. 28, 1898.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We present to our readers this month a beautiful picture of one of Indiana's beauties of natural scenery—a waterfall in Jennings County—as a frontispiece. We also give a group showing the Delaware County School Board and another showing the Association of City and Town School Superintendents, taken at their recent meeting in Indianapolis. We can take pride in the excellencies of the illustrations we give from month to month.

Pardon us, but if you have not already sent in your subscription—thanks—we knew you would—No apologies necessary—In return you have our dead ripe appreciation.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Our cut shows the county Board of Education of Delaware county, Indiana, without the town and city representatives. They are men who are earnest in their work, and eager to promote the welfare of their respective townships in school and other township affairs. They have at heart the welfare of the people they serve. Whatever will promote the common good they will not hesitate to do. They are favorably impressed with the plan of abandoning small district schools and combining them with other schools, to increase

gatory line. The sentiment of all is toward higher education and greater usefulness.

A FLAG CATHIECHISM.

Of how many stripes does the flag consist? Thirteen.

Of how many stars? Forty-five.

What do the thirteen stripes signify? The thirteen original colonies.

What do the forty-five stars signify? The forty-five states now comprising the union.

What are the colors of the flag? Red, white and blue.



DELAWARE COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD.

the efficiency and to economize. Some of them may find it possible to do this during next year. They understand that they are looked upon as leaders of public opinion rather than followers in the wake of public thought. They pay their teachers as good salaries as they can. The average wages in the best paying townships is \$2.60. There is no tendency to lower the wages; rather a tendency to demand greater preparation on the part of the teacher at the same wages. High schools have been established within every township save one. This one has a high school within easy reach just over its bound-

What does the white signify? Truth and purity.

What does the blue signify? Fidelity and loyalty.

What does the red signify? Defiance to all enemies of the United States.

What are our duties to the flag? To honor and revere it in time of peace and to defend it with our lives in time of war.

Modern Russian novelists incline to the short story far more than to longer works of fiction. Even these frequently terminate in a sketchy and unsatisfactory manner.

A GREAT SCHOOL.

The people of Laketon, Wabash County, may well point with pride to their schools. More than a year ago, through the leadership of Prof. Charles S. Kerr, the pupils took up the study of local history of Laketon. Several papers were prepared by the students and some of them have been printed in the manual of the schools. They are valuable contributions to the local history, and the Professor may congratulate himself on the result of his efforts to stimulate this important study. Below is a letter received from him, which tells its own story:

Laketon, Ind., Dec. 3, 1898.

B. L. Blair Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sirs—Professor Henry, State Librarian, has requested me to write an account of what I have done in the last two years in this township, Pleasant, Wabash County, in working up local interest in its history, etc. I am principal of the township high school, located at Laketon, and am a graduate of State Normal, '94, and of State University, '96. I send you a copy of our school manual, which I put out last year. It is the first of its kind in the State, so far as I have been able to find out. It does for a township system of schools what the town manuals have been doing for the town schools. My plan is to have the schools of the township work up the history of the township and publish in the manual from year to year.

Would you like to have an article on what I have done and my plans? Yours truly,

CHARLES S. KERR.

P. S.—I was one of the first to order your history for our reference table in the high school. It is constantly used.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1898.

The Indianian, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sirs—I heartily indorse what Superintendent Geeting says about your effort to promote the interest in Indiana history. The outline in the November number of *The Indianian* is especially adapted to the study of local and general history of the State, and the organization of history clubs should be encouraged in every school district in the county.

W. F. LANDIS,
County Superintendent.

September 20, 1898.

The B. L. Blair Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—I have been glad to learn the details of your plan for interesting the people of the State, and especially the children of the common schools, in the study of Indiana history. I can not imagine a scheme better calculated to increase the general study of the history and institutions of our States; and it is impossible to overestimate the public good of such study. The interest of the school children will be whetted into zeal by competition in answering your monthly list of questions; parents in turn will become interested and the result must inevitably add greatly to the advancement of the Commonwealth. Very truly yours,

GEORGE CHAMBERS CALVERT.

THE TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Trustees' Association will be held at Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, on December 27 and 28. Masonic Temple is now one of the handsomest and most commodious halls in the city. The important questions before the Association and discussions that are going on in regard to new legislation on township business make this by far the most important session of the Association that has ever been held, and every Trustee should be present. The following program has been arranged:

Tuesday, December 27—9:30 a. m., welcoming address by Hon. Thomas Taggart; response by B. F. Johnson: "An Ideal Teacher," Mrs. Emma Mont McRea; discussion.

2 p. m.—"Our Common Schools—Their Relation to Colleges and Universities," by Prof. C. H. Hall; general discussion; miscellaneous business.

Wednesday, December 28—9:30 a. m., "Good Roads and High Land Tax vs. Poor Roads and Low Land Tax, and Their Relation to the Concentration of Schools," by Gov. James A. Mount; discussion.

2 p. m.—"Township System of Caring for the Poor," by C. S. Grout; discussion; election of officers.

Spain has greater mineral resources than any other country in Europe, including iron, copper, zinc, silver, antimony, quicksilver, lead and gypsum.

Teachers—Please cut out these coupons and give to your pupils.

HISTORY QUESTIONS.

1. When and how did the possession of the Northwest Territory pass from the French to the British?
 2. Where was the treaty made?
 3. Who was King of France at the time and who King of England?
 4. When did the British take possession?
 5. What posts did they occupy in Indiana?
 6. When did they lose possession of those posts, and how?
 7. When did the British lose possession of the whole Territory, and how?
 8. To whom did the possession pass?
 9. How was the first civil government established?
 10. Who was Benjamin Parke?
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Many school superintendents have recommended that the teachers organize their schools into a History Class, and devote a part of one day each month to the discussion of the History Questions.

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THE SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

A study of the history of science reveals the fact that the growth of man's interest, as exhibited in his selection of studies, has been from the most remote world toward himself. The development of our sciences is sufficient evidence of this fact. Man began by the study of astronomy the most remotely related, and so far has finished with sociology—that science most closely related to his every day living. Not unlike this has been our study of history. We began by studying that particular history most remotely related to the student and have progressed almost constantly toward that phase of history which is most directly a part of his own individual life and much of which has been enacted within his own time and his own locality. There is nothing but good in a proper study of any history, but our students have been too long led to believe that history has been produced only in foreign countries or in times long past, and the best remedy for such a misconception is to bring our schools and our clubs—the two modern methods of studentship—to an active appreciation of the fact that every community is making history as real and in many respects as valuable as any history anywhere or of any time. Our people in this comparatively new country have not yet appreciated the value of local history and of records made "upon the spot." This is especially true in these Central States, where so much time and effort have been consumed in the merely physical aspects of life. Especially have few people of Indiana yet realized the historic value of apparently commonplace occurrences and we must learn it soon and begin to preserve what we have of historic value or we shall soon have passed the point beyond which it will be impossible for us to collect much of our early history, which is vastly significant. In fact, much is already beyond the power of the student or collector.

In Germany and England and in some of our own Eastern States almost every community has its club of local students and collectors and we have already seen how valuable such work is to those people and ours may be the more valuable if we begin correspondingly earlier to collect and preserve our own records. If our clubs and schools should begin

now to collect and preserve all facts of local and general interest within a single generation a degree of intelligence and interest would prevail in our State that is now beyond our highest anticipations.

When we shall secure such a library system as shall place a good library in each township in the State, as will doubtless soon be true, then we shall have so many depositories of such local history as will render its perfect preservation not only a possibility but a local pride.

Following is appended an outline for the study of local history which, it is believed, will serve as a guide at least to any locality for the study of its history. No one point in the outline will be of value to every locality, but enough may be selected to serve any particular unit of study.

Outline for the Study of History for the use of Clubs and Schools—Unit of Study: County, Town or Township. Prepared by Prof. W. E. Henry State Librarian.

I. Conditions which made it desirable as a home, hence led to its settlement.

1. Geography of the surface; timber, prairie, streams, lakes, hills.

2. Nature of the soil; its formation and adaptability for cultivation.

3. Chief sources of wealth when settled.

4. Productions of place or immediate surroundings.

5. Kind and relative amount of labor required to bring it to its present condition.

II. By whom settled.

1. Nationality; by birth, by parentage.

2. From what place directly did the settlers come, if many of them came from one place.

3. Particular incentive which led them to this place.

4. From what condition of life and from what occupations did they come.

5. What prominent characteristics have the people retained up to the present time, if any?

6. Biographical sketches of characteristic early settlers.

III. Map of the Unit of Study.

1. If town, show all details, such as location of prominent buildings, especially of the earlier buildings, and the location of the residences of prominent citizens from the earliest settlement.

2. If county or township, show location of

all towns and villages, especially the early ones, which may be now in decay.

3. Show early natural drainage and present artificial drainage, if it has been changed by the agency of man.

IV. Cenieteries.

1. When and where located from the earliest history down to the present. It will be found desirable to copy the early inscriptions where the stones bearing them are not properly looked after. Later these will become valuable local history.

2. Look up early records, for in some instances records may yet be found of early burials not recorded on stones.

V. Transportation and Communication.

i. History in narrative form of each of the following:

- (a) Canals.
- (b) Noted wagon roads.
- (c) Early mail routes.
- (d) Railroads.
- (e) Telegraph.
- (f) Telephone.

2. Chief lines of goods shipped to and from this center.

3. Chief points of shipment, both to and from.

4. Is the Unit of Study on any great line of travel between two or more prominent points?

VI. Material Progress of the Unit of Study.

1. Early industries carried on by individuals or by organized companies.

2. Have the primitive industries developed into the present chief industries or have the industrial lines changed?

3. If the lines have changed assign reason.

VII. Educational Institutions.

1. Schools.

(a) When, where and by whom were the earliest located?

(b) Sketches of prominent teachers and students.

(c) Prominent schools since organized, not now existing.

(d) Present schools and teachers.

2. Libraries and museums, if any.

(a) When and where established.

(b) How sustained.

(c) Prominence reached.

(d) When in greatest prominence.

(e) Does the same still continue.

(f) What are the present conditions?

(g) What is the sentiment of the community with regard to?

3. Clubs.

(a) Narrate history of all so far formed.

(b) Present conditions and leading members in.

4. Newspapers.

(a) History of each from the first.

(b) Sketches of prominent men and women connected with.

VIII. Literary History.

1. Biographical sketches of prominent

writers, and especially of those who have written for publication in other than the local papers.

2. Give name, date and place of publication of each book, pamphlet, magazine article or series of articles upon an important subject in local papers.

IX. Churches.

1. When and where was each organized?

2. Give names of charter members.

3. Sketches of most noted pastors or a complete list if possible.

4. Sketches of the leading workers from the first.

5. Present conditions.

X. Charitable, Penal and Correctional Institutions.

1. Homes for the destitute dependent and defective.

2. Reformatories.

3. Jails and penitentiaries.

XI. Courts.

1. History of the organization of.

2. Noted judges and attorneys, sketches of.

3. Complete list of court officials from the first.

XII. War History (each war participated in treated separately).

1. List of enlistments.

2. List of killed in battle or dying from wounds.

3. List of deaths in the army from other causes.

4. List and location of members still living.

5. Biographical sketches of noted soldiers.

XIII. Professional Life, Sketches of.

1. Legal profession.

2. Medical profession.

3. Educational.

4. Ministerial.

XIV. Local Government.

1. When organized.

2. What departments were first organized?

3. What departments added since, if any?

4. Make list as complete as possible of officers serving in each department since the organization.

XV. Genealogy of the Older Families.

1. Ancestry of early settlers as far as can be traced.

2. A full record of each branch and each member of the family since settlement in this locality.

(a) Births.

(b) Marriages.

(c) To whom married.

(d) Deaths.

Note.—This material must be collected from church, court and cemetery records and supplemented from the memories of the older, more intelligent and more trustworthy citizens.

INDIANA'S GOVERNORS.

When They Died and Where They Are Buried.

Indiana as a State has paid too little attention to those who have served her as Chief Magistrates of the commonwealth. Over two of them she has erected small monuments, and the people have honored two others by erecting statues to them in Indianapolis, but to the graves of the others no attention has been paid by State or people.

William Henry Harrison, the first Governor of the Territory, deserves much from Indiana. By his skill as a soldier and negotiator, he saved the pioneers from Indian depredations, and won one of the only two great victories on land of American soldiers over the British during the last war with Great Britain. He was afterward elected President of the United States, and died in Washington while in the discharge of the duties of that great office, on April 4, 1841, and is buried at North Bend, Ohio, just over the Indiana line.

Thomas Posey, his successor as Governor of the Territory, served the people well. He died at Shawneetown, Ill., March 19, 1818, and is buried at that place.

Jonathan Jennings was the first Governor of the State, and to him Indiana owes more than to almost anyone else in those early days. It was Jonathan Jennings who took the lead in the opposition to slavery, and by his eloquence made Indiana free territory. He served three terms as delegate to Congress, two terms as Governor of Indiana, and then again three terms as a member of Congress from the new State. He died July 26, 1834, and is buried at Charlestown, Clark county. A few years ago the State erected over his remains a small monument.

Governor Jennings having been elected to Congress before the expiration of his term as Governor, he was succeeded by Ratliff Boon, Lieutenant Governor. Governor Boon died at Louisiana, Missouri, November 20, 1844, and is buried at that place.

William Hendricks, second Governor of the State was another noble son of Indiana. He served the State three terms as member of Congress, being the first member from the State. In 1822 he was elected Governor, and a short time before the expiration of his term was chosen United States Senator, and served

as such two terms. He died at Madison, May 16, 1850, and is buried at that place.

James Brown Ray succeeded Mr. Hendricks, acting as Governor until the expiration of the term, and then was twice elected Governor. He was a man of brilliant parts, and was the first to agitate the system of internal improvements consisting of canals, railroads and turnpikes. He died of cholera at Cincinnati, August 4, 1848, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery at that place.

Noah Noble served as Governor from 1831 to 1837. It was during his administration the State entered upon its great system of public improvements. He died at Indianapolis, February 8, 1844. He was first buried at Springlawn Cemetery, but a few years ago his body was disinterred and reburied in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

David Wallace was one among the great men of the early history of the State. He served as Governor from 1837 to 1840. In 1841 he was elected to Congress. There, while a member of the committee, he gave the deciding vote in favor of an appropriation to test the invention of the telegraph. This caused his defeat for re-election. He died September 4, 1859, and is buried at Indianapolis.

Samuel Bigger served as Governor from 1840 to 1843. He was defeated for re-election, it has been said by the Methodist Church, because of his refusal to give the church a place in the Bloomington University. He died at Fort Wayne, in 1845, and is buried there.

James Whitcomb was elected Governor in 1843 and again in 1846. He had previously filled the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, first by appointment of President Jackson, and then by President Van Buren. While Governor he was mainly instrumental in securing a settlement between the State and its European creditors. Before the expiration of his second term as Governor he was elected to the United States Senate, and died while Senator, at New York, October 4, 1852. His remains were taken to Indianapolis, where they were buried. The State erected a monument over his grave and afterward placed his statue on Monument Place.

When Governor Whitcomb was elected Senator he resigned his office and was succeeded by Paris C. Dunning, Lieutenant Gov-

ernor. Mr. Dunning died at Bloomington May 10, 1884, and is buried at that place.

Joseph A. Wright had a more varied political history than any of the other Indiana Governors. He served in Congress from 1843 to 1845. In 1849 he became Governor, and was re-elected in 1852 under the new constitution which made the Governor's term four years. He thus served seven years. He was appointed Minister to Berlin by President Buchanan. When Senator Bright was expelled in 1861 Mr. Wright was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Morton, although they were of different political faith. He served until 1863, when the Legislature elected David Turpie for the remaining forty days. President Johnson appointed him to his former post as Minister to Berlin, and he died in that city March 11, 1867. His remains were brought to New York, and there buried.

Ashbel Parsons Willard was one of the most brilliant men the State has produced. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and in 1856 was elevated to the Chief Magistracy. He died at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 4, 1860, only a short time before the expiration of his term. He is buried at New Albany.

On the death of Governor Willard, Abram A. Hammond, Lieutenant Governor, became acting Governor, and served until January, 1861. He died at Denver, Colorado, August 27, 1874, and is buried at Indianapolis.

Henry Smith Lane only served four days as Governor. He had long been known as the "silver-tongued orator." He served in Congress from 1840 to 1844. In 1860 he was elected Governor, and a few days afterward was chosen United States Senator, where he served until 1867. He died June 19, 1881, at Crawfordsville, and is buried there.

Oliver Perry Morton succeeded Mr. Lane as Governor, and became the great war Governor of the State. In 1867 he was elected to the Senate, and served there until his death, November 1, 1877. He is buried in Indianapolis.

On the election of Mr. Morton to the Senate Conrad Baker became Governor. He served the remainder of the term and in 1868 was elected to that office. He died in Indianapolis, April 28, 1885, and is buried in that city.

Thomas A. Hendricks was one of the most

distinguished men of the State and nation. He served in Congress from 1851 to 1855, and was afterward Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. In 1860 he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor but was defeated. He was again nominated and defeated in 1868, but in 1872 was successfully elected. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving a full term. In 1868 he came very near receiving the nomination for President. In 1876 he was again a candidate for that high office, and was nominated for Vice President, but was defeated. In 1884 he was again nominated for Vice President and was elected. He died at Indianapolis during his term of office, November 25, 1885, and is buried at Indianapolis.

James D. Williams was elected Governor in 1876, after having served many years in the State Legislature and one term in Congress. He died November 20, 1880. He is buried at Wheatland, Knox county.

Isaac P. Gray succeeded to the Governorship on the death of Governor Williams. He served until January, 1881. In 1884 he was elected to that office and served until 1889. During President Cleveland's second term he appointed Mr. Gray Minister to Mexico, and he died in the City of Mexico February 14, 1895. His remains were brought back to Indiana and were interred at Union City.

Albert Gallatin Porter was elected Governor in 1880. He had served in Congress from 1859 to 1863. He had formerly been Reporter of the Supreme Court. He was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury by President Hayes, and was serving in that capacity when he was nominated for Governor. He served as Governor until 1885. On the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Porter as minister at Rome. He served until the election of Mr. Cleveland, when he returned home. He died May 3, 1897, and is buried at Indianapolis.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey was elected Governor in 1888. He had been a member of the Supreme Court of the State and had served one term in Congress. He died while Governor, November 23, 1891. He is buried at Mt. Vernon.

Ira J. Chase became Governor on the death of General Hovey, and served until 1893. He died at Lubeck, Me., May 11, 1895, and is buried at Indianapolis.

Claude Matthews was elected Governor in 1892, after serving one term as Secretary of State. He died in Tippecanoe County August 28, 1898, and is buried at Clinton, Vermillion County.

QUESTIONS.

1. Did slavery ever exist in Indiana, and if it did, when was it extinguished?
2. Who were the first United States Senators from Indiana?
3. When was it two persons claimed to be Governor of Indiana at the same time, and how was the controversy settled?
4. What lands were given to the State by the General Government and for what purpose?
5. What citizens of Indiana have ever served as Speaker of the National House of Representatives?
6. How many Vice-Presidents of the United States have been furnished by Indiana?
7. What is the oldest town or city in the State?
8. What great curiosities of nature are there in Indiana?
9. When did the Legislature order Wyandotte Cave to be fenced up?
10. Who was Christopher Harrison?

ANSWERS.

1. Slavery was first introduced into what is now Indiana by the French settlers from Louisiana. The ordinance of 1787, organizing a civil government for the Territory northwest of the Ohio river, declared that slavery should not exist in any part of the territory, but those who owned slaves in Indiana still kept them. Many efforts were made to have Congress repeal the forbidding clause in the ordinance, and the number of slaves constantly increased. It became a political question in 1809 in the race for delegate to Congress. Jonathan Jennings lead the anti-slavery forces, and was elected to Congress by a plurality of only twenty-six votes. When the work of framing a State constitution was in process another effort was made to fasten slavery on the people but it was defeated. Under the Territorial government the Legislature several times enacted laws disguising slavery under different names. The last slave died in 1843.

2. The two first United States Senators from Indiana were James Noble and Waller Taylor. Mr. Noble was a Virginian by birth, but came to Indiana from Kentucky, settling at Brookville. He early became one of the leading lawyers of the State, and most popular stump-speakers. He served in the Senate until 1831, when he died at Washington while attending a session of the Senate. Mr. Taylor was also a Virginian. He was one of the most radical advocates of slavery in the Territory, and in 1811 was a candidate for delegate to Congress against Jonathan Jennings, but was defeated. He was one of the Judges of the Territorial Courts under Governor Harrison. He served in the Senate until 1825.

3. In 1818 President Madison appointed Jonathan Jennings, then Governor of Indiana, as one of a commission to make a treaty with the Indians in the northern part of the State. Christopher Harrison, the Lieutenant Governor, construed the acceptance of the appointment by the Governor as a vacation of his office, and went to Corydon and assumed the duties of Governor. His claims were recognized by the other State officers, and at first by he Legislature. Governor Jennings returned and demanded the office, but Mr. Harrison refused to vacate. The Legislature finally passed a resolution recognizing the rights of Mr. Jennings, when Harrison at once resigned his office of Lieutenant Governor.

4. At various times the government has given to the State large amounts of land, as follows:

For common schools (16th section)	631,863.71
For university, college or seminary	46,080.00
For Michigan road	170,582.20
For Wabash and Erie canal, by various acts	1,439,279.41
For permanent seat of government	2,560.00
Swamp lands	1,209,422.09
Saline lands	24,235.58

The swamp and saline lands were to be used for educational purposes. Owing to extensive frauds the swamp lands did not avail the State to any great extent. In addition to the above Congress gave a township of land to Bloomington University, and script calling for 392,000 acres for the establishment of an agricultural college, which was utilized for he endowment of Purdue.

5. The first Indianan to be elected Speaker of the National House of Representatives was John W. Davis, who presided over the 29th Congress. The second was Schuyler Colfax, who was Speaker during the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses. The third and last was Michael C. Kerr, who was elected Speaker of the 44th Congress, and died during his term of office.

6. Two citizens of Indiana have been elected Vice President of the United States—Schuyler Colfax, in 1868, and Thomas A. Hendricks, in 1884. Mr. Hendricks died during his term of office. In 1876 Mr. Hendricks

was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office, but was defeated. In 1880 William H. English was the Democratic candidate, but failed of an election.

7. The oldest town or city in the State is Vincennes. It was not, however, the first settlement by the whites in the State, and there has always been a dispute as to when Vincennes was first settled, the claims ranging over a period from 1680 to 1732. The best authority now is that the first settlement was made at Ouiatenon, a trading post at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, about 1720. The settlement at Vincennes was made about 1725. Some cyclopeadias give it that the settlement was made by Jean Baptiste Bissot, the *Sieur de Vincent*. This is incorrect. Bissot died in 1719. The settlement was made by Francois Margane, who was killed by the Indians in 1736.

8. The great natural curiosities in Indiana are Wyandotte Cave in Crawford county, Lost river in Orange county, and the mineral springs in the same county. Next to Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, Wyandotte is the largest cavern known. Lost river disappears at the foot of a hill, and for several miles runs in an underground channel. The mineral springs at West Baden and French Lick are in a valley evidently sunk by some convulsion of nature. Over this valley there hangs an almost perpetual mist.

9. In 1843 the Legislature ordered the mouth of Wyandotte cave to be fenced in. It was claimed that the cattle of the neighborhood resorted to the cave and licked the Epsom salts found therein, to the injury of their health.

10. Christopher Harrison was the first Lieutenant Governor of the State. He was a native of Maryland, born in 1775. He came to Indiana about 1808, and lived in solitude in a log cabin in Jefferson county, near where Hanover now stands. He was a man of eccentric habits. It has been claimed that he was a lover of Miss Patterson, who afterward became the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of the great Napoleon. His suit for Miss Patterson was opposed by her father, and he left his native State. In 1816 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, but resigned his office before the expiration of his term, owing to a difference with Governor Jennings as explained in answer to the third question.

At the next election he ran for Governor, but was defeated by Jennings. He had removed to Salem in the meantime, where he resided alone, as he did in his cabin on the Ohio. In 1834 he returned to Maryland, where he died in 1863. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to survey and lay off Indianapolis.

A WORK OF UNCOMMON INTEREST.

A work of uncommon interest and many excellencies is "The History of Indiana," by William Henry Smith. The history of Indiana sustains a peculiar relation to the history of the country as a whole. Unlike many of the States, especially the earlier settled ones on the Atlantic seaboard, whose story is almost wholly one of local development, the story of Indiana is in a large measure the story of the old Northwest Territory. Thus, in the nature of things, we have a State history of national importance, and of universal interest to all students of American history. One can not know American history without knowing the story of the conquest and settlement of the rich region beyond the Ohio. True, that story may be studied with special regard to the events which were local to the regions since become Ohio, or Illinois, or Indiana; but it is striking that the greater events in the period of conquest in the Northwest Territory—the events which really gave us the territory—occurred on what is now the soil of Indiana. This historian of Indiana is fortunate in his subject.

He has been for the most part judicious in his treatment of it. He is a plain, matter-of-fact chronicler, but he is evidently at pains to be accurate, and he combines precision of statement and sufficient statistical fullness with a style which, while not ornate, is far from barren.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

TEACHERS' GATHERING.

Features of Their Annual Holiday—Time of State Meeting.

The annual gathering of teachers will occur in Indianapolis December 27, 28, 29 and 30. The meetings will be held at Plymouth Church.

The general association will hold sessions on the first three days, which will be presided over by President F. M. Stalker, of Terre

Haute. On the second day the subject of "The Needs of the Schools of Indiana" will be taken up as a symposium. Charles R. Williams, of Indianapolis, will discuss the question from the point of view of a citizen; G. A. Cardwell will speak as a business man; Miss Frances Benedict, of Worthington, as a teacher; B. F. Kramer, of Tippecanoe County, as a township trustee; Lee O. Harris, of Hancock, will speak for the superintendents, and Morley Caldwell, of Lebanon, will discuss the subject from the point of view of a pupil. On the 28th John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago; D. W. Dennis, of Earlham College; Amos Butler, of the Board of State Charities; G. L. Roberts, of Greensburg; Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University, appear on the program, and will discuss various subjects. December 29 the general association will hear discussions by O. P. Kinsey, of the Valparaiso Normal School; Admiral George Brown and Governor Mount will speak of "Patriotism." Elwood W. Kemp, of the State Normal, will speak of "The Historical Section."

MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

The Indiana Library Association meets on Tuesday, when the program will be made up of discussions by Mrs. L. B. Swift, of Indianapolis; W. E. Henry, State Librarian; G. L. Cottman, of Irvington; Miss Lelia Garrett, of Hanover College, and others.

The trustees' section also meets on Tuesday and will continue through Wednesday. On the program are a number of speakers, among them Governor Mount.

The county superintendents' section will meet Tuesday and Wednesday. W. F. Landis, superintendent of Marion County; C. F. McIntosh, of Owen County; R. W. Stine, of Wells County, and C. S. Royse, of Ripley County, are to be among the speakers.

On Tuesday the mathematical section meets. The program will be made up of papers by E. F. Allen, of Indianapolis; E. W. Rettger, of the State University, and others.

Other sections of the association meet on the following days: High school section, Friday; English section, Thursday; classical section, Thursday; primary section, Thursday; child-study round table, Thursday and Friday; readers and elocutionists, Thursday and Friday; college section, Friday; Academy of

Science, Wednesday; music section, Thursday and Friday.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the Association will be held in room 85, State House, Indianapolis, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27 and 28, 1898, with the following program:

Tuesday, December 27, 10 a. m.—President's address; opening business; "Certain Essentials of Library Equipment," Mrs. Lucius B. Swift; "Co-operative Book Collecting," Mr. Wm. E. Henry; appointment of committees.

Tuesday, December 27, 2 p. m.—"An Unique Library," Mr. Geo. L. Cottman; "The Library in Its Relation to Other Educational Forces"—(a) to the Public School, Mr. Elmer C. Jerman, (b) to the College, Miss Leila Garritt, (c) to the Study Club, Mrs. H. G. Fetter, (d) to the Church, Rev. Albert J. Brown.

Wednesday, December 28, 9 a. m.—"Library Legislation, What We Need and How to Get It"—(a) Miss Merica Hoagland, of the Union of Literary Clubs, (b) Mr. J. R. Voris, of the Trustees' Association, (c) Miss Kittie E. Palmer, representing the public school teachers, (d) Report of the Committee on Legislation, Indiana Library Association; closing business—reports of committees, election of officers, appointment of standing committees; adjournment.

After each paper or series of papers opportunity will be given for discussion.

On Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be an informal meeting for questions and discussion upon the details of library work and management. Experienced librarians will be in attendance to answer questions.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend all the sessions.

In the great States on the Atlantic coast it is being recognized that no student of the history of the United States can neglect a study of the history of Indiana. As Indianians, do we realize fully the close relation our history bears to the history of the whole country?

Write a history of your own family. Every family ought to know its own genealogy. Americans pay too little attention to this important matter.

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 Study, Richmond; Gov. James A. Mount.

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 Secretary and Treasurer.....J. R. Hart, Lebanon
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 L. Hottel, Portland; W. E. Stone, Lafayette; George H. Min-
 gler, Cherubusco.

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 Goss, Indianapolis; D. M. Geeting, Indianapolis.

County Superintendents' Association.

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J. M. Sullins, Lafayette; George R. Wilson, Jasper; George
 W. Worley, Warsaw.

COMMITTEE ON BI-MONTHLY QUESTIONS.

Isaac F. Myers, Delphi; Lewis H. Hamilton, Rensselaer; Rich-
 ard H. Harney, Lebanon; Frank E. Cooper, Crown Point
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 H. M. Griswold—Terre Haute, Harrison Township Vigo County,

TO OUR FRIENDS.

For one year 15,000 copies of *The Indianian* have been sent free of charge into the schools and homes of Indiana each month during the school term; 5,000 each month during vacation. These copies have been sent with a view to establishing a reputation for our magazine, which would warrant its being placed in the schools of the State by the proper officials and its being subscribed for by the homes which are interested in preserving Indiana history.

If our mission, which is to build up and encourage the gathering together and preservation of local and State history, is a worthy one, then we feel that we shall receive a hearty second in every citizen of the State. If we have erred in the choice of our labor, then we deserve to fail, and can have no one to blame but ourselves.

But if, in these twelve months, through our service to the public and our generous distribution of *The Indianian*, we have proven our right to live, then we have a right to ask that the school officials and school teachers and general public lend us their encouragement.

We have, therefore, determined to test our work, and hence announce that with this issue we shall cease the free distribution of *The Indianian* in any quarter of the State. Those who have been receiving *The Indianian* and who send in their subscriptions now will continue to receive *The Indianian* until January, 1900, for \$1.00.

Since all pupils in the public schools are required to pass an examination on Indiana history, *The Indianian* is to them of great value. We suggest that the readers of this article do not forget to subscribe promptly, that we may have on record by January 1, 1899, every friend and indorser of this cause.

THE INDIANIAN.

Venetian coins of 1570 and 1577, bearing the name of Doge Aloys Mocenigo, have been found in Mashonaland, in the interior of South Africa.

The Pinninkinnink Coal Company has on exhibition at its offices in Clarksburg, W. Va., a lump of coal taken from its mines weighing over 10,000 pounds.

THE INDIANIAN:

A Journal for those whose State Pride Suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

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105 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Entered at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class matter.

INDIANA NOT A STATE OF PAUPERS.

Among the other institutions of Indiana is a State Board of Charities. Just what mission in the administration of affairs of the State this board was intended to play is not discernible except to the closest and most patient investigator. It is a sort of eleemosynary institution, its members serving without pay, but somehow it manages to eat a pretty good hole in the finances of the State in one way or another. It deems its mission to be to investigate. It investigates almost everything, from a rat trap to the State prison. It has recently made a report, and if its report is true Indiana, instead of being the great and prosperous State it has been supposed to be, is in reality a community of paupers, living off the public funds. It says that one person in every twenty-nine in the State has received charitable aid from the public treasury.

Does any sane person believe this statement to be true? Even if it were true it should have been hidden from the world, for there has been nothing said in all time so calculated to injure the growth and prosperity of the State. What a record that is to go out to the world, that Indiana, that has doubled its population in twenty years and more than quadrupled its wealth, a State with no crowded cities, no place in which to breed paupers, is in reality no more than a great nest of paupers! From 1893 to 1895 when thousands of her honest, industrious laboring people were in enforced idleness because of the shutting down of factories no such a statement could have been truthfully made. How much less so in these days when there is work for every man at fairly remunerative rates!

But the board says it has the figures, and it is to be supposed it goes upon the old ex-

ploded idea that figures will not lie. It claims to have gathered the facts for its statement from the Township Trustees, who are the overseers of the poor, under the laws. Its system of gathering facts is about as misleading as it is possible to have concocted, and it is through that mischievous and false system its supposed facts have been gathered. It is required that the Trustee shall once a quarter report to the County Auditor and to the State Board of Charities the name of each person receiving relief from the poor funds. A scheme for such reports received the endorsement of the State Board of Charities and is followed by the Trustees. It consists of a sheet on which three reports are prepared—one is sent to the Auditor, one to the Charity Board and one retained by the Trustee. No index is provided for, and there is no way in the world of telling exactly how many different persons have been relieved, without comparing all the names on all the reports, and as there are more than one thousand Trustees in the State, and each one makes a quarterly report it will be seen that more than four thousand reports would have to be examined. The Board is to blame for this loose way of gathering statistics, for a regular book for relief statistics containing an index, by which the Trustee or any one else could in a moment turn and see if the party applying for relief had been helped before, was presented to the Board, but the Board refused to adopt it. To reach the startling figures it has given out, the Board must have taken the whole number reported without any examination to see if the names were duplicated.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees when this subject was up for discussion, it was found that one man and his wife had received relief from a large number of Trustees. That is easily done. Some people systematically live off the Trustees. A man enters the State at Richmond; applies for relief; the Trustee deems that to aid him to get out of the county is cheaper than to have him a beggar on the township; he gives him transportation to the next county seat; there the Trustee helps him a little further; he finally reaches Indianapolis, and is there given a lift to Danville; from Danville to Greencastle; from Greencastle to Brazil, and thence to Terre Haute, and then out into Illinois. His names goes on the report of a dozen Trustees. But that is not all. He strikes northward, and enters the State at

Williamsport, and across the State he goes again, and so on until the end of the year, his name appearing on the report of every Trustee and our State Board calls him a citizen of Indiana, and multiplies him as many times as he has been reported. There are tramps who go from township to township, and in the course of a year receive help from a hundred Trustees, and he is counted as one hundred by the board.

Our system of giving relief is wrongly constructed, and it needs a reformation, but we are not a State of paupers, and when the State Board of Charities says that one out of every twenty-nine of the people of Indiana receives help from the Trustees it makes a statement that a very little investigation would have proved to be untrue.

There is no State in the Union where prosperity is more general than in Indiana. There have been, and are now cases of destitution, and other cases where occasional help is needed, but no general destitution prevails, and the attempt by a State organization to fasten upon the people the stigma of universal pauperism should meet with the heartiest condemnation.

TEXT BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

The problem of selecting the text books for our common schools has been a hard one to solve. Before the enactment of the present law the burden of purchasing books was a hard one on parents. The changes were frequent and many times without any sufficient reason. Under the present system much has been gained in the way of economy to parents, but still the burden is a very heavy one, and it is not certain that the economy is not a false one, for it is possible that quality has been sacrificed to cheapness in many instances. If the children of the State are to be educated at public expense, they are worthy the very best books that can be obtained. A poor text-book is about as bad as none, and if the teacher had time to give to the pupils it would be better to depend upon a good teacher without any text-book than have the pupil supplied with one that is bad.

It is false economy to give the schools poor books. While it is true that a greater percentage of the children of the State eventually take a collegiate course than ever before, still many thousands must depend upon our com-

mon schools for their education, and they can not work to good advantage with poor tools. They have but a few years for school purposes at the best, and they should be given every possible advantage to make the best use of those years, and one of the most important of those advantages is the selection of the best text-books. No doubt the State Board of Education has done the best it could under the prices fixed by law. If that is so, then the fault is in the law and it ought to be remedied.

Another thing ought to be done, and that is to require that each school be provided with a carefully selected library of reference books. Some schools are raising money by their own exertions to supply this crying need. The pupils ought not be compelled to resort to anything of the kind, but such books ought to be supplied from the public funds. They are a part of the education of the day and frequently furnish to the pupil information needed in a readily accessible form. It should be remembered that after a boy has gone through the high school he has only mastered the a, b, c of education, and when he has graduated from the university he has only passed its ab abs, cb ebs and ib ibs, and his education is still to come. It matters not how high up the hill of knowledge he climbs there are still heights above him, and that he may climb and climb successfully and to the best purpose he should be supplied during his school days with all the helps possible.

No college or university would think of existing a day without a library. The high school is the only college for a large number of the boys and girls of the State and the graded schools for a still larger number, and it is as impossible to conduct successfully and to the best advantage a school without a blackboard as it is without proper reference books. Teachers and pupils should insist on having their schools so supplied.

Boston claims to have the longest paved street of one name in the world, Washington street, which is seventeen and a half miles in length.

A parliamentary paper just issued shows that there are in Belgium no fewer than 183,000 liquor establishments of all kinds, or one to every twenty-one of the population.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

Among the hundred or more other things that reform committees are proposing to submit to the Legislature is one to change the character and management of the State Library. This move is evidently engineered either for political effect or in the interest of some individual. For forty years the people tried to get the library out of the hands of politics before they succeeded, and just now the library is becoming of use to the people and a credit to the State. The present management has worked wonders in this direction. The Librarian found the library without a catalogue and practically without a system of classifying the books. He has classified the books and prepared a catalogue so that it is now possible to find what is wanted.

A State library should be a library of reference only and not for general reading; it should not be loaded down with works of fiction or works on any subject unless they are a recognized authority. The library of Indiana was too long neglected. Much of its money was expended in the purchase of books and periodicals which belonged to a circulating library and not to one for reference, and thus the money was practically frittered away. Under the new management this has been changed. The State Board of Education, in hunting for a Librarian, looked for one of wide attainments in a knowledge of books of reference. They found him and the State has never been so well served, except in the days when Mr. Dunn occupied that position. He ought to be retained.

It is proposed to make the library a sort of perambulating institution, going about from county to county, from town to town, under a pretense of making it of "greater use to the whole people." The idea is preposterous and would destroy the value of the library in one year. If it was composed of light works of fiction, something of that kind might be attempted, but with a reference library it is impossible. The present Librarian has put it in the power, however, of those at a distance to readily consult the works it contains. He has issued bulletins showing what books are in the library on the various topics and one of those bulletins will be furnished to anyone applying. The applicant can see if there is any work in the list he would like to consult. If so, and he has not the time to visit the library

a note giving the points on which he wants information will bring a reply from the Librarian.

The proposed change is to create a Library Commission to serve without pay and to be appointed by the Governor, and this Commission is to select the Librarian and have full control of the library. As a rule men who serve without pay never earn their salaries. Circulars have been sent out to members of the Legislature, setting forth the proposed changes. Reading between the lines will soon let the legislators see the snake that is hidden away.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this number *The Indianian* starts out on its third volume. Our little magazine of Indiana history has met with warm approval, both from the press and the people. We believe it has been useful already in its short life, and we earnestly desire to make it more useful in the future. Every citizen of Indiana, old or young, ought to be interested in its past history, in its future development, in the manhood and womanhood it has produced. The trials, the hardships, the perils undergone by those hardy pioneers who came here and opened out this wilderness and laid the foundation of this great State are worthy of being recalled. As the Buffalo, N. Y., Express rightly says, Indiana has a history that is of interest to the whole people. Our people ought to be more familiar with it and to make them thus familiar with it is the aim of *The Indianian*.

It ought to be in every home of the State and in every school house. Our magazine is intended for the children as well as the teacher. In this it stands on a different plane from other magazines devoted to the cause of education. We begin the third volume with high hopes of the future. We expect to make *The Indianian* more interesting with each succeeding number. We want your sympathy, your active help.

Prof. W. S. Almond, superintendent of the Delphi schools, has organized a Historical Society for Carroll county. This is a move in the right direction. Every county in the State should have a historical society for the purpose of collecting and preserving historical data. The new society at Delphi starts off with flattering success.

SCHOOL READERS.

The readers to be used in the schools of Indiana are to be revised. This is a work that ought to have been done long ago. We hope that the committee having in hand this revision will make the readers peculiarly American in character. There is enough in America that our children ought to be taught in the public schools to supply all the wants of making a perfect series of readers. Let them contain extracts from American writers, from the speeches of American orators, let them have descriptions of American scenery and American historical events, and biographical sketches of American statesmen, soldiers, and scientists. For Indiana they ought to copiously deal with Indiana affairs and Indiana authors and other noted men. Let them deal with the questions of to-day, more than with those which occurred thousands of years ago.

In this reading work another innovation might well be introduced. Why should there not be a series of readers issued in quarterly parts, as is done for Sunday Schools? There is no reason why children for a whole generation should be compelled to use the same reading book, getting nothing new for years. Readers should be ever new, if they are to be made of interest to the children and attract their minds.

While those reformers who are clamoring for an entire overthrow of the Township Trustee system of the State and the introduction of some new and untried system are laboring to devise that new system, it would be well for them to remember that the present system has had much to do with building up our common schools until they have become the pride and boast of the whole people. The very extravagance they complain of has been in the way of bettering the school houses or in supplying them with needed facilities for the use of the teachers and pupils. The reformers start out on the wrong theory. Because here and there a Trustee has proved reckless or dishonest, they have jumped to the assumption that the whole number are equally guilty and that the fault lies with the system.

Bad men have occasionally got into the pulpits of the country, corrupt men have occupied places on the bench, and bribery has been found among legislators. Would the reformers abolish the pulpits, prescribe all the

judiciary or condemn all Legislatures? The reform should be with the people, that they would carefully select the best man, and not just because he has secured the nomination of this or that party. Dishonesty is found among bankers, in railroad management, in private business houses, and it is to be expected that now and then a bad man will be elected to office? They complain of the one man power. Progress has always come under the one man power, and not when there has been divided responsibility. Some changes may be needed in the laws, but the Legislature should move slowly in doing away with an entire system and adopting a new one.

All schools or persons organizing history clubs for the study of Indiana history should send the name of their secretary and treasurer to the office of *The Indianian* and take a number, secure blanks, etc., together with our offer to regularly organized clubs. Since clubs are forming so very rapidly in different parts of the State we anticipate that it will only be a matter of a few weeks until every school in Indiana will be organized. This, of course, means considerable correspondence with our office and we can handle a large number of names better by giving them a number and having them always mention that number when writing than by any other way. Professor Henry, the State Librarian, has kindly furnished us an outline of study for the Indiana history work for schools and clubs, which outline we will gladly furnish upon application to this office. Send in your subscriptions to *The Indianian* and secure a voucher for the amount of your subscription, which will entitle you to a credit on Smith's History of Indiana if bought within one year.

Indiana is behind many of the States, even some much younger, in the matter of collecting and preserving local history. This should be at once corrected. We are too careless in this matter. There has been a feeling that a pride of ancestry only belongs to monarchical countries, and that in a republic we should care nothing for such things. This is a false doctrine, a vicious idea. Let us gather up the threads of our family history and preserve it.

There are only three structures in the world five hundred feet in height.

CHARACTER STUDIES.

We have nature studies in all the schools of the land in these days; why should we not have character studies? The trend among educators is to crowd into the school days as much as possible, and that this cramming process shall be as complete as it can be made every help to learning that can be devised or evolved from the brain of the educator is brought into play. There is a little Greek, and a little Latin, a little more of mathematics and a medium amount of English grammar, with an olla podrida made up of physical geography, literature, political economy and the sciences, with a desert of French, music and drawing for the girls, foot ball, base ball and aquatics for the boys. To aid in forcing all this upon the mind of the student, charts, maps, globes, laboratories, nature studies, in leaflets and book form, are called in. Taken as a whole, after a dozen or more years of school attendance, a fairly informed graduate is the result.

But such is not the whole object to be attained by attending schools, academies or colleges. As a rule teachers are conscientious and discharge their duties as they see them with laborious exactitude, and that so many men and women fail in after life is not altogether their fault. But it is partly so. Much of the fault lies at the door of the parents, much on the shoulders of the pupil, some on the system of education, some on the teacher, and some on circumstances over which nobody seems to have exercised any control. It is not proposed to discuss any of these shortcomings, more than to say that all teachers do not realize the wonderful influence they can exert over the destinies of those who fall under their guidance. In the public schools, because of the system of changing children from one school to another, or changing teachers with every school year, the hands of the teacher are practically tied. To wield the greatest influence the teacher must have the child under his control for a period of years, but even with the chameleon changes some influence can be exerted.

No better exercise can be devised for the advancement of the school children of the State than that of devoting a part of each week to the study of current events, especially locally and of the State. In many schools this

is an important part of the weekly exercises. Some children prepare compositions on the current history of the week, while others answer questions propounded by the teacher. This keeps the children in touch with the world and creates in them a desire to know what is going on around them. It tends to make better and more intelligent citizens of them. That the children may have a better opportunity to study these matters of current history every school house in the State, during the session of the school, ought to be supplied with the local papers, and with at least two of the State papers. Trustees could lay out no money to as great advantage as in this way.

We build monuments or erect stones over the remains of our dead. For what purpose? On the stones a few letters are carved saying that John Doe was born on such a date and died on such another date. Perhaps we add a few lines to inform the passerby that he was a good husband, a warm friend or a good citizen. Fifty years roll by and to those who see the stone what does the inscription convey? 'Nothing but that John Doe lived and died. It is well to thus mark the graves of the dead, but there is something more needed. No man, the bible says, lives to himself or dies to himself. Children should know the lives of their forefathers; the community is interested in the lives and deeds of those who have helped to build up the community. The State is interested in recording and preserving the deeds of its worthy citizens. It is proper for a man to make his will that his property, be it great or small, may be divided according to his own desires, but it is as important that he leave on record the story of his life for his children and their children to read. Gather up the story of your family and preserve it. The history of a nation is the biography of its citizens—not alone of those who have held high offices, but of its artisans, its carpenters, its plasterers, its farmers—the men who make the material wealth.

In the forests of Guinana dwell some very large and exceedingly ferocious black ants which throw up hills fifteen and twenty feet in height. They will not hesitate to attack a man, and their headquarters are usually given a wide berth.

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This proposition closes sixty days after date of signature.

I heartily endorse the above suggestion and accept your proposition. I will endeavor to organize an Indiana History Club at once, and secure as many subscriptions to the INDIANIAN at \$1.00 per year as possible, and will report progress once each week, remitting all collections promptly.

.....189

.....P. O.,

.....Indiana.

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CLIFTY FALLS, NEAR MADISON.

THE INDIANIAN.

*Devoted to the cause of local and general Indiana history,
and its scenic portrayal.*

VOLUME III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY, 1899.

NUMBER 2

JEFFERSON COUNTY—A PLACE OF HISTORIC INTEREST AND SCENIC BEAUTY.

People go to Europe, travel up and down the historic Rhine, visit Switzerland, pass the Appenines, and then return to Indiana with glowing descriptions of what they saw in the way of landscapes, never dreaming that here in Indiana we have scenery equal in beauty and wild picturesqueness to any they found on the Rhine or in Switzerland. It is not a matter of wonder that the Indians gave to the Ohio river the name which the French translated into "the beautiful river." From its source until it leaves the western boundary of Indiana it flows majestically along between, high overhanging bluffs, rising in some places almost to the dignity of mountains. Were they in Scotland they would be called mountains, but here we only speak of them as bluffs or hills. In the early days, when the only vessels seen on the bosom of the river were the canoes of the Indians these bluffs were crowned with majestic forest trees, and even now many gigantic trees remain, but in the earlier days the scene must have been one of majestic beauty. Here and there, between the hills, were deep ravines, or gorges, cut by some stream while finding its way to the river, the precipitous sides of the gorges being covered with cedar and pine, clinging to the scanty soil. Here and there, also, the hills would take a wide sheer away from the river, leaving valleys of surpassing beauty and fertility.

In those days the river was wider and deeper than at present, and moved with a majestic swirl in its onward sweep toward the ocean. It is not surprising that the first

adventurous white men who descended the river were impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the scenery which forced from the French voyager the words: "La Belle Riviere!" This, too, had been the home, a favorite home, of the prehistoric races, and here they erected some of their most peculiar works. Mounds, fortifications and memorial pillars were originally found in great numbers, and the surface was almost literally covered with arrowheads, stone battleaxes and other implements of warfare and of the chase. Most, if not all, of these works were back from the river, along some of the many streams which force their way through gorges from 200 to 300 feet deep, and over numerous waterfalls, some of them of surpassing picturesqueness, one of them having a sheer fall of more than eighty feet. A picture of this beautiful waterfall is given as our frontispiece.

In 1801 George Logan, hunting a new home for himself and his family floated down the Ohio. Passing the beautiful valley where Madison now stands, as the shades of evening were drawing around he landed at a point near Hanover. So impressed was he with the wild beauty of the place that he determined to make it his home, and carved his name on two or three beech trees. He remained there some little time, but went away, expecting to return and enter the land. He did not get back until about 1815, when he found that another had been struck with the scenery, and had been before him in making the entry for the land. Christopher Harrison, an eccentric individual from Maryland, had

reached this spot, entered the land and erected his lonely cabin, where he lived for several years the life of a hermit. Logan purchased a part of the land from him, and remained there as one of the pioneers of Jefferson county. In 1805. James Vawter and eight companions came down the river, and located a settlement which afterwards became Madison, the seat of wealth and culture, and at one time the emporium of Indiana.

Settlements now began in several parts

In and around the little settlement of Hanover were gathered a few sturdy, God-fearing Presbyterians. The clergy of the few scattered churches in these then wild western regions felt the want of young men educated for the ministry, to engage in the great work of carrying the story of the Cross to widely separated settlements, and had determined to establish an institution of learning. Hanover was selected for its site. On January 1, 1827, Rev. John Finley Crowe opened the new college in a log



HANGING ROCK, NEAR MADISON.

of the county. At North Madison in 1807 the Baptists organized the first church association, and in 1813 the Presbyterians opened the first Sunday school. Thus churches soon followed the cabin of the settler. Schools were opened and the pioneers settled down to the serious business of life. the little town of Madison soon gathered into its folds many men who afterward became prominent in the affairs of the State and of the nation.

cabin, with six students. For many years the new institution of learning had a precarious existence, but it steadily grew and expanded until now it is one of the first institutions of the kind in the Stae.

In 1848 Rev. Thomas Craven founded the Eulathian College at Lancaster, in the county. It was one of the first institutions of learning in the country to admit colored students on equal terms with white. It was long the first station on the underground

railroad. It was supported by the Hoyts, Hughes, and others, of the pioneer settlers of the county. The school continued until 1877, when Mr. Craven died.

Madison, from its eligible situation on the

tions. Among the earlier bankers was J. F. D. Lanier, who afterward went to New York and became one of the great bankers in that financial center. He it was who twice went to Europe on behalf of our government, to



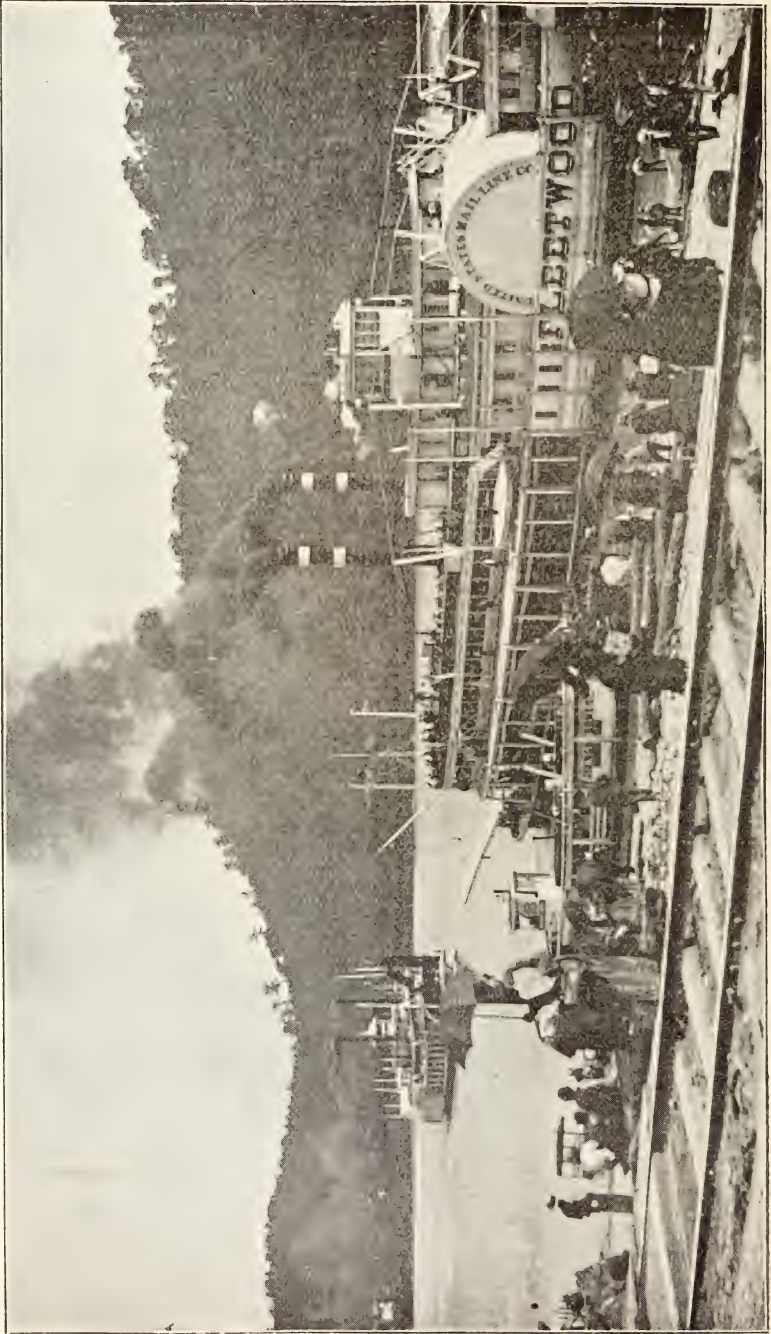
CASCADES OF CLIFTY FALLS.

Ohio river, early became the emporium of Indiana. It was the center of a large river trade and the people grew rapidly in wealth and the city in importance. In 1835 the Legislature granted a charter for the construction of a railroad from Madison to Lafayette, through Indianapolis. Owing to the surrounding hills the work was one of great magnitude, making deep cuts necessary through the hills, and a grade apparently almost impracticable to steam power. The road was finished to Indianapolis in 1847, being the first railroad in the State.

For a long time Madison was noted for the eminent men living there. One of the first two banks in Indiana territory was located at that place, and it was the only one that survived and redeemed all its obliga-

persuade the money kings of the old world to invest in our government bonds. William Hendricks, the first representative of the State in Congress, lived and died in Madison. He was the second Governor of the State, and the only man ever elected Governor without opposition. He also served the State in the Senate, and was one of those men who stamped their personality on the young commonwealth. The greatest lawyer and greatest orator the State ever produced also lived and died in Madison—Joseph Glass Marshall. The memory of his forensic triumphs still is nourished by the old residents of the county and State.

Jesse D. Bright, who served seventeen years in the Senate and at one time was acting Vice-President of the United States, also lived in Madison. It was the home also



OHIO RIVER SCENE—KENTUCKY HILLS IN BACKGROUND.

of Admiral Napoleon B. Collins, of the Navy, General William McKee Dunn, of the Army, and Jeremiah Sullivan, the distinguished jurist. Madison has furnished bankers, merchants, lawyers and successful business men to New York, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago. It was the only place in Indiana where Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, sang.

were common in the early forties and fifties. The Sisters of Providence began their good work August 31, 1844. This school was known as the "Young Ladies' Academy," and was held in the building on the corner of Third and Broadway. In the Daily Courier of April 29, 1843, is, in substance, the following: "We understand that the Council has taken serious steps toward building up a



C. M. McDANIEL.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The early history of the Madison schools is shrouded in uncertainty, as is the history of all institutions of long standing where no attempt has been made to keep the records.

One of the first organizations for the diffusion of knowledge was known as Madison's "Young Ladies' Seminary." It had a goodly following in 1840. Even at that time it was announced that "new improvements in the system of instruction would be introduced."

Other organizations of a similar character

system of city schools that should be permanent and effective. * * * It will be necessary to secure the services of the best teachers. * * * Our advice is, pay well and have good men."

However, the Council did not fall in with the plans, and the Daily Courier of May 27, 1843, severely arraigned that body for its final action.

The Madisonian of February 27, 1844, contained a lengthy article advocating free schools, and giving plans for their conduct.

There were schools, but the parents must pay the teachers for the instruction given

their children. Appropriations were also made by the City Council for their support. The City Clerk's records under date of July 11, 1850, reads: "Resolved, That the sum of \$600 be, and the same is hereby, set apart for school purposes out of the general fund to be used under the direction of the Common Council for paying the tuition of children whose parents or guardians are unable to educate them."



UPPER SEMINARY.

With all the pressure and persuasion that could be brought to bear, the free graded schools were not organized until February 23, 1852, and then in the face of open and violent opposition. The schools were known as "The Free Graded Schools," and were alluded to by their opponents as the "De-graded Schools."

In the City Clerk's records of September 15, 1852, we find that a tax levy for the support of the common schools was voted upon, and passed. So indignant were the citizens that at a called meeting of the Council, five days later, the levy was repealed.

In the Daily Courier of February 13, 1852, we find the following notice: "The Board of Education would hereby give notice that the public schools will be open for the reception of pupils on Monday, 23d inst. The city for the present is divided into two districts: All



WALNUT STREET SCHOOL.

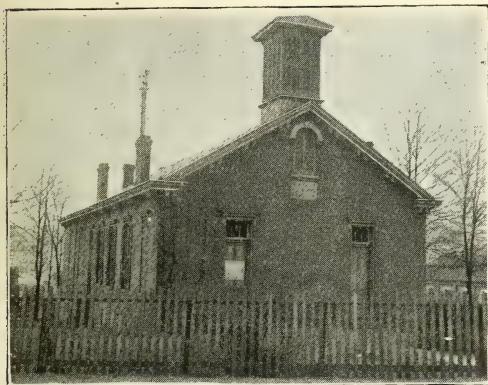
east of Main street to be called the upper district; west of Main street, the lower district. All pupils living east of Main street will attend the upper seminary; all pupils west of Main street, the lower seminary. The high school will be open to pupils from all parts of the city, and will be held in the second story of lower seminary. Mr. Charles Barnes is principal of high school and superintendent of all the schools in the city. By order of Board, Jas. Brown, Sec'y."

However, the high school did not hold its first session at the place indicated above. We have good authority for this statement in the persons of Dr. Edward Eggleston and County Auditor G. S. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was a pupil in the first high school, and the school was in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. It remained there for a year or two and was then taken to the present Central Building. After a few years



CENTRAL SCHOOL.

the high school ceased its work, and did not begin again until September, 1861, in the present Jewish Synagogue. The first class was graduated in 1862. By the fall of 1868 the Central Building was remodeled, and as



FULTON SCHOOL.

far as the exterior of the building is concerned it is the same now as then. At the beginning of the school year, the high school was brought back to this building, where it remained until 1877, and was then given permanent quarters in its present building.

The Board made no mistake in securing the services of Mr. Barnes for the first superintendent. Under his wise and careful supervision the schools became prominent for their efficient work. He remained at the head of the schools for six or seven years. (The names of his immediate successors are not given, because of so many conflicting reports.) Mr. Barnes was again called to take charge of the schools in 186—, and held this position until his death, which occurred on February 22, 1870. With his death the School Board decided to conduct school affairs, but after a fair trial of a number of years, wisely concluded that a superintendent, skilled in the supervision of school work, was needed. Accordingly, Dr. John Martin, late of Moore's Hill College, was called to the superintendency of the schools. The worthy Doctor remained until 1890, and was succeeded in succession by Messrs. Churchill, Geeting, Mott and the present incumbent.

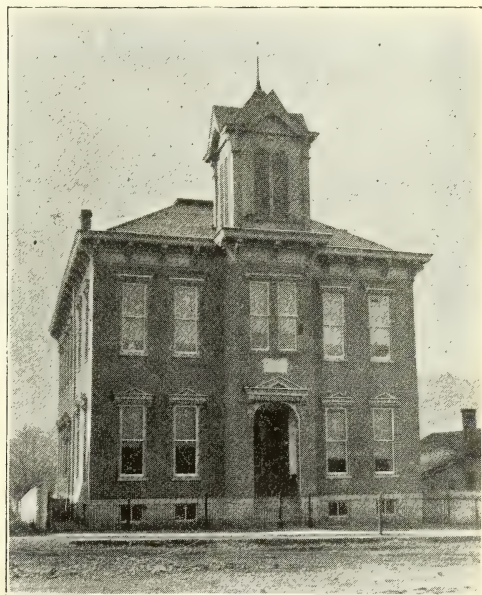
The schools of Madison have always ranked high and, at present, are regarded as among the best in the State. The Superintendent, Chas. M. McDaniel, is a young man

of intelligence, energy and perseverance, in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the educational work of our day, full of enthusiasm, and devoted to the best interests of the schools. Much credit is due him for the high standard of the schools.

The Board of Education is composed of educated, wide-awake business men, who comprehend the responsibility placed in their hands, and who are conscientiously striving to fulfil the duties which are theirs to perform.

The interest of the patrons has been largely augmented by the establishment of mothers' and parents' meetings. The relations between patron and teacher have thereby been brought into closer contact, so much so that the educational welfare of the children has been taken up by the parents in their homes.

The spirit of harmony and good fellowship between the Superintendent and teachers, between teachers and pupils, is characteristic of this system of schools. All seem to



BROADWAY HIGH SCHOOL.

be "in touch" with one another. With all the freedom as a result of the above characteristics much of the so-called disorder and unnecessary noise is eliminated. It is the ease and freedom resulting from the desire to be self-helpful and helpful to others.

Fully in sympathy with the idea that the highest and ultimate aim of education is character forming, the Madison schools keep this noble purpose in view at all times and the thoughts and teachings of the foremost educators of the day are familiar to the teachers. It is the aim to give a practical knowledge of the subjects taught, so that the pupils will leave school well equipped and able to make their temporal condition comfortable and satisfying.

While the spirit of the teaching corps is

of the system. In this way, the very best results are obtained and the teachers' powers of mind are quickened and fostered.

The principals are given much authority by the rules and regulations. Special provision by the Superintendent has been made for them to do a large amount of supervision in connection with their other duties. It is hoped that, in this way, the child's advancement from grade to grade may be one of solid and systematic growth, that the methods of teaching may be harmonious.



LOWER SEMINARY.

conservative, it is, nevertheless, progressive. The teachers are abreast with the times in methods and the adaptation of new ideas in school work to their own particular work. An examination of the results obtained will convince the most skeptical that the teachers are not mere imitators, but that they have an originality of their own, coupled with a power to inculcate in their own work the best thought of the best thinkers upon educational topics.

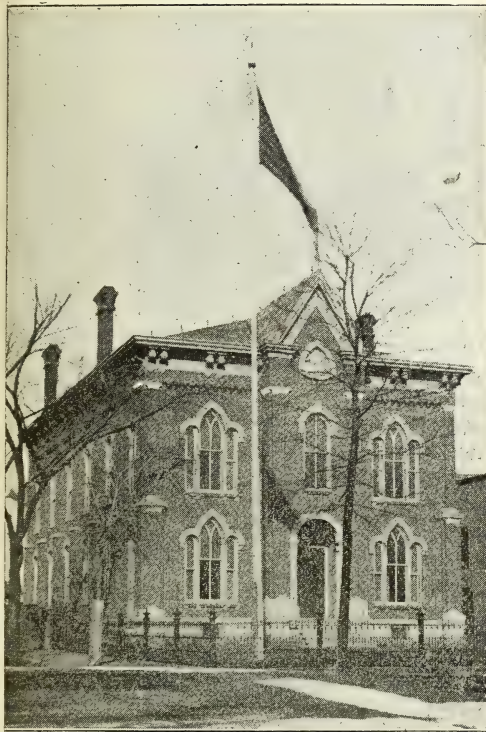
The individuality of the teacher is not sacrificed. Free play is given to every teacher. True, the various methods thought out by the teachers are fully discussed by all and thoroughly tried before they are made a part

The city high school has occupied its present building since 1877. Its growth in usefulness and in attendance has been healthy and constant. During the last six years the attendance has increased over 80 per cent., the number enrolled last year being the largest in the history of the school and will be only exceeded by that of the current year.

To keep pace with the demands the seating capacity of the assembly room has been increased, more teachers employed and new laboratories have been added, so that the school is doing a larger work now than ever before.

The school is fortunate in its various organizations. For several years past an

Annual has been issued by the school, but this year a newsy and bright paper, called "Bubbles," a monthly, is being edited by the pupils. The school has a mandolin and guitar club and an Orpheus Club of singers.



HIGH SCHOOL.

which are fast becoming very proficient. The Oratorical Association holds contests in oratory annually and sends the winner to contests in the State Oratorical Association, of which the school is a charter member.

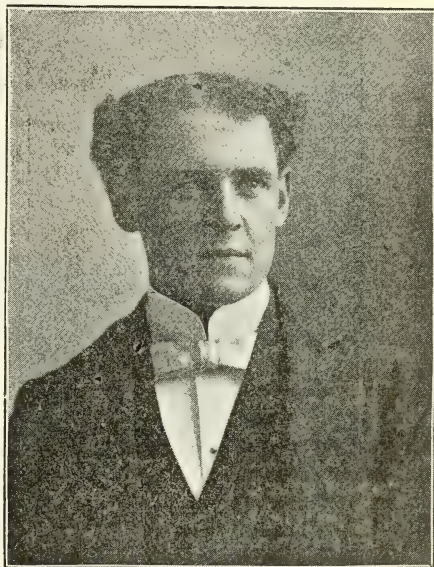
The various classes each have a class organization, some of which give annual entertainments, and all of which foster a kindly spirit of class rivalry and emulation. The social life is enlivened by these contests and entertainments, and by a number of similar gatherings.

Broadway High School is devoted to the higher education of the colored youth. The building is one of the most beautiful as well as modern school buildings in the city. It is equipped with laboratories just the same as the other high schools, and the same care is given to it as to any other in the city. The assembly room is seated with adjustable

seats, and has a beautiful upright piano for use in daily music work. The laboratories are fully equipped and well adapted for their uses.

The weekly grade meetings, with their interchange of sympathy and of experience, are a constant inspiration to better work. No routine program is carried out, but whatever is timely or pertinent to the work of the teacher occupies the hour in a way most helpful to the teacher. And yet the work is not desultory nor unplanned. In the midst of variety there is unity of plan and purpose. Sometimes there is an informal discussion of some question of school importance; again, the teachers, especially those in primary work, bring with them devices which have been successfully worked out in accordance with some pedagogical principle previously discussed. Practical questions along any line of work are always welcome. These meetings have stimulated the teachers to a great desire for something higher, not only in methods, but literary culture.

The writing in the Madison schools is quite good, especially in the lower grades.



M. J. BOWMAN.

Upon inquiry it was found that the excellent form of the letters is largely due to the great amount of board work done. The boards are ruled in spaces and the paper used is ruled



GLEE CLUB, COLORED HIGH SCHOOL, MADISON.

in the same way. Good form is sought in the first four grades and the muscular movement prevails in the upper grades.

Drawing, which has been lately introduced, is proving its work here as it has done in other places. An observation lesson precedes the drawing lesson, and the close attention given at that time is bound to have an educational value. Some really excellent work has been done, especially in the upper grades and the high schools.

Four years ago music was made a part of the school course. Under the guidance of the Supervisor rapid progress has been made in all the schools. Rapid sight reading and tone building have received especial attention. Clear, natural tones are a feature of the pupils' singing. The grade teachers have given very helpful assistance to the Super-

intendent and teachers. Last May 311 pupils received diplomas which were presented by State Superintendent Geeting. This is the largest number graduated by any city in the State.

The following is the school roster for the current year:

Board of Education—Curtis Marshall, president; William J. Johnson, secretary; Fred Glass, treasurer.

Superintendent of Schools—C. M. McDaniel.

Supervisor of Music—Agnes Morton.
Florence Smiley.

Principals—M. J. Bowman, A. W. Bailey, Lydia Middleton, Addie Almond, Jennie Duncan, Mary Muse, Mary McClure.

Teachers—Theodore McCoy, Sallie Sullivan, May Wilson, Margaret Buhrdage, Nellie Elliott, Ness Lanham, Florence Glaser, Lyde White, Louie Wallace, Irene Reiser, Alice Robertson, Lulu Deitz, Mamie Collins, Pauline Ernst, Myra Oldfather, E. B. Sheldon, Clara Price, May Shannon, Leonard Schwab, Kate Barton, Kate Schneider, Fanny Scheik, Etta Hoffstadt, Hattie Joyce, Emma Phillips, W. E. Lowndes, I. N. Wilson, I. Ernestine Lewis, Lizzie Riehart.

Connected with the colored high school is a glee club that has won fame for itself. It attended the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association and sang several pieces for the Association. Among the songs thus rendered was "The Indianian's Call," as printed in our October number.

SKETCH OF C. M. McDANIEL.

Charles M. McDaniel was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1863, where he passed his early years in the country. To further his education his parents moved to Crawfordsville. Here he attended the public schools until the close of his junior year at the high school, when he entered the senior preparatory class of Wabash College, from which institution he was graduated in 1885. In 1891 he received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater.

After graduation he taught school near Crawfordsville, and the following year was appointed principal of the Newton High Schools. Since then he has held a similar position in the Portland and Edinburgh high schools.

Mr. McDaniel was called to the principal-



A. W. BAILEY.

visor. Fortunately, music has not been made a side study, but it has its place upon the daily program, and is treated seriously like any other study. The results obtained are largely due to the daily drill and practice which are done in the grades. In the high schools much attention is paid to the works of the best masters. Music of a classical nature is always given the preference, and it is surprising how much more the pupils enjoy that style of music than that of a light nature.

The Young People's Reading Circle has always been encouraged by the Superintendent.

ship of the Madison High School in 1892, and for four years worked faithfully in this position, when he was promoted to the superintendency of the city schools in 1896.

HANOVER COLLEGE.

In a response to a request made by the Presbytery of Salem, which then embraced the whole of Indiana and Illinois, Rev. John

adopted the Academy was that a theological department should be opened in connection with it. This condition was promptly met, and this theological department was continued until 1840, when it was removed to New Albany as a separate institution. Thence, still later, it was again removed to Chicago, where it was first known as the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the



PRESIDENT D. W. FISHER, L.L.D.

Finley Crowe, opened the Hanover Academy, January 1, 1827, in a log cabin, near where the Presbyterian Church of Hanover now stands. On the 30th of December, 1828, the Legislature of Indiana passed an act incorporating Hanover Academy. In 1829 this Academy was adopted by the Synod of Indiana as a synodical school.

One of the conditions on which the Synod

Northwest. More recently it has taken the name of the McCormick Theological Seminary.

In 1833, by an act of the Legislature, the institution at Hanover was incorporated as Hanover College. A brief period of great prosperity, especially as to the attendance of students, followed under what was then known as the manual labor system; but

here, as elsewhere, the experiment ended in debt and allied troubles. In 1837, while the college was struggling with these difficulties, a tornado destroyed the principal building; but by the heroic efforts of friends it emerged out of these adversities, though in an enfeebled condition for some years.

In 1843 the Board of Trustees undertook to surrender the charter to the Legislature, in return for the charter of a University at Madison; but this was earnestly resisted by others, and the struggle ended in the restoration of the college at Hanover under a new

work with a measure of success that is a constant source of gratification for those who have toiled and given for its welfare. Even now, like most of the colleges of its type, Hanover is far from rich in a pecuniary sense. It has, however, for many years lived within its income, and at the same time it has greatly enlarged and improved its work. This has been possible in part only by an economy that has often severely tried the management, and sometimes prevented advantage from being taken of opportunities that it seemed a great sacrifice to



HANOVER COLLEGE—SCIENCE HALL, BUILT 1897.

and very liberal charter. This, as also the present charter, makes it impossible to alienate the college from the control of the Synod of Indiana of the Presbyterian Church; while it provides a way in which the Synod is free to leave the ordinary management of the college to a board that is partly chosen without the Synod's immediate action.

Other minor crises have since occurred in the affairs of the college, arising mainly from inadequacy of its endowments; but for a long time it has steadily pursued its great

lose; and in part by the liberality of friends who have from time to time been adding to the permanent outfit in buildings and equipments, and to the endowments, and also to the funds for extraordinary current needs.

During the past three years sufficient funds have been contributed to build and equip a gymnasium; and the effort to raise \$25,000 to build a science hall has been carried to complete success. Some large additions have also been made to the permanent funds. At present the college is raising a special subscription to repair and improve the old main building.

The main building was erected under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Thomas. The handsome residence of the President was erected under President Heckman. Most of the other buildings have been built during the administration of the present chief officer.

In 1880 the college was opened to women, and it has since continued what is known as co-education.

The total of alumni, counting the class of 1899, is 847. Of these 792 are from the college department; and of these again, exactly 600 are living. The total of students in attendance throughout the entire history of

runs through the mountainous counties of that State. Those counties are rich in coal, iron and timber. It is almost impossible to build railroads into that region so rich in wealth, and Kentucky river must be the only outlet if that vast store of wealth is to be utilized. The United States Government is putting in a system of locks which will make it navigable, and then Madison's opportunity will come. It will be easy to float the timber down to the Ohio, and then on to Madison, where it can be made into merchandise.

Reaching the coal it will make fuel cheap at Madison, and that is one of the essentials



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF MADISON.

the college is now about 4,000. Her grand achievement has been the training, more or less complete of this great body of men and women for power and usefulness.

• THE INDUSTRIES.

Madison is already quite a manufacturing center, and the future looks bright. The building of railroads through the State retarded the growth of Madison very much, but it has lately taken on new life, and the time is not long in the future when all the hills surrounding it will be covered with orchards and fruit-raising become a great industry. Madison lies but a few miles below the mouth of the Kentucky river, which

to profitable manufacturing. Speedy transportation is another problem to be solved. Now the river and the Pennsylvania railroad are the only outlets. Railroad building in and around Madison is difficult and costly, but not impossible. To get another outlet it is proposed to construct an electric road to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. Madison is fortunate in having an energetic club of its most progressive business men, known as the M. and M. Club. This club has already done much to advance the interests of the city and county, and is projecting new measures for the future. The club takes hold of all matters energetically and in an enlightened manner. They have

faith in the future, but they realize that the future will largely depend upon the activity and enterprise of the present. The president of the club is Mr. Charles A. Wymond. If the citizens cordially back up the efforts of the M. and M. Club a great future is before Madison, and it will be again one of the most prosperous cities of the State.

One of Madison's greatest drawbacks is the toll road system which yet prevails. Toll roads are an embargo on travel and traffic, and should be abolished. Madison should

M'KIM-COCHRAN FURNITURE CO.

Many men are employed and the products of their labor are sent all over the country by the large and prosperous factory known as the McKim-Cochran Furniture Company.

This establishment devotes itself principally to the manufacture and sale of a good solid substantial quality of furniture, such as bedsteads, dressers, bedroom suits, wardrobes, desks, extension tables, etc., and make a specialty of antique oak, for which they



A ROAD THROUGH THE HILLS.

promptly take the necessary steps to make all roads entering the city free.

Now that the United States control Cuba and Porto Rico, river cities will receive a new impetus. From Madison all merchandise can be shipped down the Ohio river and on direct to Cuba, or any of the other islands of the Gulf. For reaching this immense trade which is to open up for this country river cities will have an advantage over those that have to depend upon railroad transportation.

are finding a quick and ready sale in every part of the country. Even from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico do their goods find a market. The secret of their success is that they make and place before the public nothing but what will stand the test of time, or in other words, nothing but what will give the most perfect satisfaction. They use no lumber until it is thoroughly seasoned, do all their work in the latest and most approved style, and put up a class of goods that recommend themselves and sell

upon their merits. They do a strictly jobbing trade.

EAGLE COTTON MILLS.

Capital stock of \$150,000. Mr. R. Johnson, president and general manager. Though Madison can lay claim to more than a score of valuable manufacturing concerns there is not one in her borders that is the equal of her cotton mills. This mill is an elegant four story brick building, 150 feet by 150 feet, and was built especially for the purpose for which it is being used. It is splendidly equipped with all the latest and most highly improved machinery, the greatest labor saving inventions of the age and every device for speedy and satisfactory work is used.

The specialties to which this mill is devoted is the manufacture of brown and white sheetings, muslins, cotton batting, warps, twine, etc.

About three hundred hands are given steady employment, and the products of the mill find their way to every part of the country, and the fact has been fully established that these mills can successfully compete with those of any similar factories in the land. The mill is operated by a stock company, and is now in a thoroughly prosperous and thriving state.

THE ROSS TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The mills now owned and operated by the Ross Textile Manufacturing Company of Madison were built in 1883 and in 1889 were considerably enlarged. Mr. John B. Ross purchased the plant in January, 1897 from the old company and organized the Ross Textile Company. The mills are capable of manufacturing almost any character of goods in the woolen line, especially cassimeres, cheviots, ladies' cloths and fine bed blankets. The mills also make a specialty of manufacturing a fine breezer, weight 26 ounces, size 90 by 96; also coolers for horses, as well as four large double weave blankets which can be used for horse or carriage blanket or robe for buggy.

The mills during the past year have contracted and made about \$100,000 government goods, and at present writing are employed on goods for the United States government.

The mills employ about one hundred and sixty-five persons, and consume 500,000 pounds of wool. They sell their goods in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis. Mr. John Ross is president, Mr. John I. Ross is secretary, and S. E. Haigh is superintendent.

MOFFETT LUMBER COMPANY.

The Moffett Lumber Company ranks among the foremost manufacturers and shippers of hard wood lumber in the State.

Organized only a few years ago, it has, under the management of H. S. Moffett, rapidly come to the front, and by steadily increasing its capital and capacity has built up an extensive trade, shipping lumber to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The immense lumber interests have made Madison famous as a great lumber center, and the inducements offered by the Moffett Lumber Company attracts many buyers to our city.

MIDDLETON & WYMOND COMPANY.

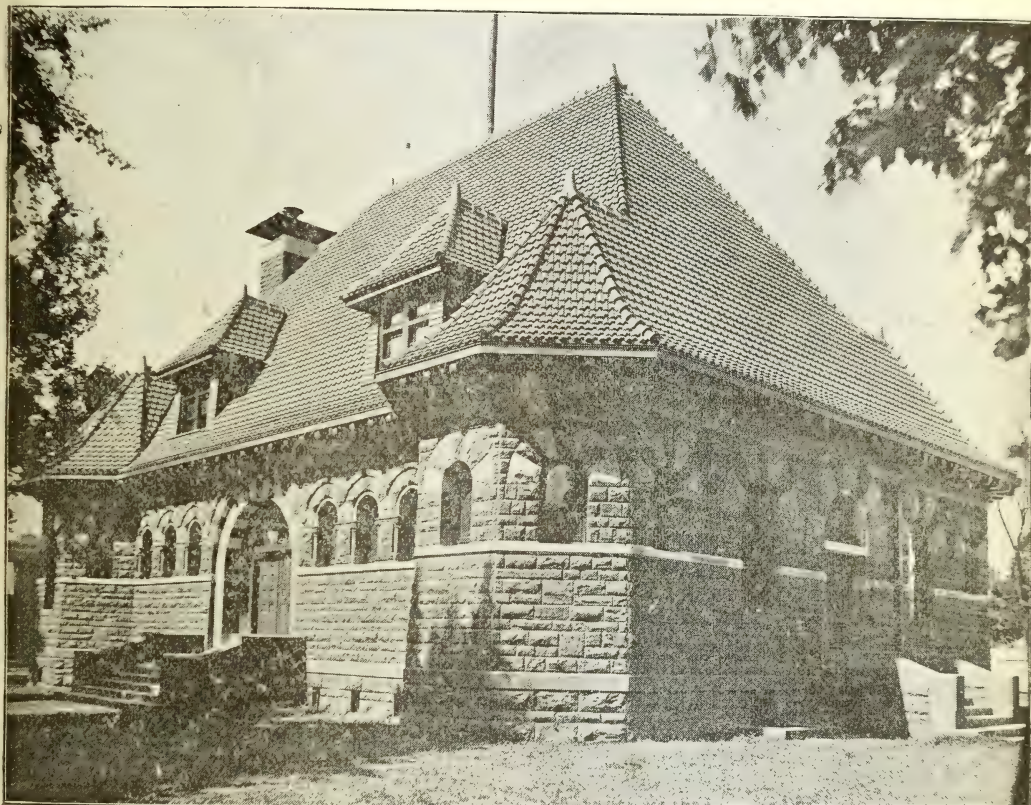
This concern has been engaged in the coal business for a quarter of a century, and is well known all over the Hoosier State and Illinois. Messrs. Middleton & Wymond associated themselves together in the coal business February 1, 1874, and the business was carried on by them until two years ago when the company was organized and incorporated under the State law. In 1891 the present elevator was built and has been operated successfully ever since, handling over one million bushels of coal per year.

The principal business is the shipping of coal to interior cities and towns, and also furnishing a number of factories, mills and other plants in the city with fuel for making steam. The company also enjoys a large city and country trade, supplying coal for domestic use. With the improvement of the Madison harbor, the trade of this concern will be greatly increased, as coal can be handled much cheaper. In fact, it has been demonstrated that coal is the cheapest and best fuel ever produced, and much cheaper than natural gas, at the price furnished by the Indiana gas companies. Manufacturers contemplating removal to localities where cheap fuel and transportation, together with cheap ground and labor is to be had, will do well to consider the city of Madison.

THE COURIER.

Madison is one of the few cities in Indiana that supports an Associated Press paper. The Daily and Weekly Courier is a charter member of the Associated Press and gives the people of Madison and suburbs the full Associated Press despatches up to four o'clock each evening. The Courier carries a much larger daily Associated Press report than several of the dailies in towns of forty thousand population. The nearest

paper, it went over to the Whig party on the slavery question, and when the Republican party was organized the Courier became one of its leading and most powerful adherents in the West. It was for a decade the leading Republican organ of the State and West, was only distanced when the rapid growth of Indianapolis gave precedence to the newspapers of that place. At this period, Col. M. C. Garber, the then owner and editor, was chairman of the first Republican State Central Committee ever organized, and of



U. S. POST OFFICE, MADISON, INDIANA.

city in Indiana, west of Madison, that carries Associated Press despatches, is Evansville, and the nearest north are Indianapolis and Richmond. The fact that a paper that can meet the heavy tolls of the Associated Press can flourish at Madison is an indication of the tone of the business and reading public of the place.

The Courier has had an interesting history. The Weekly was established in 1837, and the Daily in 1849. Originally a Democratic

which such men as Benjamin Harrison and Albert G. Porter were members.

The Courier is now the official organ of Jefferson county, and only Republican paper of general circulation in the county.

The scope of the Weekly Courier is that of an energetic county paper. It endeavors by reprinting the Associated Press despatches of the Daily to give its county readers each week an exhaustive review of the events of the past week.

The Daily Courier is a better newspaper than is often found in towns of forty thousand population. It carries the Associated Press Daily Report, with standing orders for all extra reports in matters of unusual interest. The Daily Courier has been the firm champion of honest city government, and an unswerving and successful advocate of Republican principles. It has just made a strong fight for the proposed Vevay, Madison and B. & O. electric freight and passenger road, the outcome of which is not yet decided. No other force has done more to create faith in Madison's future, or taken more energetic or well directed steps to further her interests.

The Courier carries the advertisements of all the local business firms, almost without exception, and is the regular local medium of a great number of the great Advertising Agencies of New York and Chicago.

Connected with the newspaper business the Courier Company operates a large and well appointed job office, and a book bindery that is making an improved flat-opening account book. This double branch of the business is progressing.

The original home of the Courier is a three story brick building on West street, which has been occupied as a newspaper office since 1832. The Weekly Courier has been issued here without interruption since 1837, and the Daily since 1849. The files of all these years are kept in cabinets in the Courier office, where they are often visited by persons interested in the early history of Madison and the West. Hon. W. H. English had made arrangements for an extensive use of the files of the Courier in the preparation of his "Conquest of the Northwest," which was interrupted by his death.

The Courier is owned and published by the Courier Company, incorporated under the State laws. W. S. Garber is president, and M. C. Garber secretary and treasurer.

THE HERALD.

The Madison Weekly Herald was established in 1871, and for twelve years it was issued as a weekly. During those twelve years it was always found fighting for the cause of Democracy, the greater part of its efforts being devoted to an uplifting of the great principles of that party in the county, which was overwhelmingly Republican.

That it was at least partially successful is shown by the number of subscribers who were its patrons then and are its friends to-day.

In 1883 the Daily Herald first made its appearance, and at times its suspension was threatened, and only averted by its friends coming to its assistance on more than one occasion. From what we can learn of its history up to within the past few years, the paper never more than paid running expenses. This was not to be wondered at, as the county was so largely Republican and the city as often Republican as Democratic, thereby depriving the paper almost exclusively of all legal printing. The Herald, however, never faltered in its support of the Democratic party and used all honorable efforts for its party's success.

On the first of April, 1897, the present proprietors of the Herald—Henry J. Niesse, John Niesse and M. H. Cochrane—bought the plant, and all being practical printers, by cutting off all unnecessary expenses and curtailing by all possible means, have brought the paper up to that point where success has crowned their efforts, they now having one of the neatest and newsiest papers in the State.

Besides presenting the local news thoroughly and concisely, the Herald furnishes its readers with the telegraph service of the great Scripps-McRae League.

That the Herald, under its present management, is appreciated by the citizens of Madison and Jefferson county is shown by the large increase in its circulation of both Daily and Weekly, its subscription books showing that nearly three times as many people are subscribers now as there were two years ago.

MADISON SHIPYARDS.

The Madison shipyard is an extensive and valuable plant, which has for forty years had its ups and downs, but which is to-day in a prosperous and thriving state, under the able management of that experienced shipbuilder, Capt. David S. Barmore.

In 1851 a shipyard was established where the present one is now located. Under different ownerships it has been operated, and 1899 finds it in the best condition it has yet enjoyed.

Since Mr. Barmore took charge of its af-

fairs it has been very highly regarded by mariners and steamboat people in this part of the country, as Mr. Barmore is known far and near as an experienced shipbuilder.

This concern gives employment to two hundred and fifty or three hundred men. It occupies seven acres. The boat is here constructed from the first touch of the pen to the last touch of paint. It is Mr. Barmore's principle to use the best material his twenty-five years' experience enables him to select. Capt. Louis Stewart is Mr. Barmore's able assistant.

Under the management of these veterans the great possibilities that Madison offers in lumber will be realized. What with the advantages of ready lumber, an abundance of suitable sawed lumber and his great experience this shipyard has an interesting future.

THE INDIANA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Madison possesses an excellent institution of practical business instruction in the Indiana Business College. This was established in 1893 by Prof. Charles Hanson. A year later it was purchased by Mr. C. H. Robinson, its present principal. Under his control the attendance has shown an annual increase of 25 per cent.

A commercial course comprises a knowledge of actual business practice, office training, arithmetic of mercantile importance, punctuation and spelling, business forms, commercial law and correspondence.

Another course qualifies the student in stenography and clerical work. This includes the theory and practice of shorthand, spelling, punctuation and correspondence, typewriting and copying. Rhetoric may be had if desired.

W. TROW COMPANY.

One of the great industries of Madison is the flour mill of the W. Trow Company. It has a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, and its product is sold in every part of the United States, in South America and in Europe. The company takes all the wheat it can buy, and the high reputation its flour bears on the market is due to the care in selecting and grading the wheat.

TAYLOR-HITZ COMPANY.

This firm operates a large flour mill and

cracker factory, and send their products throughout almost the entire State of Kentucky, and the southern part of Indiana and Illinois. They have the largest cracker factory in southern Indiana.

THE MADISON MACHINE COMPANY.

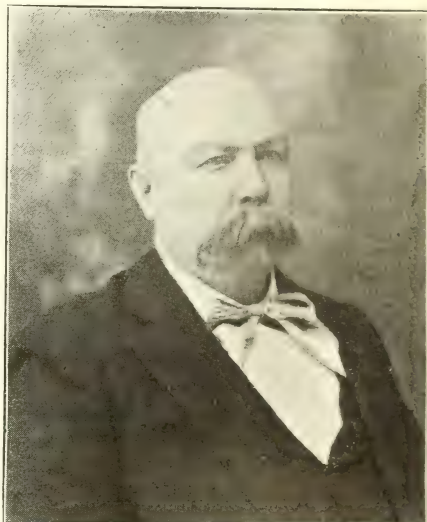
This is another of the noted firms and manufacturing establishments of Madison. They employ a large number of skilled mechanics.

N. HORUFF & SONS.

Madison enjoys an extensive wholesale trade. Among the most prominent, if not the most prominent house of this kind, is that of N. Horuff & sons, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods.

M. AND M. CLUB.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club of Madison was organized January 27, 1883, with John B. Ross, Esq., as president, and



C. A. WYMOND.

President M. and M. Club.

W. A. Tingley secretary, and has therefore been in existence nearly sixteen years. This club has accomplished great good in advancing the manufacturing and industrial interests of Madison. This club was mainly instrumental in establishing the Madison woolen mills, capital \$100,000 (now the Ross Textile Manufacturing Company); Eagle

Cotton Mills Company, capital \$250,000; Madison Hotel Company, capital \$25,000; Madison Opera House Company, capital \$25,000; Madison Stove Foundry, capital \$50,000; Hitz Canning Factory, capital \$25,000; established the Silver Plate Company, to which the club donated \$5,000. The Barker Tobacco Works were also established here by solicitation of members of the club. The club took an active part in reorganizing the Ship Yard Company and getting the Miller Saddletree Works to locate here from Cincinnati.

Through the club members, after a long and hard struggle extending over a period of seven years, they succeeded in having a bill passed by the Congress of the United States appropriating \$50,000 for a public building. Through the efforts of Senator Turpie and Hon. Wm. S. Holman (now deceased) it was finally acted upon favorably by both houses, and President Harrison signed the bill on the 24th of December, 1890, as a Christmas gift to Madison.

The club has always been very active in its efforts to aid and assist in any way possible every interest of Madison. They are now at work and have secured the insertion in the river and harbor bill now before Congress of an amount sufficient to dredge the harbor at Madison, which will deepen the harbor at this point so as to be available for boats at all seasons of the year. Congress in 1892 established a water gauge here, so as to keep the record of the depth of water in the river at this point.

The present officers of the club are: President, C. A. Wymond; first vice-president, John McGregor; second vice-president, D. S. Barmore; secretary, G. W. Palmer; treasurer, Thos. A. Pogue.

M. C. AND A. CLUB.

One institution in the city deserves special mention. It is the Madison Cycle and Athletic Club. (Why that name was chosen is a mystery, a name more suggestive of social features would be more appropriate.) The handsomely equipped building is centrally located, is warmed throughout with furnace, lighted by electricity, is out of debt, and is the pride of every one of its two hundred members. The arrangements of the building occupied by the club are excellent. On the first floor are the billiard room, bowling

alleys and cloak rooms; on the second floor is a well equipped gymnasium, reading room and card room; on the third floor, two card rooms and writing room.

All the local papers—Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville dailies; the leading illustrated papers and magazines—are furnished by the club. The affairs of the club are managed by a board of directors. The rules are so well understood that no infringement occurs. No games are permitted on Sunday, and no gambling whatever is allowed. Parents may feel assured that their boys are under good influence while at the club. All such institutions exert an influence for good in a community and should have the encouragement of all good citizens.

Madison has a free library, containing seven thousand volumes. The books have been selected with care, and the library is specially strong in reference books and works used in the common schools. The library was established in 1850, and was founded by the public spirited citizens of the town, and was operated as a subscription library until 1889, when the city appropriated \$500 per year to pay running expenses and purchase new books. Since then it has been free to all.

The new postoffice building is one of the handsomest in the State. It was completed and ready for occupancy in October, 1897, when the postmaster, M. C. Garber, took possession of it. Since then free delivery has been established for Madison, and the daily mail system so extended that now every town in the county has a daily mail, and some of them receive a mail twice a day.

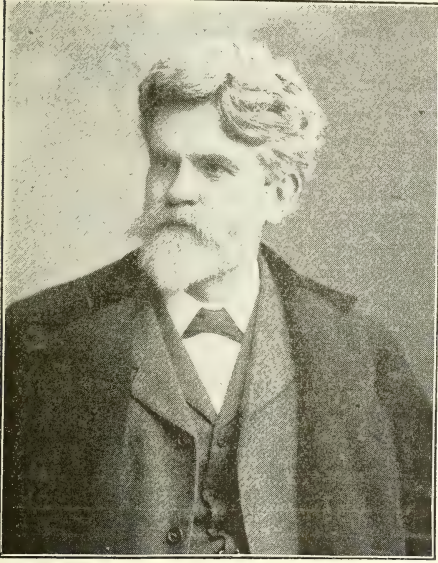
EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Edward Eggleston, the eldest son of Joseph Cary Eggleston, was born at Vevay, Ind., on the 10th of December, 1837. The family descended from ancestors who emigrated to Virginia in the seventeenth century.

Joseph Cary Eggleston, the father of Edward, was born in Amelia county, Virginia. Soon after graduation from the law school he came to Indiana, and settled at Vevay, in Switzerland county, where he rapidly came into prominence. He was a member of both houses of the legislature in succession, and was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1844, when only thirty-two years old.

The mother of Edward was the daughter of Capt. George Craig, of Craig township, Switzerland county, Indiana, and on her

mother's side she was a granddaughter of Samuel Lowry, a native of Ireland, who was a first cousin to Robert Emmet. Capt. Craig was one of the earliest and most conspicuous pioneers of southern Indiana, where he settled in 1799. He built the first blockhouse on the Indiana bank of the Ohio river, and he fought in the Indian wars as captain of a company of rangers.



EDWARD EGGLESTON.

When Edward was about three years old, his father removed from Vevay to the old homestead of the Craig family four miles below the village. Here Edward spent six years in an exceedingly rustic environment, and knowing something of musters, corn-shuckings, wood-choppings, quiltings, log-rollings, spelling-matches and other country amusements. Impressions made in these early years furnished the ground work for scenes in his stories of Western life.

Soon after his father's death, when Edward was nine years old, the family returned to Vevay, and the life of this village supplied the background for "Roxy" and "The Hoosier Schoolboy." In the country school he had been rather dull, distinguishing himself in neither study nor play, but in the better schools of the village he soon took the lead.

The history of his early years was one of illness and suffering, and he had to be re-

moved from school repeatedly to prevent serious injury to his health. When about twelve years old he was sent for a change of climate to spend some months in Decatur county, Indiana. Here he saw rude backwoods life, which interested him greatly, and many scenes in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and other stories are based on recollections of this period.

In May, 1879 he accepted the place of literary editor of the Independent, and removed to Brooklyn. In the following year he took editorial charge of that paper, succeeding Theodore Tilton, but resigned the position seven months later, because of a radical difference of opinion between himself and the proprietor, regarding the principles on which the paper should be conducted.

He immediately accepted the chief-editorship of the Hearst and Home, a journal then needing revivication, though some of the most eminent writers in the country had been connected with it. Six weeks later, for the purpose of stimulating the circulation of his paper, he began to write for its columns a serial story called "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." This story was written in ten weeks, in the midst of editorial work, each portion being given to the printer as soon as it was finished.

The interest it aroused quadrupled the circulation of the paper, and this led to its issue in book form. It was immediately successful, both in this country and in England, where a pirated edition was printed. It was also translated into French, German and Danish. The success of this book made Mr. Eggleston a novelist.

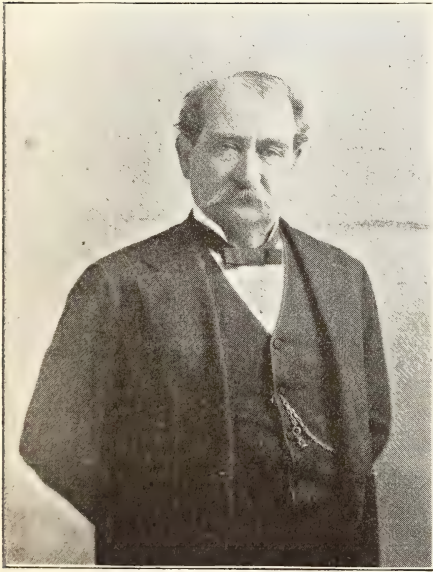
In January of 1880, while in Europe, he planned the studies for a history of life in the United States, and from that time his chief occupation has been investigations relating to it. His researches have been carried on in nearly all the principal libraries in the United States, in the British Museum, the British Public Record Office, and the National French Library, and in some important private libraries in this country and in England.

Thirteen articles on life in the Colonial Period, published in the Century Magazine, and now ranked with the authorities on that subject, are the only fruit of his labors yet published, except in school histories.

His main work is still on hand. Since 1881 Mr. Eggleston's home has been at Joshua Rock, on Lake George, where he has collected a library suited to his needs. His winters are spent in New York.

HON JOHN R CRAVENS.

Among the prominent men now living in Madison is Judge John R. Cravens. He is a native of the city, having been born there November 22, 1819, when Indiana had been a State only three years. He attended the schools of those days, and afterwards graduated from the State University. He studied law with Joseph Glass Marshall, the great-



JUDGE JOHN R. CRAVENS.

est lawyer and orator of his day in Indiana. He early became an earnest opponent of slavery, and was one of the founders of the Republican party. He was a member of the State Senate when the war broke out, but promptly resigned his seat and went into the army. He was made a paymaster, and served as such until the close of the war. In 1872 he became one of the independent Republicans who followed the fortunes of Horace Greeley, and was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Thomas A. Hendricks. He came within 250 votes of being elected. He has served the State in the Senate and on the bench, and always served with honor both to himself and

the State. As a lawyer he ranks among the highest, and as a judge as one of the ablest and most upright.

A MADISON POET.

Mrs. Bessie H. Woolford was born in Madison, but resided in the South, where she was raised and educated, before she finally settled down in her original home again. She is, therefore, a genuine Hoosier, with that touch of Southern fire, warmth and sprightliness which makes the dwellers of the Ohio Valley think they are a little superior to and more delightful than the denizens of any other locality.

For a number of years Mrs. Woolford has been a contributor to the press, writing poetry or prose with facility, and also composing several popular and exquisite pieces of music.

To write prose and verse and music exhibits talent of an unusually varied order, but Mrs. Woolford has done all three well. Political editorials from her pen have passed current as the work of experienced masculine journalists, and have been copied extensively by other papers. Her comments on the news topics of the day have been especially bright, sparkling and piquant.

Mrs. Woolford's verses cover a variety of subjects. Her poem on the battleship Indiana has been greatly admired in the East as well as at home. The late Mr. Richard H. Dana read "Purple Asters and Golden Rod" to a friend, remarking that it was one of the best short poems in the language. Another critic, equally prominent and difficult to please, pronounced Mrs. Woolford's verses on "The Ohio River" "classical," and by far the best lines ever written on the subject.

TO THE OHIO RIVER.

They may talk of the Danube and castle-crowned Rome,
Of the rivers that flow where the olive and vine
Rise beneath sunny skies; of the bright Scottish Dee,
Or the classical Avon.—Thou art dearer to me!
In the darkness of night, or with sunlight a-quiver,
Onward, flow onward, thou beautiful river!
When the trees that God planted in Eden were young—
When the nations of earth were one kindred and tongue;
Ere a leader arose to make Israel free,

Or the Nazarene walked by far-famed Galli-
lee;
Then, as now, thou wert flowing, forever and
ever,
Thro' the silence of ages! Oh, beautiful
river!

Was no future foretold thee? no prophecy
heard
In the sigh of the wind, or the song of a
bird,
Of the cities to rise where thy bright waters
gleam,
Like some beautiful vision we see in a
dream,
Or in childhood's fresh morning, when fancy
floats free
As yon rose-bordered cloud that is mirrored
in thee.

The song thou art singing with rhythmical
flow
Is the song thou wert singing long ages ago,
When thy waters welled sparkling and pure
from their source,
And the finger of God marked thy bounds
and thy course;—
Still thine alders will bend and thine aspen
trees quiver,
O'er thy moon-flooded surface, thou beauti-
ful river!

Flow on! bearing with thee the tide of the
years!—
Our joys and our sorrows, our smiles and
our tears;
Flow on with unchanging, unchangeable
motion—
Like thee we move on to Eternity's ocean;—
Till life lose itself in the Life of the Giver.
Onward, flow onward! Oh, beautiful river!
Madison, Ind. —Bessie H. Woolford.

JOSEPH SAMUEL REED.

Although Sullivan county is "on the banks
of the Wabash far away," her literary soil is
not altogether unproductive, for within her
bounds have been nurtured such lights as
Paul Dresser, the writer of songs; his brother
Theodore Dre(i)ser, who is at present writing
for many of the best magazines; H. W. Tay-
lor, a writer of some note, and Joseph Samuel
Reed, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Reed is the author of a volume of dia-
lect verse, "Winnowed Grasses." He was
born in the town of Sullivan in 1852. His par-
ents were of Irish and Welsh descent. Until
the age of ten his home was in Sullivan. He
attended the graded schools of the town, and
was a pupil with the Dresser boys. In 1862
his parents moved to the farm, and here the
formative period of Mr. Reed's life was spent;
communing, as he said, with nature and the

ague. He attended the district school from
1862 until 1869. During the year of 1870-71
he was a student at Franklin College.

In 1875 Mr. Reed was married to Mrs.
Emma Davis, of the well known John Davis
family. To them were born two daughters,
Marie Lucile and Julia Fern. Marie Lucile,
the older daughter, who was recently married
to Mr. Will Jenkins, of Sullivan, has quite a
reputation as a musical performer, playing
both piano and harp. She has studied in Cin-
cinnati and Chicago and has played to appre-
ciative audiences in Terre Haute, Vincennes
and other places. She has composed and pub-
lished pieces for he piano-forte.

Mr. Reed is a prominent member of the
Christian Church, and of the I. O. O. F., and
has been an active and honored member of
the Western Association of Writers for eight
years, having served as Treasurer of the asso-
ciation for three years. In 1897 he was made
an honorary member of Lincolnia Literary
Society of Union Christian College, having
the distinction of being the only honorary
member of the society.

Mr. Reed is of a genial, kindly disposition.
Loved and honored by a host of friends. He
is a strong friend to education, and is always
willing to assist in any way possible its up-
building. He is a liberal giver, and donates
to every district school library in the county.
He recites well his verse, and is even better
heard than read.

Mr. Reed must take a place in Indiana's field
of writers. He published in 1892 "Winnowed
Grasses." Among his best poems in this vol-
ume are: "A Christmas Idyl," "The Journey
of Life," "How Aunt Marier Spent the Holi-
days," and "Uncle Josh at a Christmas Tree."
The latter poem deals with the question of
the rich and poor at Christmas time. "Uncle
Josh," who has never before visited a Christ-
mas tree, visits one; here he sees the children
of the rich loaded down with presents, while
some poor children, which he watches, receive
nothing. When he reaches home he arrives
at this conclusion:

I told Marier when I got home,
An' this was our conclusion:
That Christmas trees is but a curse,
A snare an' a delusion;
Ef only one poor little heart
By some mischance is slighted,
The pleasure ought by all concerned
Most certainly be blighted.

Mr. Reed has in course of preparation an-

other volume of verse entitled, "From Nature's Nooks." This volume will be uniform in style with "Winnowed Grasses." The following poem, "Mother's Got the Grip," is taken from "From Nature's Nooks:"

MOTHER'S GOT THE GRIP.

We've hed all sorts uv ailments,
 Us youngsters 'n our pap,
 Frum measles down to chicken-pox,
 But we didn't keer a rap;
 Fur mother nussed us thro' 'em,
 With her teas 'n dried catnip;
 But things is topsy-turvy now,
 Fer mother's got the grip.

How things is changed about the house,
 You wouldn't know a room,
 The carpets look es if, pine blank,
 They'd never seed a broom.
 The feather beds is all in hills
 'N hollers, so to speak,
 Jes' becuse our mother's hed
 The grip for more'n a week.

Pap, he bosses cookin',
 Jes' the same es all men does,
 But us children, though, ain't hungry,
 Like we uster allers wus;
 Fer we don't hev no custerd pies,
 Ner puddin' things 'n dip,
 We jes hev baker's bread 'n milk,
 Since mother's got the grip.

My close is in an awful fix,
 They'd rubbed agin the dirt,
 'Nn stockin's out at heel and toe,
 But you orter see my shirt
 'N pants thet's tore'd where I set down—
 'Ith now and then a rip,
 But mother'll fix 'em god as new,
 When she gets thru' the grip.

My teacher sed this mornin'
 Es I tuck my same ole place
 "Your hair is neding combing,
 And you have a dirty face."
 I said now please don't missus,
 With a tear 'n quiverin' lip,
 You don't know what a time we've hed
 Sence mother's hed the grip.

So I've cum ter this conclusion,
 Efter thinkin' quite a spell,
 Thet we hed better all be sick,
 'N jes keep mother well;
 Fer she makes us sweetened toddy,
 'N lemonade ter sip,
 Tell it's nuthin' but a picknick
 Fer us kids to hev the grip.

HOOSIER CABINS.

In the primitive Hoosier cabin—rough, uncouth, simple abodes—more genuine happiness has been enjoyed than in all the fine, costly mansions in the great city of New York. Thousands of wealthy, respectable men and women are living to-day who were born, reared and married in such humble cabins. And there are millions of people living to-day who have no idea how these cabins were constructed.

For the benefit of some of the Call readers I will give a recipe for the building of an average cabin of fifty or sixty years ago, such as were built in Indiana. The pioneer from some of the old Eastern or Southern States, with his wife, six or eight children, gun and dog, would come to Greene county in his covered wagon, which was the family abode until he erected his cabin, which was constructed thus: Cut about forty logs eight or ten inches in diameter, twenty of them sixteen feet long and twenty of them fourteen feet long; slope the ends off half and notch the other half to fit; put chunks in the cracks of the logs and daub them with mud. The gables were made of shorter logs until reaching what is called the comb, the ends sloped down to suit the pitch of the roof. It being now ready for covering, cut poles five to six inches in diameter, sixteen feet long, or the length of the house, notch them down on the gables about three and a half feet apart. Cut down a large oak tree, square the butt and saw cuts four feet long, split them in blocks about six inches square, take a frow and rive boards half an inch thick, lay them lengthwise on the aforesaid poles or rafters, breaking joints, weigh them down with small poles. You are now ready for the floors. Cut poles six inches in diameter, length the width of the cabin, for lower joists, place them about four feet apart, cut a tree—generally linn, or some soft wood—saw logs about six or eight feet long, split into slabs about three inches thick, hew smooth; with these make the floor. The door is made of boards the same as the roof, only longer; the fastening is a wooden latch with a string hanging on the outside. One window 14 by 16 inches with greased paper for glass. The ceiling is made with poles for joists covered with clapboards.

Now comes the most scientific mechanical

part of cabin building—the fireplace and chimney: Saw out about six feet wide out of one end of the house, six feet high from the ground, case up the aperture, inclose this aperture extending back far enough for the back wall of the fireplace and as high as the aperture. Now dig yellow clay, dampen, and with a small maul beat down and form our hearth, jambs and back wall. Generally the jambs and back wall are about a foot thick. Now split sticks the proper length for the size of your chimney—the sticks about an inch thick and one and a half wide. Make a mortar of the yellow clay and build your chimney to the desired height. This makes a comfortable dwelling without a nail, glass or paint. Move in and have a “hoe down.”—Linton Call.

DOING A GOOD WORK.

The *Indianian*, a little monthly magazine published in this city, is doing a good work in encouraging the systematic study of State and local history in public schools. A series of historical questions are printed in each issue for the use of teachers, and prizes are offered for correct answers. Papers on historical subjects appear in each number, and puzzling questions are answered. It is a very commendable undertaking. Children are apt to grow up knowing too little of the history of the country in which they live, and in Indiana there is a large field of local lore yet unworked. An investigation and classification of such facts and traditions of practical benefit to the State and a plan for stimulating such work should meet general approval. An outline for beginning a study in local history is given in the current number of *The Indianian*.—Indianapolis Journal.

Melbourne, which consisted of thirteen huts, and was known as Beargrass, at the time of Queen Victoria's accession, is now classed as the seventh city of the British empire, coming after London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Calcutta.

In Manila most of the houses and offices have tiny window panes, made of translucent oyster shells, instead of glass. An average window six feet high by four feet wide contains 260 shell panes, which temper the heat and light of the sun and prevent blindness.

A HISTORIC FIGHT.

It is known to but comparatively few people that the Mississinewa river, which runs through this section of Indiana, was once the scene of a fierce battle between the whites and the Indian savages. The stream runs through wild country for a great deal of its course, and along its banks in many places nestle the cottages of the artists. Some of the best landscape paintings that have been shown in all exhibitions of the various large cities were executed from scenes along the banks of the stream. Poets have raved over the placid little body of water, and many are the stories that have been written about its past.

Following the course of the river from Marion about seven miles up the stream, and stopping near the old tumble-down Connor's mill, the wanderer will find himself on the Mississinewa battlefield. It is a quiet enough place now. Only the calls of the wild birds or the occasional crack of the hunter's rifle breaks the almost monotonous stillness of the place. It can scarcely be conceived that on the seventeenth day of December, in the year 1812, a bloody battle was here fought. The fight took place between Lieutenant John R. Campbell's Nineteenth Regiment of Cavalry and the Miamis.

A distant relative of Gen. William Henry Harrison now has in his possession the official report of that battle as sent to the General by Lieutenant Campbell. Below it is given verbatim:

“Early in the morning of the 17th I reached, undiscovered, an Indian town on the Mississinewa, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis. The troops rushed into the town, killed eight warriors, took forty-two prisoners, eight of whom are warriors and the residue women and children. I ordered the town to be burned immediately, with the exception of a house or two in which I confined the prisoners. While we were in council, however, and about half an hour before dawn on the 18th, which was the next day after the fight, we were most fiercely attacked by a large body of Indians, their onslaught being accompanied by a most hideous yell. Every man of our brave troops rushed to his post with all dispatch. The enemy boldly advanced to within a few yards of the line, causing the guards which

we had placed at the **different redoubts** to retreat into camp and disperse among their several companies. The redoubt which Captain Pierce commanded was first attacked. He received two bullets through the body and was tomahawked. The enemy then took possession of Captain Pierce's redoubt and poured a tremendous fire upon the angle, to the right and left of which were posted the troops of Gerard and Hopkins. But the fire was as warmly returned and not an inch of ground was yielded. The enemy then moved in force against the left of the squadron and right of the infantry, where Captains Markle and Elliot's companies were posted. Here again they were warmly received.

At this time daylight began to dawn. I now ordered Captain Trotter, whose troops had been commanded by Colonel Simrall, to mount for the purpose to make a charge. The captain cried for his men to follow him and dashed off at full gallop. Major McLowell, with a small party, rushed into the very midst of the enemy; Captain Markle with about fifteen of his troops and Lieutenant Waring also made a daring charge. Captain Markle avenged the death of his relative, Lieutenant Waltz, upon an Indian with his own sword. By this time the cavalry returned and informed me that the enemy had fled precipitately."

The battle lasted about one hour and resulted in a loss to the whites of about eight killed and forty-two wounded. Fifteen Indians were found dead upon the battleground, and it is thought as many more had been carried away dead or mortally wounded. The Indian forces numbered three hundred and the forces of the whites consisted of six hundred veterans. A strange coincidence is noticeable in the account of this battle. On the 17th the Indians lost eight killed and had forty-two taken prisoners and on the 18th the loss and captures among the whites were exactly the same figures.—Muncie Times.

THE INDIANIAN APPRECIATED.

Darlington, Ind., Dec. 10, 1898.

To The Indianian—I feel that you have made a great stride forward. Your questions and answers on Indiana history will prove beneficial to those who are willing and anxious

to be posted in the history of their State. I had thought that I knew something of Indiana history, yet could only answer four of the November questions. I heartily commend your system. A. R. PETERSON.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS IN FRANCE.

Two hundred and six holidays in the year, as against 159 school days! That's the record of public instruction in France. To begin with, there is the regular mid-summer holiday, which covers a period of 64 days. That's pretty good for a starter. Then there are the Sundays. They are holidays, of course, everywhere, but they count an additional 52 days. Then ten days are allowed for the proper celebration of Christmas and New Year's. To be thoroughly observant of the great feast of Eastertide 15 days are given. Thursdays are holidays, and that means 52 more days of no labor. All Saints' comes in for three days' holiday, St. Charlemagne two days, Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday two days, Whitsuntide three days, and three days to make merry when the national fete in July rolls round. The rest of the year the children are supposed to study.—Philadelphia Ledger.

OLD WORLD BRIDGES.

How many bridges in how many a land

These feet of mine at varying pace have crossed!

The blue-green Reuss chilled thro' with Alpine frost,

By ancient beam and pictured rafter spanned,
Where the quaint Musegg and Lucerna stand;

Or Ponte Vecchio, with its shops embossed,
Where Arno, soon in violet distance lost,

Weaves on the outward to the Tyrrhene strand,—

Yet, ever as I crossed, with me there crossed
Spirits of other time, an urgent band;

Swart men-at-arms, princes of proud command—

And then, as if to foil that austere host,

Would pass some musing lover's tender ghost,

Or child and mother, linked hand in hand.

—Edith M. Thomas.

A good Arabian horse can canter in the desert for twenty-four hours in summer and forty-eight hours in winter without drinking.

THE SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

A study of the history of science reveals the fact that the growth of man's interest, as exhibited in his selection of studies, has been from the most remote world toward himself. The development of our sciences is sufficient evidence of this fact. Man began by the study of astronomy the most remotely related, and so far has finished with sociology—that science most closely related to his every day living. Not unlike this has been our study of history. We began by studying that particular history most remotely related to the student and have progressed almost constantly toward that phase of history which is most directly a part of his own individual life and much of which has been enacted within his own time and his own locality. There is nothing but good in a proper study of any history, but our students have been too long led to believe that history has been produced only in foreign countries or in times long past, and the best remedy for such a misconception is to bring our schools and our clubs—the two modern methods of studentship—to an active appreciation of the fact that every community is making history as real and in many respects as valuable as any history anywhere or of any time. Our people in this comparatively new country have not yet appreciated the value of local history and of records made "upon the spot." This is especially true in these Central States, where so much time and effort have been consumed in the merely physical aspects of life. Especially have few people of Indiana yet realized the historic value of apparently commonplace occurrences and we must learn it soon and begin to preserve what we have of historic value or we shall soon have passed the point beyond which it will be impossible for us to collect much of our early history, which is vastly significant. In fact, much is already beyond the power of the student or collector.

In Germany and England and in some of our own Eastern States almost every community has its club of local students and collectors and we have already seen how valuable such work is to those people and ours may be the more valuable if we begin correspondingly earlier to collect and preserve our own records. If our clubs and schools should begin

now to collect and preserve all facts of local and general interest within a single generation a degree of intelligence and interest would prevail in our State that is now beyond our highest anticipations.

When we shall secure such a library system as shall place a good library in each township in the State, as will doubtless soon be true, then we shall have so many depositories of such local history as will render its perfect preservation not only a possibility but a local pride.

Following is appended an outline for the study of local history which, it is believed, will serve as a guide at least to any locality for the study of its history. No one point in the outline will be of value to every locality, but enough may be selected to serve any particular unit of study.

Outline for the Study of History for the use of Clubs and Schools—Unit of Study: County Town or Township. Prepared by Prof. W. E. Henry State Librarian.

I. Conditions which made it desirable as a home, hence led to its settlement.

1. Geography of the surface; timber, prairie, streams, lakes, hills.

2. Nature of the soil; its formation and adaptibility for cultivation.

3. Chief sources of wealth when settled.

4. Productions of place or immediate surroundings.

5. Kind and relative amount of labor required to bring it to its present condition.

II. By whom settled.

1. Nationality; by birth, by parentage.

2. From what place directly did the settlers come, if many of them came from one place.

3. Particular incentive which led them to this place.

4. From what condition of life and from what occupations did they come.

5. What prominent characteristics have the people retained up to the present time, if any?

6. Biographical sketches of characteristic early settlers.

III. Map of the Unit of Study.

1. If town, show all details, such as location of prominent buildings, especially of the earlier buildings, and the location of the residences of prominent citizens from the earliest settlement.

2. If county or township, show location of

all towns and villages, especially the early ones, which may be now in decay.

3. Show early natural drainage and present artificial drainage, if it has been changed by the agency of man.

IV. Cemeteries.

1. When and where located from the earliest history down to the present. It will be found desirable to copy the early inscriptions where the stones bearing them are not properly looked after. Later these will become valuable local history.

2. Look up early records, for in some instances records may yet be found of early burials not recorded on stones.

V. Transportation and Communication.

1. History in narrative form of each of the following:

- (a) Canals.
- (b) Noted wagon roads.
- (c) Early mail routes.
- (d) Railroads.
- (e) Telegraph.
- (f) Telephone.

2. Chief lines of goods shipped to and from this center.

3. Chief points of shipment, both to and from.

4. Is the Unit of Study on any great line of travel between two or more prominent points?

VI. Material Progress of the Unit of Study.

1. Early industries carried on by individuals or by organized companies.

2. Have the primitive industries developed into the present chief industries or have the industrial lines changed?

3. If the lines have changed assign reason.

VII. Educational Institutions.

1. Schools.

- (a) When, where and by whom were the earliest located?
- (b) Sketches of prominent teachers and students.
- (c) Prominent schools since organized, not now existing.
- (d) Present schools and teachers.

2. Libraries and museums, if any.

- (a) When and where established.
- (b) How sustained.
- (c) Prominence reached.
- (d) When in greatest prominence.
- (e) Does the same still continue.
- (f) What are the present conditions?
- (g) What is the sentiment of the community with regard to?

3. Clubs.

- (a) Narrate history of all so far formed.
- (b) Present conditions and leading members in.

4. Newspapers.

- (a) History of each from the first.
- (b) Sketches of prominent men and women connected with.

VIII. Literary History.

1. Biographical sketches of prominent

writers, and especially of those who have written for publication in other than the local papers.

2. Give name, date and place of publication of each book, pamphlet, magazine article or series of articles upon an important subject in local papers.

IX. Churches.

1. When and where was each organized?
2. Give names of charter members.
3. Sketches of most noted pastors or a complete list if possible.
4. Sketches of the leading workers from the first.
5. Present conditions.

X. Charitable, Penal and Correctional Institutions.

1. Homes for the destitute dependent and defective.
2. Reformatories.
3. Jails and penitentiaries.

XI. Courts.

1. History of the organization of.
2. Noted judges and attorneys, sketches of.
3. Complete list of court officials from the first.

XII. War History (each war participated in treated separately).

1. List of enlistments.
2. List of killed in battle or dying from wounds.
3. List of deaths in the army from other causes.
4. List and location of members still living.
5. Biographical sketches of noted soldiers.

XIII. Professional Life, Sketches of.

1. Legal profession.
2. Medical profession.
3. Educational.
4. Ministerial.

XIV. Local Government.

1. When organized.
2. What departments were first organized?
3. What departments added since, if any?
4. Make list as complete as possible of officers serving in each department since the organization.

XV. Genealogy of the Older Families.

1. Ancestry of early settlers as far as can be traced.
2. A full record of each branch and each member of the family since settlement in this locality.

- (a) Births.
- (b) Marriages.
- (c) To whom married.
- (d) Deaths.

Note.—This material must be collected from church, court and cemetery records and supplemented from the memories of the older, more intelligent and more trustworthy citizens.

HISTORY QUESTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

HISTORY QUESTIONS.

1. What was the first form of Territorial Government of Indiana, and when was it established?
2. What was the second form of Territorial Government?
3. What was the third form?
4. When was the State Government established and how did it differ from the last form of Territorial government?
5. Under the various forms of Territorial Government, what were the qualifications for holding office, and for electors?
6. When was property qualification for voters done away with?
7. Under the constitution of 1816 how were State officers chosen, and for what terms?
8. Under the constitution of 1816 how were Judges of the courts chosen?
9. Who was the last Governor of the State to serve under the constitution of 1816?
10. Who was Ratliff Boone?

ANSWERS.

1. In 1760 Canada was ceded by the French to the British. This took with it the posts at Detroit, Fort Miamis (now Fort Wayne), and Ouiatenon. Vincennes was under the jurisdiction of Louisiana and did not pass at the same time. In 1763 all the territory east of the Mississippi river passed to the British by the treaty of peace.

2. The treaty was negotiated at Paris, 1763. The parties to the treaty were England, France, Spain and Portugal.

3. Louis XV. was King of France and George III. King of England. The Kings of Spain and Portugal were, respectively, Charles III. and Joseph.

4. The English took possession of Fort Miami and Ouiatenon soon after the cession of 1760, but did not get actual possession of Vincennes until 1777. In 1764, General Gage, commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, issued a proclamation taking possession of the country in the name of the King of England, but actual possession of Vincennes did not take place until the year given.

5. The British occupied the posts at Fort Miami, Ouiatenon and Vincennes.

6. In 1763 the posts at Fort Miami and Ouiatenon were surprised by the Indians, during the Pontiac war, and the garrisons captured. It was this war that at first kept the British from taking actual possession of Vincennes. On the conclusion of peace with Pontiac the British again took possession of the two forts captured, but not long afterward the few soldiers were withdrawn. In 1777, to hold this country to the King, Vincennes was occupied by troops from Canada. In 1779 Vincennes was captured by George Rogers Clark, and Britain lost

all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and east of the Mississippi.

7. The British took possession of the whole territory, by the proclamation of Gen. Gage, referred to in the answer to question 4, and lost it by the capture of Vincennes, and the treaty of peace at the close of the Revolutionary war.

8. The possession at first passed to Virginia. George Rogers Clark was an officer of Virginia, and was sent out by Governor Patrick Henry to capture the posts at Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit. He captured the first two, but failed to reach Detroit. By ordinance in 1785 Virginia ceded the territory to the United States.

9. The first civil government was established by the French, and was exercised by commandants of posts appointed by the Governors of Canada and Louisiana. In 1778, Virginia appointed Col. John Todd, Lieutenant of the County of Illinois, as the whole region was denominated. He attempted to set up a court at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. When the United States took possession the country was governed under the Ordinance of 1787, with Gen. Arthur St. Clair as Governor. This was the first real civil government after the French surrendered possession.

10. Benjamin Parke was one of the ablest jurists Indiana has ever had. He was born in New Jersey in 1777. He came to Indiana in 1801 and was appointed Attorney-General of the Territory. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and was elected by that body a delegate to Congress, serving as such until 1808, when he was appointed by President Jefferson one of the judges for the Territory. He held this position until the State was admitted into the Union, when he was made United States District Judge for the district of Indiana. He honored this high position until his death in 1838, which occurred at Salem, his home. He was a member of the convention called in 1816 to frame a constitution for the new State, and much of that admirable document was prepared by him. He drafted the first school law for the State and was always a warm friend and advocate of free schools. In 1811, while a judge, he raised a company for General Harrison's army, and took a prominent part in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a hard student and never neglected

any of his official duties. At one time he rode on horseback from Vincennes to Wayne county to hold court when there was but one case on the docket, and that for a minor offense. While a resident of Vincennes he became connected with a banking business which proved to be unfortunate, and swept away his small accumulations. He labored patiently for years until he was able to pay off the last of his debts, a short time before his death. Parke county is named in his honor.

DATES OF GREAT HISTORIC EVENTS.

1492. Christopher Columbus discovered the islands of San Salvador, Hayti and Cuba.

1494. John Cabot and his son Sebastian, on the 24th of June, discovered the island of Newfoundland, to which they gave the name of "Prima Vista."

1499. Amerigo Vespucci, in company with Alonzo Ojeda, formerly one of the companions of Columbus, visited the coast of South America.

1500. The coast of Brazil was accidentally discovered by Don Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese navigator.

1508. Thomas Aubert, commander of a French ship, discovered the river St. Lawrence.

1512. Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, who made an unsuccessful attempt to plant a colony.

1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien and discovered the Pacific Ocean, which he named the "South Sea."

1519. Cortez landed with his army in Mexico, and completed the conquest of that country in 1521.

1534. California discovered by Hernando Grijalva.

1562. Jean de Ribaut made an attempt to establish a colony of French Huguenots in Florida.

1565. St. Augustine, Florida, settled by Spaniards. After laying the foundation of St. Augustine, the Spaniards attacked and destroyed the French settlement. The prisoners taken were hung upon trees, with placards, each bearing an inscription, "These wretches have not been executed as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans or heretics." About two years afterwards De Gorges, a French officer, captured two small Spanish

forts in Florida, and hung the prisoners on trees, with the inscription, "Hung, not as Spaniards, but as assassins or murderers."

1578. Letters patent were issued by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Gilbert for establishing colonies in America.

1584. March 25, letters patent were issued to Sir Walter Raleigh, for the discovering and planting colonies in new lands.

1585. Sir Walter Raleigh sent a colony of about one hundred and eighty English to found a settlement in Virginia, under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. The attempt was not successful.

1605. A French settlement was made at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia. The French called the country Acadia.

1605. A ship from London sailed by the direct route to America, and finding the coast of Long Island, wheat was sowed as an experiment, which was found to spring up and grow rapidly.

1607. English settlement founded at Jamestown, Virginia.

1608. Samuel Champlain selected the site of Quebec.

1608. Chesapeake Bay explored by Capt. John Smith.

1609. Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson river. He explored the river to the point where Albany now stands.

1610. Henry Hudson discovered Hudson Bay.

1612 to 1614. The Dutch made some small settlements at the mouth of the Hudson river, and about the year 1623 the town of New Amsterdam was laid out. It is now New York. The whole region was called New Netherlands. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1684 and was granted to the Duke of York.

1614. The coast of New England was explored by Capt. John Smith. He gave to the region the name of New England.

1616. The Virginia colonists began the cultivation of tobacco.

1619. The first General Assembly in America met at Jamestown, in Virginia.

1620. On the 3d of November James I granted to the council established at Plymouth the governing of New England. On the 22d of December a settlement was founded by the Pilgrim Fathers at New Plymouth. The grant was surrendered to the crown in 1635.

1620. A Dutch ship from the coast of Guinea sold twenty negro slaves to the colonists of Virginia.

1622. March 22d the Indians massacred three hundred and forty-seven colonists of Virginia. The colonists, in retaliation, killed a large number of Indians, and destroyed many Indian towns.

1624. A law was enacted in Virginia declaring that "whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday, without an allowable excuse, shall forfeit one pound of tobacco, and he that absenteth himself for a month shall forfeit fifty pounds of tobacco."

1630. Boston founded by English colonists. The Indians called the place "Shawmut."

1632. A charter granted for the government of Maryland.

1634. The first English settlement founded in Maryland.

1635. Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts on account of religious opinions. He founded Rhode Island the next year.

1638. A Swedish settlement was made near the present site of Wilmington, Delaware.

1638. Great earthquake throughout New England.

1639. The first printing office in the English colonies, established at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1643. The General Assembly of Virginia confirmed the grants of land made by Benjamin Syms for the opening and support of a free school.

1646. John Eliott first preached to the Indians in their native language.

1650. The name "Quakers" first applied to the Society of Friends.

1654. A small party of adventurers started from James River, in Virginia, and crossed the Allegheny mountains.

1655. A battle took place near the site of Annapolis, Maryland, between the forces of Governor Stone and a party of colonists who resisted the authority of Lord Baltimore. The Governor was defeated, with a loss of about fifty killed and wounded, and one hundred and fifty taken prisoners.

1656. Massachusetts passed a law to prevent Quakers from settling in that colony.

1659. William Robinson and Marmaduke

Stephenson, Quakers, were executed in Massachusetts, for their religious opinions.

1659. Virginia passed laws to prevent Quakers from settling in that colony.

1661. The New Testament translated into the Indian language by Rev. John Eliot. In 1675 he translated the Old Testament into the same language.

1662. Virginia passed a law that every person who should refuse to have his child baptized by a lawful minister should pay a fine of two thousand pounds of tobacco.

GOOD PAY FOR POOR LITERATURE.

The gallant Lieutenant Hobson has paid the mortgage on his home in Alabama. The amount was \$6,000, and the hero of the Merimac has "earned the money with his pen" since the little episode in Santiago harbor last June. While literary men of all grades earn vast sums in that most profitable field of human endeavor, literature, we must admit that \$6,000 for four months of desultory work is fair pay, and we are not surprised that so many men desert the tented field, the camp, the blacksmith's forge and the cobbler's bench for the easy ways and the lucrative results of literary diversion. In certain old-fashioned circles there is an absurd impression that the exquisite efforts of our representative warriors and politicians and inventors and mechanics and labor agitators and patent medicine proprietors are not necessarily literature, and that literature constitutes of something more than ability to write a good round hand and in the main differentiate an adjective from an adverb, but this erroneous idea is fast dying out. The comparatively late Mr. Hawthorne had a misfortune to live at a time when the opportunities for making really first-class literature were limited; consequently he scratched what money he could for the sort of stuff he turned out, and died in the fear of the Lord and in tolerable bankruptcy. If Mr. Hawthorne, instead of wasting his time over "The Scarlet Letter," had shown Lieutenant Hobson's literary instincts or had cultivated the graceful style of Admiral George Dewey we might not have had "The Scarlet Letter" or the "Mosses" or "The Marble Faun," but Mr. Hawthorne would have had pie to distribute all over Concord and money where-with, as the plebians have it, to ignite a wet dog. The poor man lived too soon or was a very bad judge of literature.—Chicago Post.

THE PURITANS.

The New England Society of Indianapolis recently held its annual meeting. At the banquet several speeches were made. Among them was one by Mr. Charles Majors, of Shelbyville, who has recently sprung into some celebrity as the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." In his speech he went out of his way to characterize the Puritans as Pharisees, which was not in very good taste, as the speech was addressed to a society claiming descent from the Puritans. The Indianapolis Journal editorially replied to Mr. Majors in as neat a piece of English writing as has appeared in many days. Among other things the Journal said:

"There was knighthood in flower in Cromwell's time, too, but it employed itself with more serious matters than giving dancing lessons and keeping clandestine appointments with love-sick girls and organizing night expeditions to rescue them from absurd escapades. The knighthood of Cromwell's time was the flower of plain living and high thinking, and it gave the keynote to Puritanism by devoting itself earnestly and prayerfully to the great problems of church and state that were then ripe for solution. The impress thus given to Puritanism in old England was perpetuated by Puritanism in New England, and one must take a very narrow and superficial view of it in either country who does not see, beneath the surface eccentricities and repellent features, the heroic and enduring qualities of human character that make men and nations great. The men who sat in the Barebones Parliament were none the less knightly leaders in a new crusade for constitutional liberty because some of them bore Christian names which we now think ridiculous. The great organizer of the crusade, who led in prayer as often as he did in battle, and who taught his soldiers that to be good fighters they must have the fear of God before them, the commander of the Ironsides and the founder of Puritanism, might have been called Praise-God Cromwell as well as plain Oliver, but it would not have detracted anything from his greatness nor from the character of the religious cult which he and his fellow-Puritans made a power in England and the world. The Puritans who came to New England had the

vices of fanaticism, proscription and intolerance, but even their vices lean to virtue's side. Their religion was hard, severe, narrow, exacting, intolerant, but it made them high-thinking men and women and enabled them to establish a civilization which has become the light of the world and the salt of the earth. When they left England they left almost everything behind except Puritanism. They left established institutions, laws and social restraints behind, but they brought their religion along. Coming to a new country where there was neither law nor social custom to enforce morality, they might have established wide-open towns as the forty-niners did in California, or made gambling and drinking the sole recreations, as in the mining towns of Colorado to-day. They might have introduced bull fights as the Spaniards did, or horse racing as the early settlers in Virginia did. Happily for the country, they did none of these things. The seeds of a civilization that was to dominate the continent, and perhaps the world, were not to be sown by such methods as these. The world knows pretty well how they were sown, and how, with a good deal of religious narrowness, some religious persecution and occasional political blundering, Puritan prayers and the Puritan conscience continually pointed the way to progress until the end crowned the work and a free state was formed which was destined to be the mother of many other free States. To the Puritans we are indebted for the township system and government by town meeting, which is the cornerstone of our whole political system. The municipal township was an outgrowth of the Puritan religion and the town meeting of the meeting-house, which originally was used for civil as well as ecclesiastical purposes. Thus while the Puritans established a complete separation between church and state, they nevertheless brought their politics under the shadow of the pulpit and made government as well as religion a matter of conscience. Thus the foundations of the Republic were laid in prayer, and the flower of Puritanism became the flower of liberty."

The largest gold coin in existence is worth about \$315. It is the ingot or "loof" of Annaw, and its value is written on the coin with Indian ink.

TWO BRIGHT LITTLE GIRLS.

The pupils of the Indiana public schools will compare favorably with those of any other State in the Union. The system of education is based upon the best experience,



NELLIE HAM.

and annually the high schools graduate classes that would be the pride of any State, and the district schools are not less perfect so far as they go. The *Indianian* takes pride in giving to its readers the pictures of



HENRIETTA JUNE COOPER.

two of the bright little girls of the Frankfort schools. At the recent meeting of the Teachers' Association of Clinton county these two little girls recited and gave evi-

dence of natural talent of a high order, as well as of careful training. Henrietta June Cooper, aged eleven, and Nellie Ham, aged eight, are both pupils of the First Ward school of Frankfort, C. A. McClure, principal. They are especially talented in elocutionary work, and their reputation has already gone out beyond the limits of Frankfort. The girls belong to the best families of their city. Mr. A. S. Cooper, father of June, is manager of the Empire skirt factory, and Charles Ham, father of Nellie, is a member of the City Council, and one of the leading business men of the city.

SOCIAL LIFE AT LAKETON.

By Orrill Day.

Laketon, the principal village of Pleasant township, is situated between Eel river and Round lake, a clear, sparkling sheet of water. Long lake is situated a little north of the town. The site of the town was surely selected because of its beautiful surroundings. The town was laid out by Hugh Hanna, Isaac Thomas, and Jacob Cass, on the eighth day of September, 1836. Soon after it became the voting place of the township.

During the earlier part of the town's history, hunting was the most important enjoyment. Corn-huskings, wood-choppings, log-rollings, apple-cuttings, barn-raising, and parties were the social affairs. A man would gather his corn, then he would announce that he was going to have a husking-bee. Every one that heard of it considered himself invited. The others were on the same plan, only the people waited for an invitation. After the work was completed, the young people indulged in dancing and merry-making.

The people, those that had clothes sufficient to go, attended church very regularly. Traveling, then, was mostly on horseback, sometimes two or three on one horse. These times are called "The good old times." At these merry-makings, drinking intoxicating liquor was carried on to an extent that could hardly have been compatible with good morality, but either the exposure of backwoods life or the less poisonous quality of the article consumed, rendered its effects less pernicious than at the present time. At a wedding, liquor was the center of good

cheer; at a funeral, the solace of mourning friends. At any gathering its presence was considered one of the indispensable requisites of true hospitality.

The arrival of a new settler in a neighborhood was an item of interest to every one. After a newcomer would arrive, a log-rolling would be sure to follow. This was looked forward to by the young people with great anxiety. When the time for the merry-making arrived, a queer looking crowd it was that assembled there. To a crowd of the young folks of to-day they would appear very strange, for some still wore the deer-skin shirts and buckskin moccasins of the savage. Others were clad in homespun linen. Hats varied all the way from the home-made skull-cap of raccoon or wolf skin to the cocked hat of the grandfather. But the men varied still more widely than did their dress. There were the old frontiersman who had spent a lifetime in the wilderness, fighting Indians and wild beasts; the Yankees, fresh from the far down east; the Quakers, from the land of William Penn; Germans, from the fatherland; Pat and Michael, from the "ould country," were also present. These men were not only neighbors, but warm, true friends.

Pitching horseshoes and wheeling a wheelbarrow at a stake were games practiced about 1853. The man that was to wheel the wheelbarrow was blindfolded and given a wheelbarrow to run at a stake. If he struck the stake a prize was awarded him. Turkeys were mostly the prizes given. Pitching horseshoes was a game that any number might take part in, only they had to play partners, one at either end of the ground. The horseshoes were pitched as close around the stake, or over it if possible. Each throw was counted so much.

About 1888 a Literary and Debating Society was organized under the leadership of Miss Lulu Keagle. The first Dramatic Club was conducted by Mr. Nelson Hunter, and played "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." The next club was organized by Mr. John Thompson. They played "The Charcoal Burner." In 1892, led by Miss Georgia Duncan, "The Danger Signal" was played. The evening of February 6, 1894, Mr. George Ogden conducted "Placer Gold." In 1895, "Force of Impulse" and "Gyp, the Heiress" were given. Then in 1896 "Botany Bay"

and "Uncle Jack," by the same person, were played, which ended the plays.

Festivals, singing and spelling schools were first known about 1848-68. Some of the singing school masters of Laketon were Mr. Boyd Stanley, T. Sowers, A. C. Hug-gins, and John Shafer. The notes then in use were known as the "Buckwheat" notes. Mr. Nelson Hunter and Mr. E. T. Hadin taught writing in Laketon about 1865-66.

PATRIOTIC SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America.—John Adams, letter to his wife, July 3, 1776.

The Spartans do not enquire how many the enemy are, but where they are.—Agiis II.

How much nobler will be the sovereign's boast when he shall have it to say that he found law dear, and left it cheap; found it a sealed book, left it a living letter; found it the patrimony of the rich, left it the inheritance of the poor; found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression, left it the staff of honesty and the shield of innocence.—Lord Brougham.

Send me six hundred men who know how to die.—Charles Jean Barbaroux.

Perish our memory, but let France be free.—Vergniaud.

They planted by your care! No, your oppression planted them in America!—Isaac Barre.

No place is weak where there are men capable of defending it.—Chevalier Bayard.

A man who fights against his country deserves pity more than I.—Last words of Chevalier Bayard.

Pity me not, I am happier than you; for I am fighting to be free while you are striving to enslave your countrymen.—Francis Marion to a British officer.

But while we endeavor to maintain peace, I certainly should be the last to forget that if peace cannot be maintained with honor, it is no longer peace.—Lord Russell.

Depend upon it, that the lovers of freedom will be free.—Edmund Burke.

I know no North, no South, no East, no West.—Henry Clay.

I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State.—Henry Clay.

I was born an American, I live an Ameri-

can, and shall die an American.—Daniel Webster.

I am not a Virginian, but an American.—Patrick Henry.

Danger is sweet for Christ and my country.—Prince De Conde.

Our country! in her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be right, but our country, right or wrong.—Commodore Decatur.

I hope to find my country in the right. However, I will stand by her right or wrong.—John J. Crittenden.

Our country, whether bounded by the St. John and the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded and described, and be the measurements more or less, still our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands.—Robert C. Winthrop.

If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, snoot him on the spot.—John A. Dix.

I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.—Nathan Hale.

I am your King; you are Frenchmen; there are the enemy; let us charge.—Henry IV.

Give me liberty or give me death.—Patrick Henry.

Our Federal Union! It must be preserved.—Andrew Jackson.

I have not yet begun to fight.—Paul Jones.

Don't give up the ship.—Captain James Lawrence.

Madame Sarah Grand has a hard time in securing literary recognition. In a recently published chapter of her autobiography she says: "I suffered terribly from want of encouragement; it was a black time. It was thrown back for years. No publisher would take my work. The only publisher that foresaw success was Mr. George Allen, at Orpington. His letter gave me more hope and more literary life than any other I received in those days. They were, indeed, dreary days, but Mr. Allen's letter shines like a lamp with an ugly shutter, for his acceptance of "Ideala" was dependent on the approval of Mr. Ruskin. I felt elated that the decision should rest on a man for whose work I had a passionate admiration. But Ruskin did not care for me, and refused to give me any chance in life. "Ideala" was put away in a drawer and left there for years."

ANOTHER PRIZE WINNER.

In the October number *The Indianian* printed a song, entitled "The Indianian's Call," and offered a prize of a set of Smith's History of Indiana to the pupil in the public schools of the State who would give the best transposition of the "Call" in prose. A large number of replies were received and the committee has awarded the prize to James O. Lowry, of Chelsea, Indiana. The award hung between Mr. Lowry and Frank Anderson, of Blocher, Scott county. In passing upon the merits of the replies the committee took into consideration not only the grasp of the idea of the "Call" by the various writers, but the language in which they gave expression to their idea, and to the capitalization and punctuation. Upon these two last points that of Mr. Lowry much excelled that of Mr. Anderson. We give below the successful contestant's paper:

THE INDIANIAN'S CALL.

Duty calls us to do our full part in the work of advancing the interests of our state and nation, and bettering the condition of man. By making a thorough study of the leading facts in the history of our state, with the help of *The Indianian*, we will be better fitted for citizenship, and prepare ourselves for the great work that lies before us.

In nineteen hundred and sixteen Indiana will have completed a century of glorious existence as a State. Upon the younger generation will depend, to a great degree, the success of the State Centennial. It is for our interest to make the celebration excel the great World's Fair, by a wise and early preparation.

Our state has produced men who have become famous in literature, science, politics and war, and whose influence has been great and lasting in bettering the condition of the State; but they are fast passing away, and from among the young people of to-day will be chosen the great men of the future. Upon them depend the work of bringing Indiana to the front and making it the Banner State.

It should be our object to make the next century of Indiana better and more brilliant than that of the past.

JAMES O LOWRY.

The old custom of watchmen calling the hour at night is still retained in two localities of London, namely, New Inn and Ely Place.

WEIGHING THE WORLD .

How the Astronomers Calculate the Heft of
This Old Globe.

While the actual "birth" of the earth is a subject upon which scientists differ, placing it further back than any of the religions of the world, yet the fact that the year's "birthday" is now celebrated upon a certain date constitutes an interesting time upon which to base computations.

"How much will the earth weigh upon its birthday?" is a question asked not only from a scientific standpoint but from a popular one.

On being asked to "weigh" an article the mind naturally reverts to a pair of scales upon which the object is placed with weights opposite. When the scale "balances" the weights are read and then the result is known.

But when the object is larger than any available scales, or of a nature that it can not be lifted upon a scale, then the task becomes more difficult. How are you going to weigh something without a scale and without the power of moving the object.

Suppose you were asked to weigh a very large hogshhead of water upon a 25-pound pair of scales, no larger than needed for a baby's weight. What would you do? It would seem simple to you. You would take a small given quantity of water and weigh it. Then, knowing the contents of the hogshhead, you would multiply your small weight by the quantity in the hogshhead, and this, with the added weight of the hogshhead itself would give you the weight of the whole.

So in weighing the earth. You know that the earth is made of sand. You would, therefore, weigh a certain amount of sand and would multiply it by the number of cubic feet in the earth. But here you would have trouble. If the earth were of sand through and through—a solid mass of sand—your computation would be correct, but unfortunately for your figures, it is composed largely of minerals and water. There are rocks, ores of all kinds, clay and the lighter substances. All these have their own weight. Compare the relative weight of a handful of sand and a handful of iron ore. One is light; the other perhaps, all you can carry. Wood, water and coal are lighter than sand, but iron, lead, copper and in fact all metals are heavier.

The difficulty would be obviated if we could

obtain a cubic yard of material, combining an average of all the substances of the earth, but unfortunately, this is not obtainable, therefore we are compelled to resort to other methods.

The best method used to-day for determining the weight of the earth is the Airy method, so called because first used by Prof. Airy when he was the first court astronomer of England.

The Airy method is based upon the principle that the attraction of the earth at any point below the surface is the same as if all that part above the point were removed, or, in other words, as if the world were that much smaller. The difference in the earth's attraction is ascertained by means of a pendulum, as the rapidity with which the latter oscillates depends upon the intensity of the earth's attractive force.

The greater the force the quicker the movements of the pendulum. By locating two pendulums of the same length, one at the surface of the earth, and the other at the bottom of a deep mine, the difference in the time required to make an oscillation will show the difference in the attraction of gravity. In that way the attraction due to the portion of the earth below the bottom of the mine and that due to the shell surrounding it can be ascertained.

Then, by calculating the cubic contents of the shell, and its density, we can get its weight, and, having found the weight of the shell, we can determine the weight of the interior globe, and thus the whole earth. This is a method that was employed about forty years ago, though in a crude way.

The method of obtaining the density of the outer shell is interesting, but too lengthy for discussion here.

The results by this method show that the average weight of the earth is about six and a half times as great as that of water.

As a cubic foot of water weighs 62½ pounds the weight of a cubic foot of the earth would be 375 pounds. As one cubic mile contains 147,200,000,000 cubic feet, the weight of one cubic mile should be 62,200,000,000,000. The total volume of the earth is about 259,800,000,000 cubic miles; the total weight, therefore, amounts to not very far from 16,938,960,000,000,000,000,000 pounds or 8,469,480,000,000,000,000 net tons.

These figures look very large, but when we consider that the sun weighs 352,280 times as

much, we realize that they are only comparatively large.

It is a fact that astronomy possesses great attraction for the majority of people of an inquiring mind; but the astronomer descends from his mountain of esteem and stands upon the ordinary level when he explains the simple laws by which his almost incomprehensible results are obtained.

SECRETARY OF STATE HAY.

When I first saw Mr. John Hay he was sitting at his editorial desk in the office of the New York Tribune some twenty-four years ago, and "Little Breeches" and others of the "Pike County Ballads" were his chief title to fame, for his life of Lincoln, in collaboration with Mr. Nicolay, had not been written. When I saw him last year he was in the American legation in London dispensing the hospitality of the United States with his usual affability. When I saw him the other day he was sitting in what ranks as the most important chair in the executive department next to that of the President of the United States—in the chair of the Secretary of State. Although there was a good pile of papers on his desk at his left hand, he had nevertheless the air of a man of perfect leisure. Mr. Hay does not impress one as a striving man of business. You are impressed with the ease, self-possession and deliberation of the literary man. The transition of the literary man to the diplomatist is in his case easily made, for he is not a literary recluse. His long experience in journalism, his previous experience of Washington and his training in the diplomatic service in Spain and in England have furnished a broad preparation for his duties as Secretary of State. He has the advantage, too, of wealth, social position and a broad cosmopolitan experience. Secretary Hay in his ease of manner, social facility and unaffected but unmistakable literary air reminds me of James Russell Lowell. Not that there are not strong differences between them, not that Mr. Hay has not an individuality and a flavor of his own, but, so far as men can be grouped into types, Mr. Hay will be grouped with Lowell and Motley rather than with Seward, Evarts, Fish, Gresham or Sherman.

I was brought into official relation with all

these Secretaries of State. The office has been held by men of very different equipment. While Mr. Seward held the portfolio, though he was ably seconded by his son as Assistant Secretary, there was no man in the department who did more work than he. His type of mind naturally fitted him for diplomatic methods and habits. Wendell Phillips compared him to the Damascus blade, which could be thrust into a corkscrew scabbard. His mind was flexible and well tempered. He was a match for the most skillful adversary in diplomatic fencing. He could parry and postpone, but when he took up a case and determined to go to the bottom of it, he made thorough work and left no aspect of it unstudied. What he thought of expansion was shown in his acquisition of Alaska; but I fear it would give our anti-imperialist friends the nightmare to dream, as Mr. Seward told me he had dreamed, of a federation or union of all the North and South American republics under our flag.

Mr. Fish was very different from Mr. Seward, but also a hard worker. He was a gentleman and a scholar, and his personality was a strong element in his diplomatic success. Mr. Evarts was more like his bosom friend, Mr. Seward. He was a great constitutional lawyer, with a mind trained and developed in grappling with the greatest questions which presented themselves in the greatest crisis of our national history. Mr. Gresham was of another type, and when I saw and knew him he impressed me as a man of great kindness, but as dominated by the President in his policy. However it may have been in Lincoln's administration, the international relations of the United States under Mr. Johnson were entirely in the hands of Mr. Seward. Mr. Gresham, on the other hand, seemed more like a clerk to President Cleveland. When Mr. Olney took the portfolio there was another strong man in the chair. I have in my possession an official document, signed by Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney. Mr. Cleveland's signature is small and effeminate and Mr. Olney's big enough to be read across the room. From the modest, unassuming, lady-like handwriting of the President you would think he was a clerk to his Secretary. It is seldom that a signature so falsely represents the personality of a writer. Mr. Cleve-

land and Mr. Olney were both strong men. They would have struck fire if they had clashed. Mr. Olney had a mind of his own. He knew what he wanted; he was prompt and decided in judgment, and it is quite evident from his Atlantic article that his views on the development of the United States as a great world power are his own and not those of his former chief.

With the advent of Mr. Sherman the State Department secured a man of recognized ability and of national fame, who, if he had been called to this office in the vigor of his manhood, would have filled it with honor and success in any exigency. Mr. Sherman took the place at a time when the strongest man in the Cabinet should have been in the State Department. He was entitled to the rest and well-earned laurels of his long and honorable career. He did not conceal the fact that it was impossible for him to take up personally the exacting work of this office at a critical time. He wisely relied upon his subordinates. Judge Day became practically and afterward officially the Secretary of State. Now Mr. Hay brings vigor, experience, wealth, geniality, a knowledge of official routine and a trained capacity for treating international questions. —Washington Letter in *The Independent*.

LIKES THE INDIANIAN.

Spraytown, Ind., Jan. 2, 1899.

To *The Indianian*—I have received copies of your journal and am well pleased with it, and believe that every teacher of Indiana should be a subscriber for it. I like the History Questions very much. Please send it ahead to me. ORVILLE WILLIAMS,

CAN NOT DO WITHOUT IT.

Brownstown, Ind., Jan. 4, 1899.

To *The Indianian*—My intention is to get up a club for *The Indianian*. I will send you the names I collect. Please continue sending to me, as I can not afford to be without *The Indianian*.

J. E. PAYNE,
County Supt., Jackson Co.

Prof. W. F. L. Sanders, Superintendent of the Connersville schools, has been teaching for thirty years, and says that he wants to teach for twenty more, and thus round out a clear half century of educational work. Success to him.

AN OLD-TIME DUEL ON INDIANA SOIL.

Not many duels have been fought on Indiana soil, but the Nashville American gives the following account of one which took place fifty-one years ago:

"A few miles below Vevay, on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, is the scene of one of the most dramatic duels ever fought in the North. Although the duel took place nearly fifty years ago, there are several people in that section of Switzerland county who distinctly remember its highly dramatic incidents. It was fought between the noted Southern general, Roger Hanson, and Col. William Duke, who died about three years ago at his home, in Danville, Ky.

"The two contestants for supremacy belonged to the most prominent families of the Blue Grass State, and their belligerency was the subject of much comment at the time. Each had their friendly constituency, who strongly supported the honor of each gentleman. Duke challenged Hanson over an aspersion the latter was alleged to have made regarding Duke's character in the presence of Miss Hickman, who was a cousin of Hanson. Hanson was a brilliant, dashing young fellow, and was in love with his cousin. Her hand had already been sought in marriage by young Duke, and, it was learned by Hanson, engaged to be married. Upon Hanson's acquisition of this knowledge he had an interview with his cousin, in which he used some strong language which was insulting to Duke. Colonel Duke was told of the occurrence, and immediately sent a challenge to Hanson to square himself by apologizing or at so many paces with pistols. Hanson chose the latter, and suggested the place and the kind of weapons to be used.

"Although young in years, they were backed by many friends. Hanson was already a member of the State Legislature from Fayette county, while Duke had just returned from the Mexican war, where he had won honors in the cause of the United States.

"Duke chose for his second James Jackson, the noted race horse owner, whose wife was a cousin to Duke. Lafayette Dunlop, then a member of the Legislature from Girard county, was chosen to represent Hanson. At sunrise on the morning of January

17, 1848, was designated as the time, at a convenient place across the river from Carrolton. Duke repaired to his father's home in Scott county, where, in the presence of his friends, he fired one hundred shots, convincing them of his marksmanship. He had never used a duelling pistol, but he rapidly acquired skill with the practice he had while in the war. Hanson was always considered an expert with the pistol, and constantly practiced several days with his second near Frankfort.

"The pistols used by each had already a history, as they had been used in former public encounters. Duke's pistol was used by Clay in his duel with John Randolph, of Roanoke, and also by James Jackson in a historical fight. Hanson's pistol belonged to Andrew Jackson, and was several times used by him. On January 16 the Hanson and Duke parties left Frankfort on the same boat for Carrolton, down the Kentucky river. Quite a crowd witnessed the departure of the boat, but were ignorant as to the place where the duel was to be fought. That night was spent in Carrolton awaiting the dawn of the following day. The two parties arose early, and a speedy preparation was begun amid little excitement. Duke wrote a brief letter to his fiancée, Miss Hickman, and at daylight the two parties rowed across the river. A level strip of ground was selected and 100 paces stepped off. The principals took their positions and were given their weapons, witnessed by their anxious friends. Dunlop gave the word to get ready to fire. Both shots ran wide of their mark. Duke aiming too high, while his antagonist's ball struck the ground a few feet in front of Duke. Jackson gave the second signal after an interval of ten minutes. Hanson's ball glazed Duke's ear, but drew no blood, while the ball from Duke's pistol went wide of the mark. Another interval of five minutes was given. Their aim was steadier. Duke made a flesh wound in Hanson's left arm, and his own sleeve was pierced by Hanson's ball. Each time the pistols were loaded they changed positions, and were now asked if they were satisfied. A negative reply came from both. Hanson's brother Richard, who had thus far witnessed the scene, left, going toward the river with his hands over his ears. Dunlop won the word on the fourth round, and, being a little excited, counted

more rapidly than before. Hanson fell backward, dropping his pistol to the ground while his antagonist stood unharmed. Hanson's right thigh had been pierced by a ball.

"The friends now fully appreciated the terrible spectacle and stood dumbfounded for a few minutes. After an interval of suppressed excitement Duke and his comrades recrossed to the Kentucky shore, going to Louisville, thence to his father's home. Hanson was removed to the residence of Major Butler and remained under the care of Dr. Blanton until moved to Lexington. He recovered after many weeks of confinement, but was lamed for life. He took up the practice of law and developed into one of the most influential lawyers in the State.

"Ten days after the duel was fought Duke was married to the beautiful Caroline Hickman, over whom the duel occurred, and settled down to a quiet life in Scott county. Upon the breaking out of the civil war Duke joined General Morgan's staff and Hanson took up the cause under the leadership of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. Hanson was promoted to the position of brigadier-general at Knoxville, and rapidly rose to distinction in the Southern cause. A subscription was raised with which to purchase Hanson a valuable horse, to which Duke liberally responded. A friendship afterward arose between the men, existing as long as Hanson lived. He was mortally wounded in the famous charge led by Breckinridge at Stone river.

"Duke lived for many years near Danville, but moved into Danville a few years before his death. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Ella Duerson, a beautiful and talented lady of Louisville, who preceded Duke to the grave several years."

"People of Our Neighborhood." Miss Mary E. Wilkins's new book, is said to have gone into its fifteenth thousand, and Mr. Kipling's "Day's Work" is approaching its twenty-ninth thousand in this country.

Our efforts to create a pride in our great State and awaken a greater interest in the study of her history, local and general, is attracting the attention of all the people and winning golden opinions from educators and from the newspapers. It is a great work and we want the help of everybody.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF HENRY COUNTY.

The Board of Education of Henry county is progressive and up to date in its work. All except two townships of the thirteen are provided with a high school, and the two townships pay high school tuition to the nearest high school for their common school graduates. Most of the Trustees regularly visit their schools and constantly attend their township institutes, thus keeping in close touch with the school work, and are

closed and barricaded the doors, first bringing in their big dog as a protector.

While anxiously awaiting their father's return, during the latter part of the evening, they were horrified to discover, on looking through an opening in the direction he would come, three Indians skulking around the house, who, on trying to open the door, and finding it fastened, threatened to break it down if not opened to them. They no doubt had discovered that the children were alone. After trying in vain to force an entrance, two of them climbed upon the roof, and at-



able to know and secure good teachers. The board favors the consolidation of schools, and some of its members are extensively experimenting on this line. It has declared in favor of a minimum term of a six months' school in the country, and a number of the townships now have a seven months' term.

AN EARLY INCIDENT.

A settler who lived apart from his neighbors, having occasion to go to mill, some ten miles away, was compelled to leave his little family, which consisted of three children, the oldest a girl in her fourteenth year, the next a boy of nine years, the other a girl of six years. Their mother had died but a short time before. The father, not returning by nightfall, as he expected to do, the children, with that forethought characteristic of the early pioneers, after doing up their chores,

tempted to descend the chimney. There was a moderate fire burning at the time, and, with much presence of mind, the children hurriedly emptied the contents of a large feather bed upon the fire. One of the savages came tumbling down the chimney, suffocated, landing in the fire, where he soon expired. The other one, after a desperate struggle to gain the chimney top, dropped to the fire, and in his struggles, rolled out upon the floor, where the ferocious dog seized him by the throat, holding on until he was dead. The third Indian must have fled. Soon thereafter the little heroes were relieved by the arrival of their father.

Speaking of international copyright, they want none of it in Holland. The Netherlands Booksellers' Union recently voted, 81 to 40, to take no steps towards adhering to the Berne convention. There were famous Dutch pirates of old.

FRENCH DOMINATION IN LOUISIANA.

When the French controlled a great part of this continent the jurisdiction of Louisiana extended over one-half of what is now the State of Indiana, therefore anything of the early history of the French settlements is of interest to Indiana students of history. From a recent article by Charles M. Hanvey, the following extracts are taken:

"As soon as the work of establishing his colony at Biloxi Bay was fairly begun on May 1, 1699, Iberville sailed for France, but was back again on December 7. In his absence two things occurred which gave him serious concern. Bienville, on an exploring expedition shortly after Iberville's departure for France, heard, while in the country of the Colipasses Indians, north of Lake Pontchartrain, that these Indians had just been attacked by a band of Chickasaws, led by two Englishmen. This warned Bienville that his country's old rival was making incursions into the Mississippi valley,*and that French dominance was imperiled.

"Soon afterward, on September 16, while in the Mississippi, eighteen miles below where New Orleans now stands, Bienville met a British frigate carrying twelve guns sailing up the river, whose commander intended to seize the country. But the Frenchman was equal to the occasion. He told the English captain that France had taken possession of the river and the adjoining region; that several colonies had been established in it, and that that country was ready and able to defend it. The Britisher went back without further parleying, and the Mississippi at that point, where it makes a bend to the east, has ever since been called the English Turn.

"Learning thus from Bienville that the French were menaced from land and sea, Iberville started up the river with Bienville and a few soldiers on January 17, 1700, and built a fort on the first solid ground he saw, which was about fifty-four miles from the river's mouth. Mounting some cannon at this point, the river was thus closed to their British and Spanish rivals.

"While on this expedition the two French leaders saw a canoe and eight men sailing down the river, the commander of which was the most famous explorer and Indian

fighter then living among the French inhabitants of America. This was Henry de Tonty, La Salle's old and faithful friend, the celebrated "Iron Hand." Hearing that a French colony had been established at the Mississippi's mouth, he had sailed down to learn whether the report was true, and, being satisfied on this point, he returned to his old friends, the Illinois Indians. This is the last important glimpse which history gives of Tonty. He died in Mobile four years later.

"Iberville was wise in taking precautions against the incursions of the English. When Bienville, on that September day in 1699, met the British frigate coming up the Mississippi, the contest for supremacy in the New World between France and England, which ended sixty-four years later by the expulsion of the French from the American continent, had begun. Iberville's colony at Biloxi was a failure, and he removed part of the settlement to Mobile in 1702. A third settlement was made on Dauphin Island.

"While the French were engaged in getting a foothold near the mouth of the Mississippi a war began which was to delay their work. Among the American colonists of England this was called Queen Anne's war, Anne going to the throne about the time the conflict began. In Europe, where it started, it was called the war of the Spanish succession.

"The war between France and England in Europe put their American colonists in conflict. Iberville bore a prominent part in the early actions of the war, and in his sea fights repeated some of his successes of the King William struggle of 1689-97, but his service in it was short. He died of fever in Havana in 1704, in the third year of the war.

"As in the earlier conflict, almost all the fighting was done in New England and New York. Deerfield, Mass., was sacked in 1704, and most of its inhabitants massacred. Haverhill, in the same State, met the same fate in 1708. Bienville, in 1707, relieved Pensacola, which was besieged by the English and Indians. The allied French and Spaniards attacked Charleston, but were repulsed. An English expedition made a futile attempt to capture Quebec. The English and their colonists, in 1710, as in the former war, captured Port Royal, but this time it was retained. The war was ended in 1713, and in the treaty of adjustment the English were awarded not only Port Royal, but all of

Acadia. Port Royal was called Annapolis by the English, in honor of Queen Anne. Acadia's name was changed to Nova Scotia. These names have been borne ever since. British claim to Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay and the surrounding country was also conceded by the French.

"New Orleans was made the capital of Louisiana in 1723, and in the same year the province, which had along to this time been subject to the jurisdiction of New France, or Canada, was divided into nine districts or parishes, for civil and military purposes, each of which was to be governed by a commandant and judge. The names of these divisions were: Alabam, Mobile, Biloxi, New Orleans, Natchez,, Yazoo, Illinois and Wabash, Arkansas, Natchitoches. Bienville was Governor and Commandant General of Louisiana. Charlevoix, the Jesuit and historian, who passed through the Province of Louisiana, gives this picture of New Orleans as it existed in 1721:

"The most just idea I can give you is to imagine 200 persons who have been sent to build a city, and who are encamped on its banks. This city is the first which one of the greatest rivers in the world has seen rise on its borders. It is composed of 100 barracks, placed without much order, a large storehouse built of wood, two or three houses which would not adorn a poor village in France, and part of a wretched barrack which they have been willing to lend the Lord for His service, and of which He had scarcely taken possession when He was thrust out and made to take shelter under a tent.'

"In the nine years (1723-32 which intervened between the erection of Louisiana into an independent province, with New Orleans as its capital, and the surrender of its charter by John Law's old Company of the West, the inhabitants of Lower Louisiana had several wars with the Natchez and other Indian tribes, and many new posts and settlements were established. Parties of the Natchez, on account of a quarrel between an Indian and a soldier at Fort Rosalie, murdered some whites on St. Catharine's Creek in 1723 and carried off horses, cattle, hogs and grain, destroying other property. This was of historic importance from the fact that it was the first serious outbreak of the Natchez.

That tribe, peaceably inclined till then, was farther advanced toward civilization than any other Indian tribe in any part of what is now the Southern States.

"Bienville, however, wreaked a terrible revenge. Shortly afterward, also in 1723, after a peace had been entered into between the French officers in the Natchez country and the Indians, which had been ratified by Bienville, the latter secretly went to Fort Rosalie with about 700 men, suddenly attacked the unsuspecting Indians, and many Indians were massacred and their villages burned. But Bienville's vengeance was not yet complete. He granted peace on condition that a certain obnoxious chief, or "sun," were surrendered to him. The "sun" delivered himself up in order to appease the wrath of the French commander, and he was immediately executed.

"After this outrage peace was no longer possible between the Natchez and the French. But the storm did not break until 1729. It was precipitated then by the despotic course of Chopart, the commander of Fort Rosalie, who wanted the site of one of the Natchez villages for a plantation for himself. On November 28, 1729, the chief or "great sun" of the Natchez, with a number of warriors, carrying their weapons concealed, entered Fort Rosalie, ostensibly to barter corn and poultry for powder and lead, and at a signal they murdered the unsuspecting garrison of twenty or thirty men. Simultaneously the rest of the tribe fell upon all the settlements in the vicinity and massacred all the men except two soldiers, who were absent in the woods at the time, and who thus escaped down the river to New Orleans. Among the killed was Chopart, who had been the inciting cause of the massacre. The colonists on the Yazoo and Washita shared the same fate. Over 200 men, some women and a few negroes, lost their lives on that terrible day. Ninety-two women, 155 children and most of the blacks were taken prisoners. To the prisoners their captivity was only a change of masters, as they were held in slavery by the Indians. All the houses in these colonies were reduced to ashes.

"Perier at this time was Governor of Louisiana, superseding Bienville in 1726, who, on charges of dishonesty, was removed in that year, but was reinstated in 1733. Con-

sternation seized all of Lower Louisiana at the massacres of 1729, but Perier immediately sent Le Sueur against the Natchez. Le Sueur raised a force of 600 Choctaws and attacked the Natchez on January 27, 1730, destroying some of their villages, killing large numbers of their warriors, and recovering many captives and slaves. In these wars the Choctaws, who occupied the present State of Alabama, usually aided the French, while the Chickasaws, who were for a long time under the influence of the English, and whose villages were in what is now the western part of Tennessee and Kentucky, with the Yazoo, who were a little farther down the Mississippi, joined the Natchez, who occupied the country in the neighborhood of what is now the city of that name.

"The Chevalier Lubois, with 1,400 men, including Indians, besieged the Natchez fort on February 13, 1730, but the Natchez, getting an armistice for ten days on condition that they would surrender 200 captives they were holding, escaped from their fort on the night of February 25, leaving the captives behind. The Natchez scattered after this, and were never again an independent nation. A large band of them, however, fortified themselves on Black River, near the confluence of the Little River and the Washita. On January 25, 1732, the fort was captured by the French, but in the night, during a fierce storm, many of the Indians escaped from the fort. Some of these were captured in the forest by the whites' Indian allies. The captives, number 427, including the great sun, or head chief, and a number of the principal war leaders of the tribes, were sent to Santo Domingo and sold as slaves. The Natchez figured in one more episode. A few of the remnant of the tribe, burning to avenge their disasters, accompanied by bands of Yazoo and Coroa, attacked the settlements and fort at Natchitoches, on the Red River, in the latter part of 1732. St. Denys, the commandant in that district, repulsed and destroyed nearly all of them, and the history of the once powerful Natchez tribe was then brought to an end.

"Bienville, during his last service (1734-43) at the head of affairs in Louisiana, made two expeditions against the Indians, both of which were unsuccessful. Finding that the Chickasaws, who were at this time the

most formidable of the foes — the French, as they had been of the Spanish of De Soto's days, were endangering the navigation of the Mississippi and cutting off communication between the Illinois country and the lower end of the Province of Louisiana, he planned an attack on them in 1736, at their stronghold near the headwaters of the Talahatchee, in the northern part of the present State of Mississippi. D'Artaguet, a gallant young officer, son of the Chevalier d'Artaguet, was to march with all his available force from Fort Chartres, which was not far from the present city of East St. Louis, and, picking up all the men who could be spared along the Wabash settlements, he was to reach the specified point between the sources of the Yazoo and the Tombigbee, in northern Alabama, on or around May 10, 1736. Bienville, with the main body of the army, was to meet him at that point.

"The junction was not made, although d'Artaguet was near the appointed place at the stipulated time. Delays had prevented Bienville from reaching the rendezvous. Each division of the French attacked strongly fortified villages of the Choctaws, over some of which the British flag floated, at different times, and each was repulsed. The attack was precipitated in each case by the impatience of the Indian allies. That by d'Artaguet's force was made on May 20, and Bienville's on May 26. D'Artaguet, wounded, was left on the field, with Vincennes, the second in command, and Senat, a Jesuit priest, who refused to abandon their leader. These and other French prisoners were burned at the stake by the Chickasaws. The Chickasaws in these battles repeated some of the deeds of daring which their ancestors displayed in their attacks on the mail-clad warriors of De Soto two centuries earlier.

"Bienville, deeply humiliated at his failure, returned to New Orleans with the remnant of the largest and best equipped army which had ever been gathered in Louisiana along to that time. He learned, soon after his arrival, of the fate of d'Artaguet, Vincennes and their companions, and the crushing defeat of the army from the Illinois country. The British in Georgia, which settlement had been started in 1732 by Oglethorpe, learned by Chickasaw runners of the disastrous defeat of the French almost as soon

as it was heard of in New Orleans, and there was rejoicing throughout the English colonies.

"Taunted by the charges of cowardice and incapacity which his enemies made against him, and anxious to wipe out the disgrace which his and d'Artaguet's defeats inflicted on him, Bienville got permission from Louis XV to lead another army against the Chickasaws. After a long preparation, in which France, Canada and the Illinois and Wabash country, were drawn upon, Bienville assembled, at the mouth of the St. Francis, on the west bank of the Mississippi, an army of 1,200 whites and 2,500 Indians and negroes, early in 1739. This was by far the most formidable force ever mobilized in Louisiana previous to the war of 1754-63, which ended French domination in the Mississippi Valley.

"Crossing over to the east side of the Mississippi, Bienville built Fort Assumption, near the mouth of the Wolf River, but he delayed there throughout the summer and fall of 1739, losing large numbers of men by disease. Winter banished fever, but brought another enemy equally dangerous—famine. Moving eastward toward the Chickasaw towns, Celeron, who commanded the Canadian contingent, and whose detachment was in the advance, frightened the Chickasaws, who supposed the entire army was at his heels, and they sued for peace. But only a part of the Chickasaws were represented in the peace negotiations, and the British easily induced them to break their promise of fealty to the French. Their old hostility was soon resumed, and the navigation of the Mississippi between the French settlements of Upper and Lower Louisiana was as dangerous as before. This inglorious and futile peace, coming as an anti-climax to his elaborate preparation and his pompous flourish and promises, was as damaging to Bienville's reputation as his previous defeat had been, and he was superseded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who arrived at New Orleans May 10, 1743.

"During the years which passed between the establishment of the settlement at Biloxi by Iberville, in 1699, and the displacement of Bienville by Vaudreuil, in 1743, Upper Louisiana was not altogether neglected by the French. Many trading posts, missions and military stations were established in the re-

gion of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior before Iberville located on the Lower Mississippi. St. Esprit was established in 1665, St. Marie in 1668, Michillimackinac in 1669. La Salle had built Fort Crevecoeur in 1679 and Fort St. Louis in 1682, both of these on the Illinois, while Kaskaskia, near the mouth of the river of that name, dates from 1695, and Cahokia, nearly opposite the more modern St. Louis, from 1700.

"In the next forty years settlements were planted at other places in the neighborhood of the western lakes and in the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, particularly along the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Wabash, the Ohio and the Kaskaskia rivers. Among these were Detroit, Fort Pepin, at Lake Pepin; St. Philippe, a little south of Cahokia; Fort Chartres, south of the latter post; Fort Vincent, the site of the present Vincennes, in Indiana, and Ste. Genevieve, the last named of which places was the oldest permanent settlement in Missouri. Fort Chartres was the place where St. Ange, the France and England, hauled down the years after the treaty of peace between France and England, hauled down the French flag and gave into British hands the last of his country's strongholds in all of the eastern half of the Province of Louisiana, which comprised the English conquest."

Gustav Frodig, one of Sweden's best-known lyrical poets, who was tried last year in a Swedish court of law on account of the ultra-erotic tendency of his verse, has made an elaborate recantation in a published essay, called, "Nya Tidning," in which he recommends the perusal of the New Testament as a corrective of his former teachings.

The London Literary World says that the oldest novelist in the world is Louis Enault, the well known French romance writer, who was born in Isigny in 1792, and will in a few days attain his 106th birthday. Novelists, as a rule, do not attain any great age, but M. Enault, it is said, leads a very regular life and still possesses all his faculties. He took part in Napoleon's campaign in Russia, and at the Beresina passage lost three fingers by frost-bite. M. Enault has published a large number of novels, and has still a wide circle of readers in France. He intends, on the anniversary of his 106th birthday, to issue a new novel.

THE LIFE STORY OF LITTLE TURTLE.

The Miamis, or Twightwees, as they were originally called, were once one of the most numerous and powerful aboriginal nations on this continent. The vast territory over which they held dominion was unsurpassed in beauty of landscape, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate, crossed by large rivers and interspersed with beautiful lakes, abounding with fish and waterfowl in endless variety. In its immense forests and broad prairies roamed innumerable herds of buffalo, elk, and red deer, a perfect Indian paradise.

Physically and intellectually they were far above the average of the aborigines of this country. Individual instances of great mental superiority were frequent. A marked instance of this was found in the person of the distinguished war chief, Me-che-kan-nah-quah (Little Turtle), surpassed for bravery and intelligence, perhaps, by none of his race. He held the position of war chief of the Miamis for a period of forty years, being only in his twenty-fifth year when the title was conferred upon him. He held absolute sway over the tribe and its warriors. His great popularity grew out of the fact that he was never defeated in any of the many battles he engaged in when he held command. He defeated both St. Clair and Harmer. In the fight with General St. Clair the Indians lost only 150 killed and wounded, while St. Clair's loss was 39 officers and 593 men killed, and 22 officers and 242 men wounded. In the engagement with General Harmer the results were in about the same proportion to the numbers engaged. In the engagement with St. Clair he was supported by Blue Jacket, Buck-ong-a-he-las, and several minor chiefs belonging to the various tribes engaged. But Little Turtle led them all. These victories added much to his already great popularity. But he wore his honors easily and without vanity.

Little Turtle was a born leader, an acknowledged strategist in Indian warfare. Cool and collected under all circumstances, never acting hastily, he educated his warriors up to his standard. This gave them a superiority over the other tribes, who placed so much stress upon excitement and dash for success. He was a natural orator, thoughtful and shrewd. His shrewdness

did not partake of that low cunning and deceit so characteristic of the Indian race.

The only defeat that he ever suffered was at the battle of the Rapids, fighting against General Wayne. This can not be considered a defeat to him. He saw that defeat was inevitable, and tried hard to induce the Indians to avoid a collision with Gen. Wayne, as will be seen by the following speech which he made to the assembled tribes the night before the battle. "We have beaten the enemy twice under separate commanders. We can not expect the same good fortune to attend us. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps; the night and the day are alike to him. And all the time he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we never have been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace." But his advice was disregarded and Blue Jacket, of the Shawanoes, who was crazy for a fight, was given the command. The Turtle and his warriors (the Miamis) fought with desperation. The result was an ignominious defeat of the Indians—a complete rout. This decisive victory soon brought peace.

During the following winter (1794) Gen. Wayne, while occupying the fort at Greenville, invited the various tribes of the Northwest to meet him as early as practicable the following summer for the purpose of concluding a definite treaty of peace with the United States.

Early in the month of June strong deputations from these tribes arrived at Greenville. Among the number were many sachems and men of prominence, including Little Turtle of the Miamis, Massas, a noted Chippewa chief; Blue Jacket, a distinguished Shawanoe chief; Tarke (the crane), a Wyandot chief of great ability; Buck-ong-a-he-las, of the Delawares, and many other distinguished Indians, 1,130 delegates in all. But Little Turtle was the most conspicuous figure present. All listened closely when he spoke. He was chosen as the spokesman for a large number of the tribes in attendance, and made many able speeches during the session, which continued from the 15th of June until the tenth day of August, when, at the suggestion of the Little Turtle, the stipulations of the great treaty

were unanimously adopted and signed. The Indians all expressed themselves well pleased with the treaty, and promised Gen. Wayne that they would keep good faith and friendship with the United States.

As between Great Britain and the United States his sympathies were decidedly with the latter. This preference was greatly strengthened by the influence exerted over him by his brother-in-law, William Wells, a white man by birth, an Indian by adoption. When a boy of fourteen years he and four other Kentucky school boys, living in a small settlement not far from Louisville, were captured by the Indians. Wells, being adopted by the Miamis, grew to man's estate with them and married the sister of Little Turtle. The two became fast friends.

They fought side by side against St. Clair and Harmer. Wells ultimately left the Indians and joined General Wayne at Fort Greenville in time to take part in the battle of the Rapids, and after the Greenville treaty, in which he took an active part in the interest of the government, acting as Gen. Wayne's chief interpreter, he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Wayne. As a further recognition of his valuable services to the government, Congress granted him a large tract of land lying in the forks of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, opposite the fort, where he and his descendants resided for many years. This reservation now embraces a portion of the beautiful city of Fort Wayne.

Colonel Johnson, for a long time Indian Agent, and an intimate friend and great admirer of the Turtle, said: "He was a man of much wit, humor and vivacity, fond of the company of gentlemen, and delighted in good eating. When I knew him he had two wives living with him under the same roof in the greatest harmony; one an old woman, about his own age (50), the choice of his youth, who performed the drudgery of the house; the other, a young and beautiful creature of 18, who was his favorite; yet it was never discovered by any one that the least unkind feeling existed between these women."

The writer, over fifty years ago, while a resident of Fort Wayne, frequently heard "Old Lady Bourie," an educated French lady of perhaps 80 years, speak of Little Turtle. She said he had often visited at her

father's house in Detroit when she was a young lady, and after she came to Fort Wayne with her husband, who was a prominent Indian trader, she became intimately acquainted with him and his family. She had frequently visited at their home on Eel river. The Turtle would bring an Indian pony for me to ride in making these visits, and generally acted as my escort. He was very much of a gentleman, possessing a high sense of honor and the mind of a gentleman in every sense of honor, refined in manners, which was innate, not simulated or acquired. He was a great eater, and at times would eat to excess. I often thought he was diseased, but his intimate associates said not; that his excessive appetite came from habit or over-indulgence. He was cleanly of person and dress, of an inquisitive turn of mind, and never lost an opportunity to gain some valuable information upon almost every subject or object that attracted his attention.

During the peaceful relations then (1797) existing between the whites and the Indians, President Washington invited Little Turtle to visit him at Philadelphia, then the national capital, requesting Colonel Wells, Indian Agent, to accompany him. The invitation was accepted, although the trip was a most difficult one to make at that early day. During this visit President Washington presented the Turtle with a handsome sword and a large silver medal with the likeness of Washington on one side and on the reverse side the figure of a turtle. He also had the celebrated artist Stuart paint his portrait.

During their stay in Philadelphia a great deal of attention was shown Little Turtle and his companion, Captain Wells, who was his interpreter. Among the many people of note whom they met was the distinguished French philosopher and traveler, Count Volney, also the Polish patriot, Kosciuszko. The latter presented the Turtle with a beautifully mounted pair of pistols and a handsome sea officer's robe.

Count Volney manifested much interest in the Turtle, and had many interviews with him, making inquiries regarding himself and his people. At one of these meetings the Count asked the Turtle, "What prevents your living with the whites? Are you not more comfortable in Philadelphia than upon the banks of the Wabash?" He replied: "Taking all things together, you have the

advantage over us. Here I am deaf and dumb. I do not talk your language. I can neither hear nor make myself heard. When I walk through the streets I see every person in his shop and employed about something—one making shoes, another hats, another selling cloth, and every one living by his labor. I ask myself, Which of all these things can you do? Not one. I can make a bow an arrow, catch fish, kill game, or go to war, but none of these is of any use here. To learn what is done here would require a long time. Old age comes on. I should be a piece of furniture, useless to any nation, useless to the whites, and useless to myself. I must return to my own country."

The visit lasted for several weeks, and was an ovation from the beginning to the ending. The marked attention and the many acts of kindness and friendship extended to the Turtle by the government officials and the people at large, tended greatly to increase his already strong friendship for the United States. He returned to his home on Eel river sensibly impressed with the greatness of the American republic and its free people, and seemed anxious to impress upon the mind of his people the necessity of courting the friendship of the Americans. By all the means in his power, during the remaining years of his life, he endeavored to relieve his tribe from every debasing habit, encouraging them only in the more peaceful, sober and industrial relations of life. Says a historian: "In the month of January, 1812, Little Turtle, from his village on Eel river, sent a message to Governor Harrison, in which he alluded to the sign of an approaching war with Great Britain, and expressed for the Miamis and Eel river tribes their attachment to the government of the United States and their opposition to the schemes of the Prophet."

McAfee, in his history of the war of 1812, on page 40, says: "The Little Turtle of the Miamis, now in the decline of life and influence, was the strenuous advocate of peace, but a majority of his people followed the counsels of Tecumseh."

Little Turtle's health had been rapidly failing for some time. He was now in the last stages of the gout, and had come from his village on Eel river to be treated by the United States surgeon at the fort, and was stopping at the residence of Captain Wells, where he died July 14, 1812.

Says one who was present at the burial: "His body was borne to the grave with the greatest honors, by his once greatest enemy, the white man. The muffled drum, the solemn march, the funeral salutes announced that a great warrior had fallen; his remains were interred with all his adornments, implements of war, a beautiful sword presented to him by General Washington, together with a large silver medal, with the likeness of Washington upon it." The grave was located upon the grounds of Captain Wells; its exact location has been lost.

Little Turtle was of mixed origin—half Miami and half Mohican—a son of a chief, born at the village on Eel river about the year 1747, where he continued to reside until his death. In stature he was short, well built, with symmetrical form, prominent forehead and heavy eyebrows, keen black eyes, and heavy chin. Such was Me-che-kan-nah-quah (Little Turtle), the bravest of the brave, and wisest among the wise of the Indians of the Northwest of his day—leading an army of braves to sure victory one hour—cutting and slashing as with the ferocity of a tiger one moment and as passive and as gentle as a child the next.

To-day there is no Miami tribe of Indians. Their tribal name a few years ago was stricken from the annuities pay-roll of the United States government. They are now numbered among the things that were.

E. F. C.

The finding of a volume of hitherto unknown poems by Shelley and his sister Elizabeth leads Mr. Alden, of the New York Times, to say that, "In these early poems the versification is not much better than that of the average camp meeting hymn, and the absence of ideas is painfully conspicuous." There is hope for the worst of youthful verse-gushers after this revelation of Shelley's boyhood banalities.

Two French mechanics have placed an electric motor upon the shaft effecting the necessary movements of a sewing machine. Freed from the driving belt and pulley, the machine is very compact, and a small current drives it at speeds which may be varied from 180 to 1,500 revolutions per minute.

The "Indianian" is more than pleased with the orders that are coming in for the music, "The Battleship Indiana."

LOCAL HISTORY STUDY IN PLEASANT TOWNSHIP, WABASH COUNTY.

To those persons interested in the subject of history for itself, in methods of teaching it, or in making it a subject of practical value to our boys and girls in the schools, I wish to submit a few facts as to what we have done and are doing in Pleasant township, Wabash county. We have made but a small beginning, but it is a beginning that foreshadows very satisfactory results. Our aim is to have the pupil delve down into the life of his own community, reviving the life that was and connect it with the life that is, to note the gradual unfolding of the one into the other and it, in turn, into the larger and more perfect life that may be, if each pupil co-operates with every other person of the community to make it such.

The main idea, in our local history studies, is to have the schools of the township work up the history of their respective districts. This is to be done as supplementary history in the seventh and eighth grades, or even in the lower grades as it can be done with ease and great interest by younger pupils. The time required is merely odd spells, leisure moments, opening exercises, Friday afternoon exercises, etc. The pupils and parents take such an interest in the work that the essential part of the study is done at home with the co-operation of the parents, relatives and neighbors.

The purpose is to lead the pupils to see the growth and development out of seemingly isolated facts of the five institutions of society—the school, the church, the social life, the business life, and the government.

The school is made the center of interest, especially in the first year or so of the work. The pupils are to see society growing from the first family in the district in which the five institutions are more or less combined in one unit, to the more complex society of many families with their manifold needs, desires and pleasures. The differentiation into institutions becomes an actuality. For do they not learn from their parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and old neighbors why, how and when the first log school house was built? What was the interior arrangement? What subjects were taught? Why were the conditions such? What were the results of these conditions? Compare with the present. What things have caused

the many changes? Did the changes take place suddenly? Why not? To the thoughtful teacher in love with her work these and many other interesting lines of investigation suggest themselves at once. After careful study of the subject she will find that the field of study rapidly broadens and becomes intensely interesting.

An entire article might be written on just what to do and just how to do it. My purpose, however, is to give a general view of what we are trying to do, how we are trying to do it, and what we have done. The outline for the study of local history by Prof. Henry, State Librarian, that has appeared in the last several issues of *The Indianian*, is one of the best aids for this work that has yet appeared. I am using it as a foundation for the above work in my eighth grade, with excellent results.

The results of the work are to be written out clearly and briefly by the pupils of each district. These are not intended for essays or fine specimens of composition, but as records of actual facts with their causes and results. The teacher from these records is to have the pupil work out the history of her respective school in one brief, clear paper. This account, or such part of it as the space allotted to that school will permit, will be published in the township manual at the close of the year. Next year it will probably be the churches, and so on until we get around.

The raw material, i. e., the records of facts, causes, results, etc., are turned over to the township principals. These are then used as sources by pupils of the high schools from which to make a history of the schools of the entire township. The final aim is to obtain a complete history of the township after several years' work. The high school pupils are taught to verify, confirm, add to, cut out, and harmonize the facts in the papers from the lower grades by having access to the school records, registers, church books, diaries of old settlers, county atlases and histories, records of literary societies, debating clubs, lodges, etc.,. The older people and even the fathers and mothers become valuable sources of history, and they are glad and proud to render every assistance possible. The pupils also are proud to note that they themselves are a part of this growth of a social whole.

This plan of work has many important and helpful results. It furnishes an excellent

means of interesting parents in the schools and their work. They feel that they are aiding the pupils and the teacher directly. People always feel a sense of proprietorship and therefore have a feeling of pride in any organization that they are helping to be successful. Besides, the community at large feel an added interest in the schools, their work, their growth and advancement. All will have more pride in local progress and institutions. Local patriotism is a thing sadly lacking in the United States, especially in the West and South. This work will kindle it in the entire community.

The linking of the district schools with the high school means that many more boys and girls will be inspired to pursue their education in the latter. This unifying of interests will cause the pupils to feel that it is just as important to have the high school diploma as they now feel that it is to have the common school diploma. It also binds the teachers of all the schools in the township more closely together. It furnishes a means of comparison which will inspire in each school a desire to do its best, as the results are to be published, so that one may be compared with another.

The chief value of this kind of work, however, lies in the fact that by it the pupils learn real history from the two points of view of the student and the writer of history.. They see that history is not a book to be read, that it is not a mere record of events, that it is not war, that it is not the doings of kings, presidents, congressmen, or great men. They see that history deals with the growth of the people, of all the people, in their development in all lines which may be conveniently classified under the five great institutions of life. They see that the early settler was rendering as important and as necessary (perhaps far more important and necessary) a service to the community when he was clearing his land and tending his crops as he was when he killed an Indian or when he was a soldier in a war.

The pupils soon feel that they, their relatives and friends have been and are to-day helping to make history. This means that they will have more interest and pride in their local surroundings, that they will try to raise the tone of society to a higher plane, that they will want to do all they can to make their community higher, better and nobler, morally and intellectually. This will manifest itself at once in more respect for

school houses, churches and other public buildings. The community will want them beautiful and clean and protected from vandals. The dilapidation of many a school house in Indiana is a constant reminder of the lack of local patriotism.

It also means that they will see that history has been made and is being made to-day right here in District No. 12, Pleasant township, Wabash county, Indiana. From the known community as the unit, they can go to the township with the same truths in view and the same principles to be traced out, then to the county, State and great middle West. Usually our pupils, after finishing the common school course, think that the history of this country happened in some occult manner along the Atlantic coast in the thirteen colonies, principally at Bunker Hill and Yorktown.

If by this means we can cause our boys and girls to feel and know that history is a living, growing progress of a people, if we can teach them to see causes and results, if we can aid them in reasoning out these points for themselves, we have done an immense service to the schools. Moreover, the pupils have learned to search for and to find out truth for themselves.

CHAS. I. KERR.

Chevalier George Marczinangi, the editor of the Almanach de Gotha, who recently died in Hungary, was the greatest modern authority upon heraldry and kept up a correspondence as great as that of Coltaire.

Chinese babies are fed on rice and nothing else after they are a few months old. Cow's milk is never given to them. Chinese houses are never heated. If a baby is cold he is given a sun bath.

A dispensation has ben granted by the Holy Inquisition permitting the wives of Italian soldiers reported missing after the battle of Adua, three years ago, to marry again, "in view of the special circumstances and of the valid presumption of death."

Forty survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade, who dined together in London recently, dispatched a telegram to the Queen conveying expressions of unswerving loyalty and affection.

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OUR ANNOUNCEMENT.

With our January number we begin a pictorial and historical Indiana, by counties. We estimate this work will require four years to complete.

Jefferson county, as written up in the present number, is hardly a fair sample of what may be expected in the future, for when we fully determined on our future policy, we had but a few days in which to collect Jefferson county data and material and make the plates for this issue.

Aside from general history, special and pictorial work we shall devote considerable space to current history notes.

Current history must be noted as it occurs to be useful. One should be familiar with local and general history. When so fortified this subject is sure to be most attractive and interesting.

The purpose, therefore, of *The Indianian* is to gather current and local history and work out the general history of the State through our Questions and Answers, which when classified and indexed with citations of authorities complete it will be a work of indispensable value to every home or library in the State.

If you are interested in Indiana history you will be attracted by this plan and will be interested from the beginning. Our subscriptions, therefore, will from now on begin with January -, 1899, and all subscribers, it is believed, will want to complete this file, though he begins one or two years hence. This feature will add value and cost to the work, as each issue must be plated that we may be prepared to furnish complete files from the first. **THE INDIANIAN.**

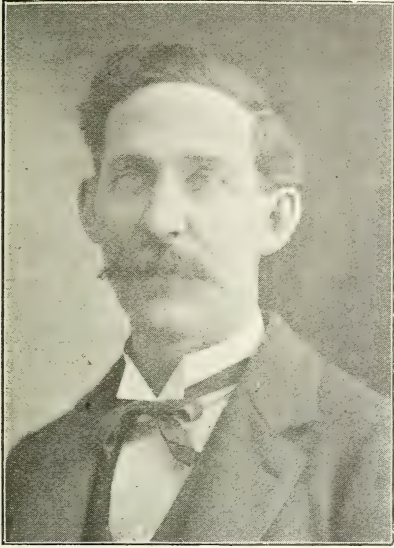
Hon. W. H. Smith is in receipt of a number of invitations to deliver his new lecture on "The Manhood and Womanhood of Indiana." Wherever it has been delivered it has received the highest indorsements of the people.

The *Indianian* is indebted to James M. Hargan, Jr., for the photographs from which our illustrations of Jefferson county are made. The photographs are the work of H. M. Flora.

It is said that about thirty thousand copies of a cheap edition of Thoreau's "Walden" have been sold in England.

A. R. PETERSON.

Among the leading citizens of the good town of Darlington, Indiana, is A. R. Peterson. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and has written a charming little history of the Darlington Lodge of that order. He is a student of history, and is deeply interested especially in the history of our own State, and takes



A. R. PETERSON.

great pride in the fact that he is a Hoosier. Darlington has a History Club, in which Mr. Peterson is prominent. The club devotes its time to collecting and preserving matters of historical interest, as well as the study of history generally. Every town in the State ought to have a Peterson, and ought to follow the good example of the people of Darlington and establish at once a club for history work.

Thus runs one of the latest of Mr. Crossland's literary parables: "A thinker read a sweet poem about the brotherhood of man. And later he spied the author of that poem in the market place, and ran up to him, and grabbed him by the hand, and said: 'My brother—my dear brother, let us go and pick a bit o' dinner together.' And the poet answered that he was not in the habit of picking bits of dinner with persons whom he did not have the honor to know."

WHITE HOUSE CLOCKS.

"The clocks in the White House" remarked an official clock winder, "are by no means the most uninteresting things about the House, though but little has ever appeared about them in the newspapers. Strange as it may appear, but one of the old clocks there is of American manufacture, though all that have been purchased of late years are. The one clock referred to was made in New York and was purchased when James Monroe was President. It is one of the permanent fixtures in the green room, and has been there ever since it was purchased. As a time piece, it compares favorably with any of the foreign-made clocks, though it was made at a time when America was not as famous for its timepieces as it is now. The most interesting clock there, of course, from its history, is the clock in the blue parlor, which was once the property of Napoleon Bonaparte, who presented it to Colonel Lafayette, and the latter presented it to General Washington. The frame of it is made of alabaster and French gilt bronze. It has to be wound but once in a month. It keeps time to-day as accurately as when first made. What is known as the Lincoln clock, purchased when President Lincoln was in the White House, is an object of interest in the red room, and is of ebony and gold. It strikes the quarters, halves and hours. In Mrs. McKinley's room is a clock which has been running without the slightest intermission for nearly thirty years. The clock at the foot of the stairs leading up to the President's office is the one that the public generally sees. It is rather modern in construction, of the 'regular' pattern, and is very reliable. The clock in Private Secretary Porter's room is admired for its cathedral gong rather than anything else, but it is a good clock, and has so proved itself for the ten or fifteen years it has been there."—Washington Star.

In Zululand the graves of the dead are decorated with the bottles of the attending doctors.

Chinese bicycle riders do some funny things on their wheels occasionally. They are frequently seen in the streets of Hong Kong and Shanghai carrying an open umbrella or a fan, and in some instances with the handle bars removed.

THE INDIANIAN.

A Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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NEW FEATURES.

With this number The Indianian presents the first of a series of illustrated articles that will be found of great interest to its readers. We propose to give monthly a short historical sketch of some county, illustrated with scenes taken from the county. In this number we present four beautiful engravings of scenes in Jefferson county that have been surpassed by no periodical in the country. When this series is completed the subscribers to The Indianian will have a complete volume of Picturesque Indiana. Such a work presented in the usual way would cost ten or twelve dollars. This is only one of the great new features we introduce with 1899.

We propose to run a series of historical sketches, illustrated, of the schools of the State. Our first are of the schools of Madison. When this series is completed those who have The Indianian will have a complete history of education in the State as it is now.

Another new feature is our "Dictionary of Dates." With each issue we shall give dates of great and important events in American history, in such chronological order, that by the end of the third volume it will make a statistical compendium of great value to all teachers and others interested in historical matters. From month to month we will add new features until The Indianian will be a necessity in every home.

Our history questions and answers will be continued until January, 1901, when they will be classified, and an index made, giving citations of authorities. When completed this will make the most complete ready reference historical dictionary of Indiana, for

the use of editors, teachers and others it is possible to conceive.

With the February number will be commenced a monthly record of current history, which will be valuable for ready reference.

THE STATE TEACHERS.

The forty-fifth annual session of the State Teachers' Association was one of unusual interest. These meetings grow in importance and interest with each added year. Much of the perfectness to which the common school system of the State has reached is due to these annual gatherings of the teachers. The papers presented and the discussions evoked all tend to a more perfect harmony between those engaged in the cause of education, and to a more complete systematizing of the methods used to impart instruction.

Teaching is a science, an art. The day has passed when any one who has been able to get a little schooling can secure a place as a teacher. Teachers must not only be well educated, but they must be so trained that they can impart to others what they have learned themselves. And that is not all, they must be trained to govern and control children, and as each child has an individuality of its own, the teacher must be able to seize on that individuality and make the most possible of it. All these questions, and many others of as great importance, are discussed at these annual gatherings, and the interchange of experiences produces good results.

The tendency is to give the children the opportunity to grasp the greatest possible amount of education in the few years they can devote to school attendance, and the teacher that can lead children to the greatest exertion, and to a thorough mastering of the lessons of each day, is the best teacher. The methods adopted by one, and the experiences resulting therefrom, may be of great help to another, and just such methods and experiences are exchanged at the meetings of the Association.

Every citizen is interested in the growth and development of our school system, and as these annual meetings are a part of that growth and development, they should meet the very largest encouragement and help from the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

The position which we have taken on the subject of proposed legislation affecting township and county organizations is one which we believe to be for the best interests of the people. We do not wish to be classed as conservatives who would not advocate a change for fear of making a mistake. There is no need at this time for making a mistake in preparing a law governing township and county affairs.

It is well, however, for those who are advocating radical changes to study their subject well before announcing themselves too certain that they are right. Under the present system our State has made rapid advancement in almost every avenue open to public progress.

We do not deny that flagrant wrongs have been committed in many counties and townships. These we deplore as much as the most radical reformer. We know that the reform movement is backed by some of the best and most patriotic citizens of our State. That they are sincere no one doubts. To conclude, however, that the office-holding class who interpose their objection to the reforms proposed are doing so out of a desire to help themselves or out of individual and selfish motives is not according to these men the right to think, to have an opinion or to possess common decency or honor.

From our own personal contact with these men we are able to state that hundreds of them are as sincere men and as honest men as the State affords. And any or all of them will welcome that which will prevent the abuses which have occasioned the cry for reform. But they do hope to preserve all that is good of the present system.

If it is the abuses of the present laws which are sought to be corrected then why not correct present laws in such a way as to prevent these abuses and stop?

No one denies the efficiency of the present system when carried out as the laws prescribe. If it is thought proper to increase the county legislature whose duties are to levy taxes, make appropriations and to otherwise regulate the affairs of the county, then why not permit this body to consider the need of the different townships as represented by the Trustees, to levy taxes and regulate appropriations for the townships? By so doing

they have the experience of all the Trustees in the county and are therefore better prepared to form a correct opinion of the needs of the different townships.

Why not accept the suggestion of hundreds of the Trustees and provide that they shall give a casualty bond at the expense of the township, and that all goods purchased by the Trustees shall be accompanied by an itemized bill, which shall be submitted with each voucher for which moneys are to be paid.

It is believed that this arrangement will relieve the Trustee of the annoyance of any charge of irregularity and that such a bond will guarantee a carefulness which will neither permit of carelessness or fraud.

This obtained we believe will satisfy the most ardent reformer and save to the State that system under which it has grown so rapidly and has done so well.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

Governor Mount, in his recent message to the State Legislature, strongly recommends that the study of agriculture be taught in our common schools. To many this looks like a hobby of the Governor and others interested in agriculture. It may be a hobby with them, but the question arises is it not a good hobby? All hobbies are not bad. In fact, many of them are excellent, and little of good in this world would be accomplished if somebody did not make a hobby of it. Farming is one of the great industries of this country. In Indiana the great majority of the children who attend the district school are the children of farmers, and will pursue the same vocation. Why then should they not be taught as a part of their school education the science of farming, so far as it can be taught in such institutions?

Plant life is taught now, to some extent through the nature studies, and through the study of botany, and this is good as far as it goes, but there is yet much more that might be taught to advantage.

The objection at once arises that but few of the teachers are qualified to teach scientific agriculture, even in the limited form proposed for the schools. This may be true, but could they not be qualified, just as they are qualified to teach other branches? Another objection arises, and that is the school curriculum is already overloaded. If so, are there not some branches that might be lopped off to give place to this important one? The subject is worthy of at least a careful examination.

THEY ENDORSE HISTORY STUDY.

During the session of the Trustees' Association at Indianapolis, last month, an informal meeting of a number of Trustees, County Superintendents and teachers was held at the Hotel English, when the matter of State history study was discussed. The sentiment was unanimous that more attention ought to be paid in the schools of the State to the study of local and State history. It was suggested that as part of the composition work it would be a good thing to have the children write their own biography, and then that of their parents. It was argued that if that was done it would give the child a pride in maintaining a higher standard of living and also cultivate a taste for reading of that kind.

It was also suggested that composition work should be along practical lines, causing the children to study up the subject and record the facts thus discovered and their impressions from those facts.

Among other things discussed was the formation of history classes in the schools, and the organization of township and county historical societies. Several of those who were present expressed their opinion that township or neighborhood societies would bring the subject more directly to the attention of the people than would county organizations.

One gentleman who was present said he was born and brought up in Illinois, and when he finally made his arrangements to move to Indiana, he said to his wife that they were going to Indiana, but he wanted it understood there were to be no Hoosiers in the family, but since he had lived here among the people of the Hoosier State he had lost all that prejudice. He told the story as an illustration of how people in other States view Indiana.

Another gentleman said that when Col. Fleet, Superintendent of Culver Military Institute, came to the State, notwithstanding he had been born in Virginia, and had lived many years in Missouri, the first thing he inquired for was a history of Indiana, and having purchased Smith's History, he used it daily in his great institution.

The tenor of all the talk was that we know too little of our own State, and that the efforts being made by *The Indianian*, through its history questions and answers,

and its outline for the study of local history was accomplishing a great work. Prof. W. W. Pfrimmer, of Kentland, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we cordially endorse and approve the efforts of *The Indianian* to create a greater interest in the study of local and State history; that if the study of history is earnestly taken up by the teachers and others interested, as outlined and led by *The Indianian*, great good will come to the State, and its resources, and its history will become more prominent than ever; that we pledge ourselves to aid in every way this great work, and we recommend *The Indianian* to the people of the State."

"*Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County, Indiana*," is a new historical publication lately issued by John L. Forkner and Byron H. Dyson. It is a large volume of 1,000 pages and is a work of great value, devoted as it is to local history. The two compilers of the history are residents of the county, and are prominent in business and this gives to their work an added value. Many of the so-called histories of counties that have been issued in this State have been gotten up for money-making purposes, and have been devoted to the laudation of those who have vanity enough to pay for their praises, consequently the historical part has been neglected, or done in such a slipshod manner as to be of practically little use. This work is of a different character, and is valuable for the historical matter it contains. It will be a great thing for the State when every county has found such faithful historians.

A number of new historical clubs have been organized within the last month, and have taken up the systematic study of Indiana history. *The Indianian* does not intend to give over its efforts until at least one such club is in active existence in every county.

We are pleased to note that the State Board of Education have been inserting Indiana History Questions in their monthly examination for teachers. We have been predicting for some time that in the near future more emphasis will be put upon a knowledge of Indiana and her history. Teachers should make a note of this.

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BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF BROOKVILLE.

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance state pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY, 1899.

NUMBER 2.

THE WHITEWATER VALLEY—A GARDEN SPOT EQUAL IN BEAUTY AND FERTILITY TO ANY IN THE WORLD.

When the first adventurous pioneers began to seek homes back from the Ohio river, they followed the streams emptying into the Ohio. When they first looked upon the valley now known as the "Whitewater" they must have felt that they had got into the garden of the gods. In the olden days, the days when the Mound Builders had their habitation in this beautiful region, a broad and majestic stream flowed along this valley, on its way to the sea. The hills on either side of the stream, as it is to-day, show that once the river was much broader and deeper than now; that it, in fact, might have floated navies. It is a beautiful stream yet, and waters one of the loveliest valleys in America. Equal in fertility to the famous Miami valley, it surpasses it in picturesque scenery, and in historical interest. What the Blue Grass region is to Kentucky, Whitewater Valley is to Indiana.

The valley extends almost the entire length of Whitewater river, and varies in width, sometimes narrowing down to a mere strip on each side of the stream and then broadening out to a width of several miles. It is lovely in its picturesqueness, and in the fertility of its soil is unsurpassed. When the river stretched to the hills on either side this was a favorite spot for the Mound Builders, and along its margin many of their curious works were erected. Earthworks were found all along the river, and signal mounds were so placed that in a very short time news of important events could be conveyed by signal from one end of the valley to the other. It was also a favorite hunting resort of the red man, and in the early days of the

century his canoe could have been seen at almost anytime, as he swiftly paddled himself up or down the stream.

When the white man came it is not to be wondered at that he, too, fell in love with this beautiful spot. Early in the spring of 1803 Benjamin McCarty, a brave and adventurous pioneer, seeking a home for himself and his family, broke away from the older settlements on the Ohio river, and on the 25th of May found himself in this loveliest of valleys. Giant forest trees were everywhere around him, many of them centuries old, and perhaps had sheltered beneath their foliage the wandering bands of the Mound Builders. The soil of the valley was covered with a rich verdure, and the sides of the hills were bright and green with the coming of the spring grass. By the treaty of Greenville, this section now belonged to the government, but hitherto no white man had ever let his footsteps wander to this beautiful spot. The boundary line between the lands of the Indians and of the section ceded to the government was but a mile or two from the spot which Benjamin McCarty had selected for his home, but he was not deterred by this. He selected a site for his future home, in what is now Franklin county. In a short time he was followed by Robert Hanna and others, and it was not long until the sound of the ax was heard clearing away the forest, and the smoke from a number of cabin firesides was making its way skyward.

Game was plentiful, and the river was full of fish, so the hardy pioneer did not suffer for food, but he and his brave housewife

had many hardships to undergo, and many dangers to face. Neighbors were few and the settler lived in loneliness; stores there were none, and he and his family were compelled to depend upon what the forest and stream could furnish, and what the soil would produce, for what comforts they had. The father and the sons cleared the forests and cultivated the land, while the wife and daughters spun, wove and made the clothing they wore. There were no idle hands in those days, and no time for idleness. There,

back to ancient history, it takes the minds of the present generation back far enough to remind them of how, when and where the foundations of the State were laid. It may be well said that Brookville and Madison have peopled Indiana, besides sending colonists to other States, who have become distinguished and made their mark on the history of the whole country. Many of the prominent business men of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York hail from Madison, while politicians and statesmen,



VIEW ON WHITEWATER RIVER.

in the deep forests, surrounded by savage foes, those pioneer fathers and mothers laid deep the foundations of this great commonwealth.

Between the East and West fork of Whitewater river is a narrow backbone or ridge, surrounded by high hills, reaching almost to the dignity of young mountains. On this ridge is situated the town or city of Brookville, a town that has been the cradle of great men. It is the third oldest town in Indiana, and while that does not run it

lawyers and doctors have gone out from Brookville, and became famous.

The town of Brookville was surveyed and platted in 1808, and received its name in honor of the mother of Jesse Brooks Thomas, whose maiden name was Brooks. It was long called Brooksville, but in time the s was dropped. By act of the Legislature the new town was named the county seat of Franklin county, December 5, 1811. The first county court held was in February, 1812, and was convened in the tavern. The

Indian troubles from 1811 to 1815 retarded the growth of the county and town very much. Two forts were erected in the county, but the Indians were not very troublesome. Two men were killed by them in 1813. In 1820, for a little while Brookville was a military post, garrisoned by a company of United State soldiers. In 1823 the town experienced a boom. It was produced by the removal to that point of the land

the spot seated on a wagon. The horse was adjusted, and the horses started, dragging him from his seat, when some one shouted that a messenger was coming. The horses were stopped, when the Governor of the State appeared, having ridden from Indianapolis. He handed to Fields a pardon.

When the State entered upon its great scheme of canal and railroad building, a part of the scheme was for a canal along the



DERBYSHIRE FALLS NEAR BROOKVILLE.

office, from Cincinnati. It did not remain very long, for in 1827 it was removed to Indianapolis. The town was prosperous from its start until what was denominated "The New Purchase" was made, when an exodus took place, many of the prominent citizens seeking homes in the new sections opened for settlement.

In February, 1825, Franklin county experienced its first great sensation, it being the murder of Robert Murphy, a constable, by Samuel Fields, an old Revolutionary soldier. Fields was condemned to death. The arrangements for the hanging were of the most primitive kind. A large sycamore tree was selected, and to a limb the fatal cord was attached. The prisoner was taken to

Whitewater, from Cambridge to Cincinnati. Ground for this canal was broken at Brookville in September, 1836, and the first boat through from Lawrenceburg reached Brookville June 8, 1839. It was a day of great rejoicing, and visions of future prosperity floated before all the people. The canal was a great boon, and for a while did a great business in carrying to market the surplus farm products of the country, and bringing in return the commodities the people most wanted.

Four score years is not a great while when compared to the ages that have gone, and a great deal of history has been made in much less time than that, but in these days time is not counted by the light of



ROCKAFELLAR HOME BUILT IN YEAR 1804



SECOND HOUSE BUILT
IN FRANKLIN COUNTY



FIRST BANK IN
BROOKVILLE



OLDEST CHURCH OF
BROOKVILLE

years, but by the march of events. Events have marched very fast since the first white settler built his cabin home on the site of Brookville; since the axe was laid to the first tree to fall of those giant forests which covered the hills and valleys when they were in a state of nature; and in many of those stirring scenes Brookville has borne an important and honorable part. America and Indiana owe much to the manhood and womanhood of the early settlers, and the early settlers in and around Brookville were of the sterling, honest, broad-minded and broad-hearted class, from which future war-

when the first great contest between slavery and free labor took place in Indiana. It had been one of the dreams of the rulers of the Territory to have repealed the clause forbidding slavery, in the Ordinance establishing civil government in Indiana. Two or three times they had been on the eve of success, and thought final and complete success was within reach, when an apostle of freedom arose in Jonathan Jennings. To his standard rallied the good people of the White-water Valley, and liberty was fixed for Indiana, and slavery stopped at the Ohio river. The people of the valley have remained true



GOV. J. B. RAY'S HOME, BROOKVILLE.

riors, statesmen and artists spring. Brookville and Franklin county have left their ineffaceable impress on Indiana especially. From her came many of her first Governors, Senators and lawmakers, giving life and tone to the sentiment of the new-born commonwealth. From their loins have sprung other Governors, Senators, cabinet ministers, lawmakers and soldiers.

Franklin county had just been organized

and steadfast to liberty ever since. A few years later a great national contest over slavery came on, and the foundations of the Union rocked in the storm, but it was a man who had once been one of the leaders in Franklin county who stepped in with a measure which insured peace. Jesse B. Thomas had been one of the first to locate in Franklin county. Some years later he went to Illinois in an official capacity, and became

a Senator from that State. In 1820, when the advocates of slavery were demanding an open door everywhere should be made for that institution, and the friends of freedom were fighting that proposition, Senator Thomas stepped in and presented what is known as the "Missouri Compromise."

Soon after Brookville was first settled there came to the little village a young lawyer from Cincinnati. Signed in full his name was James Brown Ray. That young lawyer had much to do with the early history of the State. Twice elected Governor,



FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

he was the first to advocate what has since been known as the Internal Improvement System. He was a man of inordinate vanity, but great talents. He was fond of pomp and display. As a lawyer he soon rose to distinction in the Whitewater valley. When Governor William Hendricks resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Ray, who was President pro tem. of the Senate, became acting Governor. This is the only time in the history of the State that a President of the Senate became Governor. He was twice elected to that high office. Unfortunately for his continued popularity, it was charged that he appointed men to the Supreme Bench because they favored him in his aspiration for a seat in the United States Senate. His vanity and love of dis-



LEW WALLACE'S OLD HOME.

play led him to do many foolish things while Governor. Among others, was his method of granting pardons. At one time, among others condemned to death for murdering a family of Indians was a boy. Great efforts were made to secure a pardon for him, but without avail. The time came for the hanging, and his partners in the crime had been duly executed, and the sheriff was about to drive the wagon from under the boy, when Governor Ray rode up to the place of execution, and said to the condemned: "There are but two powers that can save your life.



GEN. HACKLEMAN'S BIRTH-PLACE.

One is God Almighty, and the other is James Brown Ray, Governor of Indiana, who stands before you. I grant you a pardon."

Among others who sought a home in Brookville, in those early days were three brothers, James, Noah and Lazarus Noble. They all became prominent in the politics of the early days, and one of them became Governor of the State, and another died at Washington while a Senator. James was the oldest of the three, and was the first to come to Indiana. They were all born in Virginia.

He was a man of fine physical form, and a voice of great compass and power. There were better lawyers than James Noble, but not one who could equal him before a jury. He was equally powerful on the stump.

When the Land Office was removed from Cincinnati to Brookville, Lazarus Noble was appointed Receiver of Public Monies. A few years later the office was removed to Indianapolis. While on his way with the archives he died suddenly. His brother Noah was appointed in his place. He had



MAIN STREET, BROOKVILLE.

but had grown to manhood in Kentucky. Only a short time before Indiana was admitted into the Union James located at Brookville. He was not long in becoming known as one of the best jury lawyers in that section, and one of the most effective stump speakers. When a convention was called to frame a constitution for the new State, James Noble was elected a member. He was elected a member of the first Legislature to meet under that constitution, and three days after its assembling he was chosen the first Senator for the new State.

been a lawyer at Brookville, and was one of the most popular men that town ever knew. He had served as sheriff several times. He went with the office to Indianapolis, and his suave manners and great kindness of heart added to his popularity. As a public speaker he was not the equal of his brother James, but still had a persuasive eloquence of his own. He was tall and thin, with a thin, piping voice. In those days Indiana was counted as reliably Democratic, but in 1831 Noah Noble was the Whig candidate for Governor, and so great was his popu-

larity that he easily overcame the Democratic majority. Three years afterward he was re-elected. It is doubtful if any other man was ever as popular with the masses in Indiana as Noah Noble. His great ambition was to go to the United States Senate, and twice was a candidate for that place, but was defeated. He was a man of positive convictions, and while popular with the masses he always had some antagonisms among the politicians, which prevented him from reaching the height of his ambition.

David Wallace was a graduate of West

seemed to be something in the hills and the noble forests that gave to men loftier thoughts and a grander way of expressing them. He entered politics, and in 1831 was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and re-elected in 1834. Three years later he was elected Governor. It was under his administration that the State entered fully upon its great system of internal improvements. He failed of a re-nomination in 1840, but the next year was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis district, and while a member was mainly instrumental in enabling Professor



VIEW ON THE CANAL.

Point. He had gone to that famous Academy from Ohio, having been appointed by General William Henry Harrison. While he was a student at the Point his father removed to Indiana, settling at Brookville. Not long after his graduation David also went to Brookville, having resigned from the army. At Brookville he began the study of the law. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar and soon had a large practice. He was a man of commanding eloquence, as were most of the lawyers of those days. There

Morse to establish and perfect his invention of the telegraph. Governor Wallace was one of the great orators of Indiana. His voice was finely modulated, and he possessed an expressive countenance, with great dignity of manner. He was the father of Lew Wallace, so famed in literature, art and diplomacy. Lew was born in Brookville.

In 1820 a man by the name of Hammond settled at Brookville. He was from Vermont, and brought with him into this new country a son of only six years who was

afterward to sit as chief executive of the State. In 1856 Ashbel P. Willard, one of the great political orators of the State, was elected Governor, and with him Abram A. Hammond was elected Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Willard died before the expiration of his term and Hammond became Governor.

Among the distinguished jurists who have at one time or another called Brookville their home may be mentioned Holman, Eggleston, Blackford and Stevens. Holman

would not have punished me. That taught me always to tell the whole story." Late in life he lost all his property by an unfortunate speculation. This unhinged his mind, and to the day of his death he wandered about.

Brookville was the birthplace of Courtland C. Matson, who in 1888 was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and of James N. Tyner, who was Postmaster-General under President Grant, and



GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

was for many years United States Judge for the Indiana district. Blackford for many years sat upon the Supreme Bench of the State, and his name is so interwoven with the judicial history of the State that it can never be separated. Stephen C. Stevens was one of the brightest legal minds of his day, yet his later years were clouded with misfortune. While upon the Supreme Bench he was exceedingly careful in preparing his opinions, and it was no trouble even for the laymen to find just what was decided. While practicing at the bar he was equally careful in the preparation of his papers, and always set out his case with great fullness. On being asked why he was so prolix in stating his case in his papers, he told the following story: "When I was a school boy I was called up by the master and interrogated as to a difficulty I had had with another boy. When I was through with my story he gave me a most severe castigation. He afterwards learned all the circumstances connected with the difficulty, and calling me to him he said if I had told all the facts he

of James S. Clarkson, the distinguished editor and politician.

When Brookville was first settled White-water was navigable to that point, and among one of the first acts of the Legislature of the new State was one to appropriate money to improve the navigation of the river from its mouth to Brookville. Among the boys who played along this classic stream, floated toy boats on its waters,



GENERAL PLEASANT A. HACKLEMAN.

and climbed the sycamore trees that lined its banks was James P. Eads, who afterwards became so famous for his engineering feats, and for the great services he rendered to his country in the construction of gunboats for use on the western rivers during the late civil war.

Another boy who played among the hills of Franklin county and who afterward filled the world with his fame was Hiram Powers, the great sculptor. Of him, in those days, Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Indianapolis, thus speaks in a recent letter: "Among my early playmates was a small lad by the

whom he loved he complimented, but the portrait was always discernible. I remember one incident which crystalized my affection for him and showed that noble spirit which the world recognized in the imperishable marble of the "Greek Slave." There lived in Brookville a lame tailor lad named Flood, who hobbled along the streets on crutches. Powers often expressed his sympathy for the cripple. Flood died, and Powers was much affected by his death, and said he was going to make a statue to put at the head of his grave. In due time he accomplished his design and took us to the



RAILROAD CUT NEAR BROOKVILLE.

name of Powers, who came up the river from Brookville to where the highest hills rise between that town and Fairfield. * * * We dug in the mounds, fished, bathed and rolled rocks down hill. The exercise which pleased Powers most was that of making images from the soft blue clay found along the edges of the creek and river. Powers excelled in this. He always selected some one whose person or peculiarity he would imitate. When he wished to burlesque one his figures showed his opinion. Those

nook where he worked, and uncovered the fruit of his labor. We were all astonished and one of us said: 'Powers, that looks enough like Flood it could almost talk, but you did not make him lame.' 'No,' said Powers, 'he is in heaven, and no one is lame in heaven.' "

Among the distinguished soldiers and seamen from Brookville were the late Admiral Oliver S. Glisson, General Lew Wallace and General Pleasant A. Hackleman, who was killed at the battle of Corinth, being the

only general from Indiana who was killed in the civil war.

In addition to those who have been Governors of Indiana may be ranked the following who have been Governors of other States or Territories: John P. St. John, Governor of Kansas; Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico, and Stephen S. Harding, Governor of Utah. Robert Hanna was also for a short time a member of the United States Senate.

the palatial schoolhouses, whether built by donations of the liberal or by taxation of all, but in nothing is real heroism more displayed than in the attempts of the settlers to make education possible. Most of these settlers were themselves quite illiterate. It was not uncommon for the local school officers to be unable to read or write, when there were school officers at all; but they pushed the interests of education to the



STREET SCENE IN BROOKVILLE.

Brookville has furnished to this and other States a host of eminent educators.

EDUCATION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D., furnishes us the following sketch of the early schools of Brookville:

The schools and schoolhouses of Franklin county in the 20's differed little from those of other new settlements of that and a later period. Compared with the schools and schoolhouses of to-day they were inelegant, but so were the cabins of the settlers, and their material and social environments. We may well be proud of our excellent schools of to-day, their competent teachers and

front zealously, and we owe everything to their pluck and perseverance.

The schoolhouses of the early 20's in Franklin county were all cabins, built by volunteer labor and without a dime from any public source; and though seldom as good as the best cabins of the settlers, they were never inferior to the average, often much better than many. They were floored with puncheons, the doors were made of puncheons, and so were the seats, while the windows usually consisted of an opening, the whole length of the side opposite the door, made by hewing out the upper half of one log and the lower half of the next above, say four feet from the floor. In the summer

this was open, but in the winter it was closed with strong fool's-cap paper, saturated with grease to make it somewhat translucent, almost the only thing in the whole house that cost money, for many times not a nail was driven, even in making the door. The house was usually located near a spring, without regard to roads.

Later in the 20's the schools found better quarters in better cabins, which had been deserted by their builders in the hegira that

was opened, being three or four years in building.

I have no patience with the upstart who turns up his little nose at the school teachers of that period. They were indeed, as a class, uneducated men, but so were many of the lawyers and doctors and preachers of the period. It was no fault of theirs that they were born in post revolutionary times, when every hand was needed to coax from the soil and the forests food enough to even



A ROAD THROUGH THE HILLS.

broke out when "the New Purchase" was opened, and everybody wanted to be first on the Flat Rock, the Blue River, the White River, the Wabash and the "Massassina-way." This was specially the case in Brookville, except that in Brookville there never had been a public schoolhouse of any kind. When "the New Purchase" was opened lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics and all pulled up all that was movable and went to Centerville, Rushville and elsewhere, the bulk of those who could afford to move so far landing in Indianapolis. This left scores of empty houses which became schoolhouses at a mere nominal rent if at any rent at all, until about 1833 when the county seminary

scantly sustain life. He is an ingrate of the first water who does not reverence the heroism of those men, even in the matter of education.

Many of the teachers could barely read and write and cipher to the Rule of Three. He was almost a prodigy who could "do any sum" in Pike's arithmetic without a key, and who could repeat the rules of syntax and "parse" a simple sentence. But it was the best the "settlers" could do and the best who offered were employed.

The method of employment would seem strange now. There was somewhere in every township somebody who through some process was known as the school trus-

tee. He had no money at his control and could not employ a teacher, but it was thought best, but not always absolutely necessary, to get his consent to occupy the schoolhouse, which after all belonged to no one in particular, though by common consent he was presumed to have control of it. Generally the teacher sought the school, not the school the teacher, and this he did by the most effective methods. He took an "Article of Agreement" and went from house to house to get "signers" for the "quarters," which invariably meant five days each week for thirteen weeks, Christ-

If enough "signers" were obtained to pay expenses the "master" got the consent of the trustee, which was not difficult, generally.

As I recall those days nothing impresses me more than the relative rank, socially, the teacher soon acquired. He was ordinarily a stranger, but he soon became an oracle on almost every current question. Ordinarily he dressed better than the native young men and soon became the center of the social life of the neighborhood, and the champion of his school. Before the quarter was half out his school began to challenge some neighboring school for a "spelling match," and



PRESENT SCHOOL HOUSE IN BROOKVILLE.

mas and New Year's holidays to be made up by teaching Saturdays. Some would subscribe a half scholar, some a whole scholar, but to be made up by Jane going one week and Henry one, alternating during the quarter. Many stipulated to pay in sugar or bacon, or some other farm product; some to board the teacher a given number of weeks. We may smile at this now, but it was a necessity then and the teacher who accepted the conditions was a hero.

later on, when grammar became a study in the schools, they would challenge for a "parsing match." Of course the challenge had to be accepted, and then came contests which affected each school as the oratorical contests of to-day affect the colleges of to-day.

Those were days to be remembered with affection. The actors were heroes, whether they were the uneducated fathers who made sacrifices that their sons might enjoy what

they could not, or the ambitious and energetic youth who taught schools, boarding around, that he might fit himself for some learned profession. Among the greatest men of the war period and later were those who taught school under all the disadvantages of those early days, and the men who were taught by them. It would seem invidious to attempt to name them after the lapse of three-quarters of a century, but I may venture to recall Aquilla Rariden, only recently passed away, who was one of the teachers of that heroic period in eastern Franklin county whose memory was cherished "till the last;" and among the taught James Raride, the eminent lawyer of fifty years ago; Milton Gregg, for many years the Nestor of the Indiana press; C. F. Clarkson, equally well known in Indiana and Iowa, the father of Gen. J. S. Clarkson, Assistant Postmaster General under General Harrison; Dr. George Berry, the physician and



WILLIAM H. SENOUR.

suit sprung up between one of the townships and the county commissioners over the distribution of the funds, and for six years there was not a public school in Franklin county.

In 1840 a stock company was organized in Brookville for educational purposes, and the Brookville College was incorporated. The first class was graduated in 1855. The College flourished for awhile, but some years ago the building was sold for public school purposes.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

William H. Senour, county superintendent of Franklin county, was elected 1891. He made strenuous efforts to advance teachers, and make teaching a profession. Last year 60 per cent. of the teachers were State normalists, and 95 per cent. had normal or university training.

He has been president of the Southern Teachers' Association, Board of Visitors of State Normal, member of State Reading Circle Board, and president of the Round Table of the National School Superintendents' Association.

Mr. Senour was a Franklin county farmer



OLD SEMINARY.

politician of more than local fame. Those may have been days of small things, but who shall despise them?

The first schools in Franklin county were subscription schools. In 1827 the Legislature authorized the establishment of county seminaries, and in 1830 the Franklin County Seminary was incorporated, and in 1833 the Seminary was opened. When the present constitution was adopted seminaries were replaced by a free school system. After the establishment of the free school system a

lad, and, having lost an arm, studied telegraphy, and held a railroad office two years. He then began teaching in Franklin county, which occupation he followed until elected county superintendent.

Mr. Senour is now endeavoring to increase the efficiency of the schools by combining the weaker and thereby lessening the number of teachers necessary. He has reduced the number from 114 to 100, of whom 89 are in the districts. The schools are well provided with apparatus and libraries, and the standard is being rapidly raised, both as to teachers and pupils. At his last election his opponents politically on the County Board of Education, recognizing his worth, declined to give him any opposition, and elected him unanimously.

Mr. Senour has a wide reputation for personal supervision of schools, and usually manages to visit every teacher in his county before the holidays. He personally investigates all cases of dissatisfaction and has been unusually successful in pouring oil on the troubled waters.

The Brookville School Board is composed



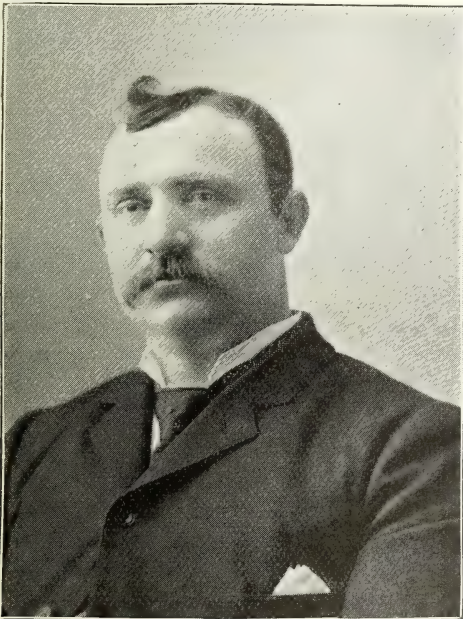
HERBERT S. VORHEES.

editor of the Brookville Democrat, and John C. Shirk, president of the Brookville Bank.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent of the city schools is Noble Harter. He was born in Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1856, and received his early training in the schools there. He studied telegraphy at the age of fourteen, and began teaching the year following in Fulton county. He taught eight years in the common schools, worked nine years for railroads as a telegrapher. He returned to teaching as principal of the schools at Lady Lake, Florida. He graduated from the State Normal in 1892, and from Indiana University in 1895. He has been superintendent of the Brookville schools for four years. For six years he has been associated with Dr. W. L. Bryan in the study of the physiology and psychology of the telegraphic language. For this work he received the degree of A. M. from Indiana University in 1896. The work has an intimate bearing on educational problems. One research was published in 1897, and another will be forthcoming this spring in the *Psychological Review*.

The schools of Brookville have recently been reorganized upon modern educational lines. The proportion of pupils in the high



NOBLE HARTER.

of Dr. William H. Berry, who has been in office for twenty-one years; M. H. Irwin,

school is unusually large. The schools have excellent equipments and a strong corps of teachers. The Board and the teachers are alive to modern educational progress, and the community is deeply interested in the schools.

Herbert S. Voorhees, principal of the Brookville high school, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859. He graduated from Belmont College at College Hill, Ohio, and, after a severe course of post graduate study, received the degrees of M. S. and M. A. During the years 1888-89 he filled the chair of chemistry and physics for his alma mater. That he might have opportunity for a rigorous course of self-culture he then resigned, and has since filled positions as high school principal, the last six years of which term were at Brookville. Mr. Voorhees carries a life license for the State of Indiana, secured by examination before the State Board.

He has recently refused several lucrative positions because they would curtail his opportunities for study. He has an original manner of handling his subjects before his pupils, which sends them buying and borrowing books and pursuing individual investigation, which is unusually notable.

Brookville has a Catholic parochial school—a mission of the Oldenburg Franciscan Academy. It educates an average of 180 pupils. Some of these, after confirmation, enter the public school, and this accounts for the large percentage in the high school department, viz.: 23 per cent. of the total enrollment.

There are five other parochial schools in the county, under the same management as that in Brookville.

THE OLDENBURG ACADEMY.

Near the western line of Franklin county is the quiet little town of Oldenburg, but here is situated one of the noted schools and convents of the State. In 1851 in a very humble way a little society inaugurated a movement that has since grown wonderfully, a small building was erected, which six years later was destroyed by fire, but with the characteristic energy of the Catholic sisterhood a new and better structure was soon erected.

Connected with the convent and school is a magnificent farm, well cultivated and stocked with blooded cattle. The buildings

are large, and well calculated for the uses to which they are put. The academy proper contains a hall capable of seating one thousand persons, with library and class rooms, and a large dormitory above. The chapel is one of the finest in the State. More than four hundred sisters are connected with the convent. In the school great attention is given to the study of literature, music and



CHAPEL—OLDENBURG ACADEMY.

art. Especial attention is given to the decoration of china, and with this branch is connected a furnace where the ware is glazed, for the use of the academy.

In addition to the convent of the Immaculate Conception there is a large monastic college at Oldenburg. To this institution the monks and young priests who have studied at Mt. Airy, Ohio, come for the closing two years of their study.

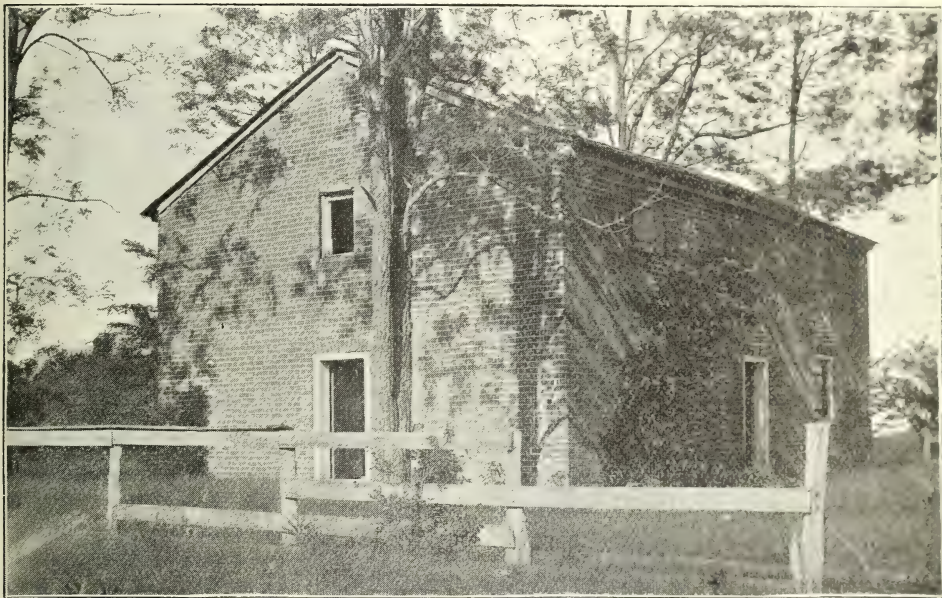
THE CHURCHES.

The preacher followed pretty closely after the pioneer settler. Most of those who settled in Indiana brought with them a fixed religious belief, and were moral and upright, hence it was that whenever it became known in a neighborhood that a preacher had arrived in the settlement, and would hold services, they all crowded to hear him, it mattered not of what particular denomination he might be. Among the earliest Protestants to invade the new Territory

were the Methodists. In 1807 the first Methodist circuit in Indiana was formed. It embraced all the territory along the eastern border of Indiana, from the Ohio river to the northernmost white settlement, which at that time was near Richmond. Brookville was an appointment on that circuit. Rev. Joseph Williams was the preacher in charge of the circuit. It is not certain when the first class was formed in the vicinity of Brookville, but in 1809 Rev. Hezekiah Shaw held services at the house of Eli Adams, two miles above the town and organized a class. In 1816 this class was removed to

but some years later a new building was erected.

About 1844 the Catholics organized a congregation. Members of that organization were few, but they were earnest, and in 1859 a commodious church structure was completed. In 1848 a Lutheran congregation was organized, and in 1858 purchased the church that had originally been built by the Methodists, and have occupied it ever since. In 1866 the Christians organized a congregation, but it was allowed to dissolve after some years. In 1886 it was revived and now is in a flourishing condition.



LITTLE CEDAR BAPTIST CHURCH, FRANKLIN COUNTY, ERECTED IN 1812.

Brookville. They worshipped in private houses and in the court house until 1822, when a small brick church was erected. The congregation is now a very flourishing one.

Not long after the Methodists came the Presbyterians, and a congregation of that denomination was organized about 1809, near Harrison. They had no house of worship in Brookville until 1840. In 1818 a congregation had been organized in Brookville, and worshipped, like the Methodists, in private houses and in the court house. In 1820 an effort was made to build a church, but it failed. It was not revived until 1839. The old Methodist Church was then purchased,

BANKS.

One of the great drawbacks to early prosperity in Indiana was the absence of a circulating medium. The only money of that period were Spanish milled dollars and the notes of the United States Bank, and but few of these wandered so far as Indiana at that time. The territorial Legislature tried to remedy the matter, and chartered two banks of issue and deposit, one at Vincennes and one at Madison. The State Constitution when adopted provided that these charters should continue, and that the Legislature could at any time adopt either of those

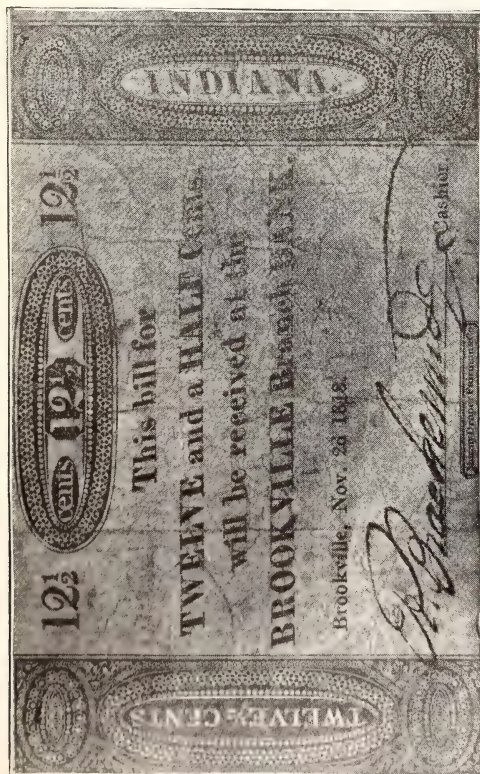
banks as a State Bank. In January, 1817, the Legislature did adopt the Bank of Vincennes as a State institution, authorizing it to largely increase its capital stock and to organize branches at some three or four points in the State. A branch was established at Brookville, and began business in a frame house that had been erected for other purposes. These banks issued notes for six and a quarter cents, twelve and a half cents, and twenty-five cents, and so on up to five dollars. In those days dimes and half dimes were not thought of, and the only divisions of a dollar were halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths. We give a reproduction of one of those old bills for twelve and a half cents, issued in 1818. It is the property of Dr. Hamline Smith, of Brownstown.

As soon as the Bank of Vincennes was adopted as a State institution it entered upon an era of wild speculation and criminal mismanagement, which continued until in 1821, when suit was brought to forfeit its

charter. The bank and its branches fell with a crash, and neither bill holders nor depositors realized anything, except those of the Madison branch, which eventually redeemed all its obligations. The next attempt at banking in Brookville was through the Franklin County Insurance Company



BROOKVILLE BANK.



A BANK NOTE FOR TWELVE AND ONE-HALF CENTS.

which was authorized by its charter to do a banking business. In 1853 or '54 a stock company was organized and the Brookville Bank received a charter. In 1863 this was changed into the Brookville National Bank. In 1872 Dr. John R. Goodwin purchased the bank and he and his son Charles F. conducted it until 1879, when it went into voluntary liquidation and they organized the present Brookville Bank, and closed up the business of the National.

Dr. Goodwin and son Charles conducted the business until the Doctor's death in 1880. For one year Mr. Isaac Carter, now one of the leading lawyers of the State, and residing at Shelbyville, and Dora Wagner, a prominent druggist of Terre Haute, assisted Charles F. Goodwin in transacting the business. In 1881 Mr. John C. Shirk, having completed a course at the Indiana University, accepted a position in the bank, and January 1, 1884, became a partner. This continued until Mr. Goodwin's death in January of 1896, when Mr. Shirk and his sister, Mrs. Charles F. Goodwin, formed a partnership, and the bank under the careful man-

agement of Mr. Shirk is one of the leading banks of the country. During the financial crisis the country has just passed the Brookville Bank has never had its standing questioned. This is highly complimentary to Mr. Shirk, and must be very gratifying to him. He is ably assisted by Mr. George E. Dennett and Mr. Ernest W. Showalter, two most efficient and trustworthy clerks.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers of Brookville have had a very checkered career. It was in 1815 that the first paper was printed in Brookville—it was the second paper started in Indiana. It was called the Plaindealer. It had a life of only a few months, but was revived the next year. In 1820 the office changed hands, and the name was changed to Franklin Repository. In 1823 it again changed hands, and again the name was changed, this time calling itself the Brookville Enquirer. It kept changing hands and name until 1830, when it was removed to Lawrenceburg. Brookville was without a paper for three years, when a new Enquirer was started, and within less than a year it changed hands and name, this time becoming the Brookville American, and was under the direction of C. F. Clarkson, father of J. S. Clarkson, the distinguished politician. In 1853 it again changed hands, and three years later was removed to Indianapolis.

In the meantime another paper called the Democrat had been started. Until 1858 the Democrat was the only paper in the county. In that year the American was revived, but died in 1860. The Democrat kept pegging away alone until 1861, when the National Defender was started. In 1864 its name was changed again to the American. It kept on changing hands until about twelve years ago, when L. L. Burke purchased it, and still controls it. Under his management it has met with a large measure of success, and is counted as one of the leading Republican papers of the eastern part of the State.

In 1838 the Democrat was started, and has retained that name ever since, although it has changed hands many times. In 1891 it was sold to M. H. Irwin, its present proprietor. It has had its ups and downs, but is now in a high state of prosperity, and is ably conducted. It has for sixty years been

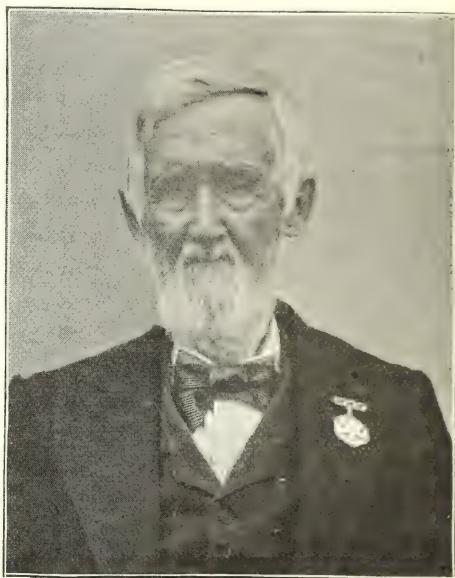
the organ of the Democratic party of Franklin county.

Brookville has one club which is a member of the State Federation. It is the "Saturday," holding its meetings on Tuesday evenings, and handling current ethical questions.

The Anthropological started out to pursue a certain definite line of work, and having completed the same disbanded at the completion of last year's work.

The Natural History Society was the most eminent club Brookville ever held.

The dependent children were first placed in private hands at a stated stipend per head. In 1887 the county commissioners, hav-



JAMES E. DERBYSHIRE, FIRST ODD
FELLOW IN INDIANA.

ing no authority of law to purchase a special "home," bought a farm near the Poor Asylum, ostensibly as an extension to that farm. They then immediately occupied the commodious farm house as a children's home, with a salaried matron. New wings have been built back from the original building.

The children attend the Brookville public schools. The apparent evasion of the law was never publicly criticised and has resulted in great good in educating the children, as well as in placing them in homes.

Franklin county is mainly agricultural. Laurel has large quarrying industries, particularly since the opening of the new plant at Derbyshire Falls. Brookville has a furniture factory, spoke works, canning plant, two flour mills and two large saw mills. Numerous powerful mills are sending hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber to other markets. The paper mill will commence the present week. At this writing there is not a vacant residence, store nor suite in the town of Brookville, and some of the incoming expert workmen of the new mill are boarding until new houses can be built, that they may bring their families.

There were three turnpikes between Brookville and Cincinnati, all terminating at these two points. They were all toll roads, indeed in 1888 there were ten toll roads in operation. Now all belong to the county. At that period the first one was acquired by the county. Since then the building of roads to be turned over to the county as free gravel roads has progressed so as to average 1 mile and 32 rods per month, and every road in the county is free.

Township roads, by sympathetic action, or looking toward county control, have much improved during the same period.

From 1870 to 1890 there was a steady annual decrease of population in Franklin county, averaging about 1 per cent. each year. According to the political poll books and the statistical report we have since 1890 increased about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. annually, a fact very evident to one who travels much over the county.

LAUREL, INDIANA.

Situated among the picturesque hills and rocks of historic Franklin, almost fourteen miles up the leafy valley from ancient Brookville, on a branch of the Big Four railroad, is the quiet little village of Laurel. This town has a present population of about one thousand people, who, upon the whole, are unpretentious in their manners and unassuming in their efforts, and are given to industry, education and self-denial.

Laurel supports a good bank, a first-class dry goods house, a handsome store, several grocery stores, and other minor enterprises.

A newspaper, called the Laurel Review, which is more or less newsy, and which con-

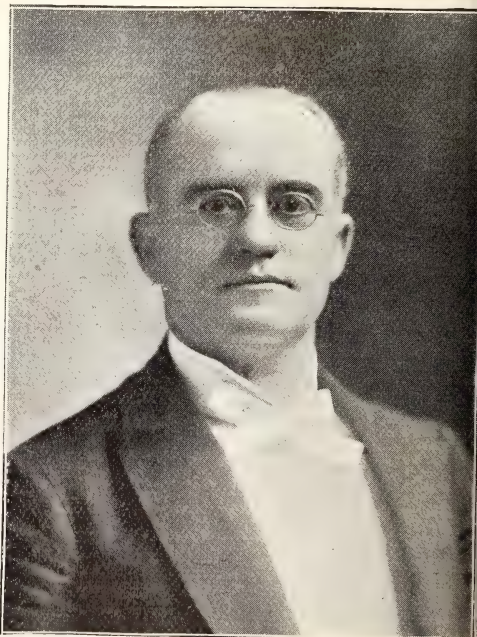
tains the spice of local interest, is published regularly from week to week, and is looked forward to with eager interest.

The chief source of industry are the stone quarries, there being several stone yards in the place. The principal quarry, and the one that is most likely to swallow up all the rest, is the one that has recently been opened and is being operated by a syndicate of out-of-town men and means. The quality of the product is a grey limestone, which is extensively used for building purposes.

Prof. W. E. Schoonover is superintendent of the public schools, and, under his active and practical supervision, they are to-day in a most flourishing condition. His plans are up to date and his methods easy. His aim and object is to develop and improve the young mind by inducing it to think and act for itself.

FRANKLIN COUNTY'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. E. L. Patterson, was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 26, 1853; came to this State with his parents at the age of nine years and was educated in the common schools. After



DR. E. L. PATTERSON.

finishing the common school course he engaged in teaching, subsequently studied medicine and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878; entered upon the practice of his profession in Franklin county January 1, 1879, and since then he has been identified with the interests of that county. In 1890 he was appointed senior physician of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, which institution he helped to open up and place in running condition. Resigning this position he was appointed on the United States Pension Board, serving four years. In 1896 he was nominated and elected as a

parents were Massachusetts people of English descent. His father died while he was still young, and as the family was in limited circumstances his education was confined to the district schools and six months in an academy. However, he supplemented these meager advantages by night study after the arduous duties of farm labor were over.

School teaching followed, and at twenty-five he studied law at Lafayette, Ind., and later opened an office in Brookville. For six terms he served as city clerk, then one term as county clerk. In 1880 Hon. Henry Hanna, Judge of the Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit, died, and Governor James D. Williams ap-



HON. FERDINAND S. SWIFT.

Representative in the General Assembly of the State, and re-elected to the same position in 1898. During his two terms of office as Representative he was ever a conscientious and painstaking servant of the people he represented. He is a prominent member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Redmen and Muscovites.

AN EMINENT JUDGE.

Hon. Ferdinand S. Swift was born September 6, 1839, in Butler county, Ohio. His

parents were Massachusetts people of English descent. His father died while he was still young, and as the family was in limited circumstances his education was confined to the district schools and six months in an academy. However, he supplemented these meager advantages by night study after the arduous duties of farm labor were over.

School teaching followed, and at twenty-five he studied law at Lafayette, Ind., and later opened an office in Brookville. For six terms he served as city clerk, then one term as county clerk. In 1880 Hon. Henry Hanna, Judge of the Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit, died, and Governor James D. Williams ap-

Mrs. Adilia Crossley, wife of Rev. Marion Crossley, the pastor of the First Universalist Church, Indianapolis. Mrs. Crossley makes a business of chaperoning traveling parties through Europe and the Orient, making two trips each year.

Judge Swift has been a hard worker and his example in overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles is of great value. There is no man who is kindlier or is more sympathetic than the big-hearted Judge of the Brookville bench—Ferdinand S. Swift.

AN ENERGETIC CITIZEN.

Dr. Monroe C. Armstrong is one of Brookville's most energetic, hustling citizens. He was born in Greensburg, and when fifteen years of age studied dentistry with Dr. C. C. Burns, of Greensburg. Having completed his studies he practiced with his preceptor. In 1876, having married Miss Tyner, of Brookville, he removed to that town, where he has since resided. By industrious application to business he has secured an elegant home and a beautiful farm just out of the city limits. He is a prominent leader in all public matters. When the Brookville water-

works were being built he accepted a position in the town council, and was at once elected president of that body, which position he filled for six years. He is a prominent figure in the Scotus Gaul Picti, a secret order, originating at Brookville, and whose object is the promotion of the increased mental and social good of the community.

He is also active in Redmanship, and at the State Pow-wow of that order at Bloomington, last August, was elected president of the Pow-wow association. The Pow-wow for 1899 is to be held at Brookville, and the Doctor's hustling qualities are a guarantee of its success.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS MAN.

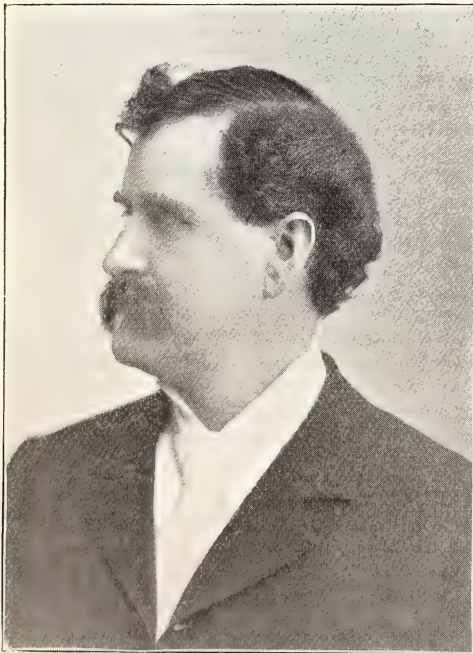
A typical self-made man is Jas. A. Fries of Brookville. He was born March 19, 1831, in Aschaffenburg, Germany. Six years later his parents brought him to America, locating in Franklin county. Mr. Fries worked on his father's farm until his twenty-first year, and received but six months' schooling. For three years he worked as a common laborer in a brick yard, then for eleven years as a cooper. A grist mill was for sale in Brookville, and this Mr. Fries, with relatively no capital, purchased. Now began a struggle, but eventually the mill was paid for, farms acquired, a handsome business block and one of the finest residences in the town erected.

Mr. Fries conducts a flourishing hardware and implement business, and has recently equipped his mill with the best of modern machinery.

THE ROCKAFELLARS.

Arthur H. Rockafellar was born on a farm near Cedar Grove, Franklin county, and at the age of eleven moved with his parents to Brookville. He then clerked in his father's store. In 1881 he was married to Miss Ella King. In 1888 he entered into the clothing and furniture business, in which he still leads, occupying the lower part of the Odd Fellows' building.

Mr. Rockafellar is prominent in Pythian circles, and his sympathies go out strongly to the unfortunate. His family are progressive and energetic Methodists. His assistant in business is his younger brother,

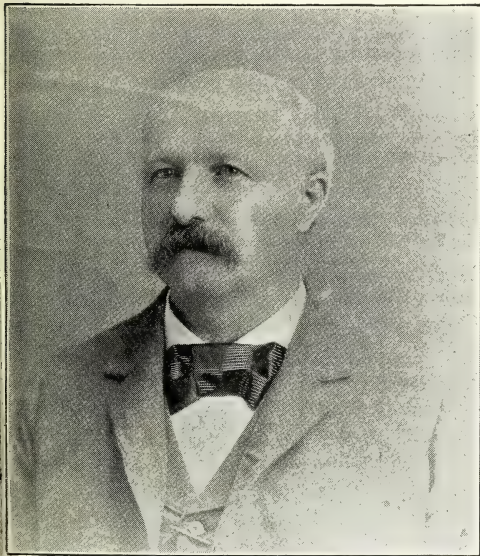


DR. MONROE C. ARMSTRONG.

Rolla. This latter gentleman is an enthusiastic and devoted amateur photographer. He is engaged in making a photographic encyclopedia of the picturesque and historic features of Franklin county, and it is from his magnificent collection that the cuts which embellish this issue of *The Indianian* were made.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN.

Among the prominent business men of Brookville is Ignatz Albert Popper. Mr. Popper is a native of Bohemia, and came to America at the age of sixteen, landing in New York with but ten cents in his pockets. He went to Mississippi, where he began clerking in a dry goods store for one dollar a week. His next employment was as a traveling salesman for a Louisville firm. Ill health finally drove him from business, and used up all his savings. On recovering he became a peddler, having borrowed the



IGNATZ ALBERT POPPER.

money to purchase his first stock. Having accumulated about \$350 he married and went to Brookville, opening a small notion store. He has now been twenty-two years in business in Brookville, and has increased in wealth and prosperity, until his store has

grown to be the largest in the Wabash valley. He takes an active interest in his fellow-citizens, and in everything tending to the prosperity of his city. He has served the people, with great acceptance, for a number of years as a member of the School Board, and while serving in that capacity has made it a rule to visit the schools twice every week. He is charitable, and has quietly relieved the wants of many children who have been kept out of school on account of not having sufficient clothing. Mr. Popper has a charming family, consisting of three daughters and one son.

A BROOKVILLE POET.

G. Henri Bogart is a Cincinnati (Ohio) boy, and at twelve years of age went to the Wabash country. His father had already given him a high school education, and at sixteen he taught his first school. Incidentally he studied medicine, and is now coroner of Franklin county.

He taught school twenty years, and in vacations worked at bookkeeping in a lumber camp. He has been a newspaper writer since he was fourteen, and now writes regularly for a number of the leading journals, and is also connected with the Brookville Democrat. He has written a large number of poems, but few of which have as yet been published, and most of which he desires to polish and shape to suit his taste before publication. He is a vigorous prose writer.

Despite the little he has published over his name, he was selected as one of the representative writers by the Western Christian Advocate in their recently published "Galaxy of Indiana Writers," his dialect, "In Some Way or Another," being used as a specimen. The Monday Afternoon Club of Muncie also selected one of Mr. Bogart's poems, "Charlie Goodwin's Story," among the ten used in their Indiana Day program.

Three short but characteristic bits of his verse appear below:

AS WE TREASURE.

Somewhere, somehow,
From out our past,
We treasure what was pleasant;

And, linked by mem'ry's mystic chain,
Unite it with our present.

Somewhere, somehow,
Among our joys
We find the things we cherish,
While hate, and grief, and sullen pain,
We leave in gloom to perish.

Somewhere, somehow,
The deed of love
That made us better, truer,
Beyond our ken, shall live again,
Make brothers' sorrows fewer.

GARCIA DEAD.

The patriot's battle bow,
Strong strung,
Sped arrows, to the foe
Fierce flung;
The tense string, loud or low,
Still sung
Of Victory and rest—
When Peace came, Honor's guest,
Close clasping to her breast
The weapon served her best.
Then, at some Fate's behest,
The vibrant bowstring snapped.

THE POINT.

King Cheops reared, beside the Nile,
The pyramid, that mighty pile,
Four thousand years ago.

An envoy came, one day, to him,
To know the reason, or the whim,
That caused the thing to grow.

The monarch joined his thumb and nose,
And, as his fingers swift arose,
Vibrating at each joint,

He said: "Would you the purpose trace,
Wait till the apex is in place,
And then you'll see the point."

The settlement of Ponce de Leon at Caparra, near the site of Pueblo Viejo, across San Juan bay, is now, by more than fifty-five years the first town established within the present borders of the United States. Historians, therefore, must give the prestige of antiquity, not to the Spanish town of St. Augustine, Fla., of 1565, as formerly, but to Caparra, founded in the year 1509.

Chester, in Wales, a city founded 1,500 years before America was discovered, is even at the present time surrounded by a wall from twelve to forty feet high, built by the Roman legions under Julius Agricola.

THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, AS I REMEMBER HIM.

Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" is a very graphic and truthful delineation of the school masters of the rural districts of the early years of the century, but Indiana was not all rural seventy-five years ago, and the school teachers were not all ignoramuses. My first teacher was a man of culture, but he was also a man of brawn; he had to be this or he could not be a teacher. Before the "New Purchase" opened interior Indiana to settlers Brookville was the camping ground of great men in esse and in embryo. For awhile three of the future Governors, three of the future Supreme Judges, one of its Senators and two of its Congressmen, and others who then or later became men of merited distinction, were there, making a galaxy of talent and culture not equaled at that period anywhere else in the embryo State; and the school master was the equal of any of them in intelligence and learning. He may not have been as scholarly as some who had had college training, but he was "up in all current topics, politics, social and economic, and a welcome guest and companion in the social circles of the town. He had been a Methodist traveling preacher in New York the latter years of the last century and the earlier years of this, but the demands of a large family could not be met by the meager income of a circuit rider; hence he located and took to school teaching, for which his talent and education eminently qualified him, though teaching was not then the well paid profession it now is, though it beat preaching far. Occasionally he would switch off and become an editor for awhile, and later a doctor. I do not recall that he ever had any students in Latin or geometry. I am sure there was no blackboard in the school, and no "hic, haec, hoc," or "hujis, hujis, hujis," or I would remember it. But he was a master of Lindley Murray's grammar, and there was no "sum" in Pike's arithmetic that he could not "work." But I remember him most vividly as an adept in the athletics of the period. He was a robust man in muscle as well as mind, and he seemed to take delight in the exercise of his physical accomplishments, and in this he

was no respecter of age, sex or condition. My first lessons with him were plain a, b, c, which I was presumed to "study" on the slab bench, with my feet dangling six inches from the floor, and "say" once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, as other and older students "said" their grammar and reading lessons. If during the study hour my eyes were off the book, a whack across the shoulders with his gad reminded me that I was not studying the names of those characters that were strangers to me, and whose names were learnable only through an instructor. He seemed willing when I was "saying my lesson" to tell me this is a, that is b, and so on, but woe to my ears if my eyes were not on the page continuously. Perhaps sometimes I whispered, or wriggled on my seat. If I did, and he saw it, a stinging blow from the switch, which he ever held in his hand, was the penalty; and this was so frequent and so severe that the marks remained for hours and told their tale to my mother, when undressing me for bed.

But the old man was impartial. He knew no distinction. The Noble and the Test and the Wallace boys took their medicine as frequently and as submissively as the tanner's boy, and often in larger doses, especially if the occasion was a fight, as it often was; and grown-up girls were not excepted. Whipping at school was as inevitable as the ague, and my first teacher was an adept in the art.

T. A. GOODWIN.

GOOD WORDS.

No publication has done so much to awaken interest in the history of our State as *The Indianian*, published monthly at Indianapolis at \$1.50 a year. Always interesting, it has become doubly so since introducing illustrations portraying with photographic accuracy picturesque scenes and historic spots within the borders of Hoosierdom. *The Indianian* is a good magazine to place in the hands of every one who feels a pride in the growing greatness of the State. —Lawrenceburg Press.

The musical scale is said to have been invented by Guy Aretina, a monk of Arezzo, about 1025. His scale, with material differences in naming some of the notes, was substantially the same as now in use.

OUR COUNTRY.

Our country! whose eagle exults as he flies,
In the splendor of noonday, broad-breasting
the skies,

That from ocean to ocean the land over-
blown

By the winds and the shadows is liberty's
own—

We hail thee, we crown thee! to East and to
West;

God keep thee the purest, the noblest, the
best,

While all thy domain with a people He fills
As free as thy winds, and as firm as thy
hills.

Our country! bright region of plenty and
peace,

Where the homeless find refuge, the bur-
dened release,

Where manhood is king, and the stars as
they roll

Whisper courage and hope to the lowliest
soul—

We hail thee, we crown thee! to East and to
West;

God keep thee the purest, the noblest, the
best,

While all thy domain with a people He fills
As free as thy winds, and as firm as thy
hills.

Our country, whose story the angels record—
Fair dawn of that glorious day of the Lord,
When men shall be brothers in love, like the
sun,

Illumine the earth till the nations are one—
We hail thee, we crown thee! to East and to
West

God keep thee the purest, the noblest, the
best,

While all thy domain with a people He fills
As free as thy winds, and as firm as thy
hills.

—EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

HONOR FOR PROF. PATTERSON.

Prof. C. F. Patterson, superintendent of Edinburg schools, has been elected a member of the American Historical Association. He is one of the three members from Indiana, and his election is a recognition of his ability, and his many friends throughout the State will join in congratulating him. His nomination to the association was made by Prof. James A. Woodburn, who occupies the chair of history in the Indiana University at Bloomington.

AMERICA.

America! Mine!

Aye, comrades, and thine.

Thy very name ripples with music, and rolls
Like the oceans that surge 'twixt the mysti-
cal poles.

Land of great Boone,

Of Marion, Wayne;

Of Hamilton, Jefferson, Washington, Blaine,
Of thousands that lived and died all too
soon;

Who beat out broad paths for new feet to
tread,

From the time the first white man met the
first red,

Down to Crockett's and Bowie's, they of the
band

Who for liberty died by the old Rio Grande!
The Alamo forget not, nor for what that
band died,

While reason sits throned in its glorious
pride,

And worship our Kearneys, our Grants—and
the brave

Who enriched the old earth the old Union
to save!

My dear native land!

I lift my right hand,

With my left on my heart, and my eyes to
the skies

And my soul on my tongue,

While I list to the breezes that, mayhap,
have sung

Round the world since the dawn of creation
tore the veil of the long night apart,—

My very heart cries:

To be born in thee, be of thee, breathe thy
sweet air,

To die in thee, rest in thee, under the glare
Of the sun, and the moon, and the stars, and
the folds

Of the stars and bars of thy banner, which
holds

Over all, that which monarchs despise:

Liberty, brotherhood, union and all.

Here on the sod,

Under night's pall,

I cry out: Thank God!

America! Mine!

Aye, any man's—thine!

Thine from the jungle, from Africa's plain;
From the knout, from the chain;

From the land where the mothers of con-
scripts' tears flow

Like the rain,

When the flesh of their flesh and the bone
of their bone march away to fight,
wound and be slain;

From the fair land of Austria, Italy, Spain;

From Erin whose woe

Fills the hearts of republics with horror and
pain,

This land of the free is for thee!

Live in it, work in it, love in it, weep in it,

Laugh in it, sing in it, die in it, sleep in it!

For it's free, and for thee, and for
me,

The fairest

And rarest

That man ever trod;

The sweetest and dearest

'Twixt the sky and the sod,

And it's mine,

And it's thine,

Thank God!

—John Ernest McCann.

IMPERSONAL WRITING.

The newspaper is complete in itself; its is-
sue of to-day is of value only until its issue
of to-morrow appears. It follows that the
newspaper man is valuable only for what he
can do to-day for to-morrow's paper. With
every sunrise there is a great gulf fixed be-
tween him and his past work. This means
that by no exertion, by no years of faithful
service, can he acquire a position for himself;
he must each day enter a race in which there
is the keenest competition known, and on the
morrow this race will begin again. 'Now, it
is a physical law that as a man gets along in
life he loses energy as he gains experience
and knowledge. The American newspaper is
the development in its new-gathering lines of
the intense energy of youth. But there is a
side of legitimate newspaper publication which
the impersonality of the writers in this coun-
try has dwarfed, yet which is one of the most
interesting to the reader, and, therefore, one
of the most profitable to publish. It is that
of comment and criticism on the panorama of
life. In order to write this, years of experi-
ence and a vast fund of knowledge of men
are needed. Even with these, the column so
written is not as interesting, and, therefore,
will not pay as well, unless the writer be
known.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Teachers—Have children copy the History Questions.

History Questions.

1. What races occupied Indiana before the advent of the white men?
2. What works were left by the Mound Builders?
3. Where are the most prominent works situated?
4. When did the Mound Builders disappear?
5. What Indian tribes occupied Indiana at the time of its settlement by the whites?
6. What tribe was the last to cede its lands to the government?
7. When was the cession made?
8. When did the "Pigeon Roost" massacre occur?
9. What other massacre (if any) took place in Indiana?
10. Who was Arthur St. Clair.

Teachers—Use History Questions as an exercise one day each month.

JANUARY HISTORY QUESTIONS.

1. What was the first form of Territorial Government of Indiana, and when was it established?
2. What was the second form of Territorial Government?
3. What was the third form?
4. When was the State Government established and how did it differ from the last form of Territorial Government?
5. Under the various forms of Territorial Government, what were the qualifications for holding office, and for electors?
6. When was property qualification for voters done away with?
7. Under the constitution of 1816 how were State officers chosen, and for what terms?
8. Under the constitution of 1816 how were judges of the courts chosen?
9. Who was the last Governor of the State to serve under the constitution of 1816?
10. Who was Ratliff Boone?

ANSWERS.

1. The first form of Territorial Government for Indiana proper was established in 1800, by act of Congress. The first form for the Northwest Territory, of which Indiana was a part, was established by the Ordinance of 1787. Under it all powers were lodged in a Governor and three Judges, to be appointed by Congress. The Governor and Judges could not enact any original legislation, but could adopt such laws of any of the original States as they might deem proper for the new Territory. This same ordinance applied to the Indiana Territory when it was organized in 1800. The Governor had to be the owner in fee simple of 1,000 acres of land in the Territory; the Secretary, of 500 acres, and the Judges of 500 acres. When Indiana Territory was organized, the power of naming the Governor, Secretary and Judges had been delegated to the President. The Governor appointed all subordinate officers, such as Attorney-General, Treasurer, county officers and justices of the peace. All acts of the Governor and Judges had to be certified to Congress and receive the approval of that body. Governor St. Clair and the first judges undertook to enact some original legislation, and great confusion arose for awhile, Congress refusing to legalize their acts.

2. Under the second form of Territorial

Government the people could elect a House of Representatives. The House named to the President ten citizens, from whom he chose five who were to constitute the Legislative Council or Senate. These two bodies constituted the Legislature, which could enact original legislation, but no bill could become a law without the assent of the Governor. In other words, his veto was absolute. The Governor had the power to convene, prorogue or dissolve the Legislature at pleasure. To be a member of the Legislative Council a man had to be the owner of 500 acres of land; of the House of Representatives of 200 acres, and a voter of fifty acres. This Legislature also had the right to elect a delegate to Congress, who could speak to any matter concerning the Territory, but had no vote.

3. Under the third form of Territorial Government the people elected both branches of the Legislature, and the delegate to Congress. The Legislature had the power to establish a judiciary, but it had to be subordinate to that established by the President.

4. The State Government was established in 1816, under an enabling act passed by Congress, giving the people the right to adopt a State constitution. Under the State Government the people elected all the State officers, either by a direct vote or through the Legislature; two members of the United State Senate, and a member of Congress, who possessed all the rights of other members of those two bodies. The Legislature could enact such laws as it deemed proper without their being required to have the assent of Congress.

5. The answer to this question is embodied in the answers to the first three questions, except as to citizenship. Persons holding any of the offices under the Territorial Government were required to be citizens of some of the other States, or to have been resident of the Territory for a specified time, in addition to the property qualifications mentioned.

6. In 1811 Congress passed an act defining the qualifications for voting in Indiana, which extended the right of voting for delegate to Congress and for members of the General Assembly to every free white male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one, and who had paid a county or territorial tax, and who

had resided one year in the territory. In 1814 the right of voting was defined by Congress to rest with every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory and being a resident of the same. When framing a State constitution the property qualification was left out, and has never obtained under our State government.

7. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were elected by the people for a term of three years. All the other State officers were chosen by the Legislature for a like term.

8. The Supreme Court was to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate. The circuit courts were to have a presiding judge appointed by the Legislature, and two associate judges for each county, to be elected by the people of each county.

9. Joseph A. Wright was the last Governor to serve under the constitution of 1816. He was re-elected in 1852 for four years under the new constitution, and thus served a little more than seven years.

10. Ratliff Boon was one of the ablest of the early men of Indiana. He was a man of intense vigor physically and mentally. He was born in Georgia, January 18, 1781, and came to Indiana in 1809, settling in what is now Boon township, Warrick county. When that county was organized he became its first treasurer, an office he held for several years. He was a member of the first Legislature under the constitution of 1816, and became a leader in that body. In 1819 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, on the ticket with Jonathan Jennings. A short time before the expiration of his term of office, Governor Jennings resigned to accept a seat in Congress, and Boon became acting Governor. In 1822 he was re-elected Lieutenant-Governor, and resigned in 1824 to become a candidate for Congress. He was elected, but was defeated for re-election two years afterwards. In 1829 he was again elected to Congress, and continued a member until 1839. In 1836 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by Oliver H. Smith. In 1839 he removed to Missouri and soon became one of the political leaders of that State. He was an ardent Democrat, but arrayed himself in opposition to Senator Thomas H. Benton, the

political autocrat of Missouri. The war between the two became of the most bitter and acrimonious kind. Boon became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. During the latter period of his life he battled with disease. He was an intense partisan of James K. Polk, Democratic candidate for President in 1844, and waited long and anxiously to hear the result of the election. Every day he haunted the wharf at Louisiana, Mo., his home, waiting for some boat to bring the news. On November 20 the news came that New York had voted for Polk and elected him. Boon turned towards his home, saying he was willing to die, and before night he was dead.

THEIR MAIDEN NAMES.

The following is a complete list of the maiden names of the mothers of the Presidents of the United States:

Washington, Mary Ball.
John Adams, Susanna Boylston.
Jefferson, Jane Randolph.
Madison, Nellie Conway.
Monroe, Eliza Jones.
J. Q. Adams, Abigail Smith.
Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth Hutchinson.
Van Buren, Maria Hoes.
W. H. Harrison, Elizabeth Bassett.
Tyler, Mary Armistead.
Polk, Jane Knox.
Taylor, Sarah Strother.
Fillmore, Phoebe Millard.
Pierce, Anna Kendrick.
Buchanan, Elizabeth Speer.
Lincoln, Nancy Hanks.
Johnson, Mary McDonough.
Grant, Hannah Simpson.
Hayes, Sophia Birchard.
Garfield, Eliza Ballou.
Arthur, Malvina Stone.
Cleveland, Anna Neal.
Benjamin Harrison, Elizabeth Irwin.
McKinley, Nancy Campbell Allison.

In 1792 the first Boston stage coach started for New York, and now 700 railroad trains are sent out of the city daily.

It is estimated that at the present rate of growth, London, which now has a population 5,657,000, will in 1941 have over 13,000,000.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is the month in which we celebrate the birth of America's noblest offering to the world—Abraham Lincoln! How the sound of that name stirs every impulse of patriotism! Born of lowly parentage, cradled in poverty, he grew to manhood amid the struggles of the poor, yet rose to the highest position known to man. Indiana has a special claim to Abraham Lincoln. It was on her soil he spent the years of his childhood; it was in her pioneer schoolhouses he obtained all the education he ever got from schools; it was among her hills and beneath the shade of her forests that he pondered and meditated and studied that simplicity of words which afterward made him the greatest master of the English language America has produced.

One day in the fall of the year 1816 there came to the Ohio river, on the Kentucky side of that stream, an emigrant's wagon. It was an old and dilapidated affair. In it was the emigrant's wife, and with her her little girl. By its side trudged the emigrant himself, and following it came an awkward, shambling boy of seven years. The wagon contained all the earthly wealth of the emigrant, consisting of a few household utensils and a little bedding. That emigrant was Thomas Lincoln; that woman with her infant daughter was Nancy Hanks Lincoln,

among the hills of Indiana, and there settled down to a life of poverty, of loneliness and toil. A home was to be built, a farm cleared of the growing timber, and the land to be cultivated. It was a life of hardship, a life of unremitting toil. They had lived in a State where slavery was the moving spirit, and where the lot of the poor white man was one of wretchedness and ostracism. They had come to find a home among a people who had just declared in their organic law that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist among them.

Their new home was among the hills; neighbors were few. Here the awkward boy grew into an awkward young man, while the gentle mother pined, sickened and died. The boy assisted in clearing the land of its growth of timber, and in cultivating the soil, going to school but six months in all those years. It was from this cabin home he started on his first voyage down the Mississippi river. Here he read what few books he could borrow from his neighbors. For thirteen years he lived this life of toil among the Indiana hills, and just as he was reaching manhood's estate his father moved to Illinois, and the son went with him. His after history is known to the world. This long, angular boy from the hills of Indiana became the great President of the country, guiding and directing her destinies amid difficulties and trials such as have beset the



INDIANA CABIN HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

and that awkward, shambling boy was Abraham Lincoln, the truest of patriots, the wisest of statesmen and the greatest of humanitarians forty-five years later. They crossed the river, wended their way out

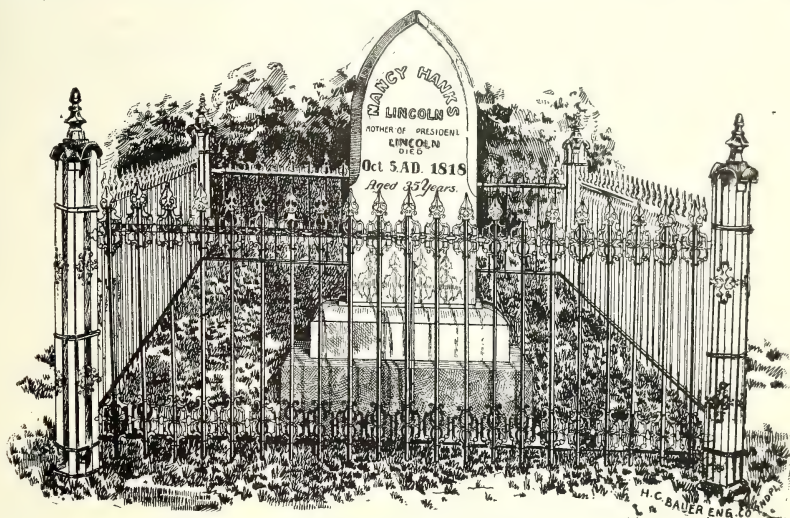
pathway of no other ruler of America. He had a wisdom not born of earth. With bickerings and fault-finding from his friends, and those of the cause of which he was the embodiment, and scurrilous attacks from

his enemies, he pursued his course steadily until all the world acknowledged his fidelity, his patriotism, his wisdom. He was a product of the West, of the hills and prairies, a product of the people. He grew up in sympathy with the people, with the oppressed and downtrodden of every race.

When history had justified all his acts,

of being repeated every day. They should be a part of the school lessons of our children:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issues of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.



GRAVE OF THE MOTHER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

and verified his wisdom, then the people began to ask, whence came his wonderful insight into the motives which move men? Whence came his knowledge of diplomacy, of statecraft? He surpassed in all true greatness all the great men of his time. It seemed as if there was no part of the great duties which devolved upon him, the great tasks that were set before him, of which he was not the perfect and complete master. Those who were with him in consultations as to the movements of armies declared he was a born strategist, and had a clearer perception of how and where the armies ought to move than most of the commanders he placed over them. In diplomacy he was greater than his Secretary of State, and in finance greater than his Secretary of the Treasury. In politics he was the master spirit, none being his equal. His messages and state papers always breathed the purest patriotism, and disclosed to the world that he was a great-hearted, great-brained man. How he plead with the people of the South to ponder well before they plunged the country into civil war. These words are worthy

You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend it.'

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Again, in his second inaugural, only a short month before his assassination, how his heart went out for his suffering nation:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years

ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

No article on Abraham Lincoln should ever be completed without reproducing that greatest of all speeches in the English language—the speech at Gettysburg:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Tumblers resembling in shape and dimensions those employed to-day have been found in great numbers in Pompeii. They were made of gold, silver, glass, marble, agate and of precious stones.

It is said that the government of Switzerland has approved the use of glass for making weights to be employed with balance scales. A peculiarly tough kind of glass is to be selected for that purpose.

ALL BUT EIGHT FAILED.

Some Easy Bible Questions College Men
Couldn't Answer.

Not long ago an instructor of youth tried an experiment. He wanted to find how much or how little the average American college student of these days knows about the Bible. To ninety-six students he gave nine simple questions to be answered off-hand and in writing. He explained to them his object and promised not to show their answers to anybody. This was the question paper:

1. What is the Pentateuch?
2. What is the higher criticism of the Scriptures.
3. Does the Book of Jude belong to the New Testament or the Old?
4. Name one of the patriarchs of the Old Testament.
5. Name one of the judges of the Old Testament.
6. Name three of the kings of Israel.
7. Name three prophets.
8. Give one of the beatitudes.
9. Quote a verse from the letter to the Romans.

Eight of the ninety-six students answered all the questions correctly, thirteen answer eight of them, eleven answered seven, five answered four, eleven answered three, thirteen answered two, eleven answered one and three "flunked" completely.

"Most of these persons, I have no doubt, were brought up in Christian homes," remarked the experimenter, "and had enjoyed such instruction as the average Sunday-school and pulpit of our day afford."—Hartford Courant.

APPRECIATES THEM.

The Indianian, 105 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The History of Indiana arrived all right. I am well pleased with it and thank you very much for your kindness. It was a pleasant surprise for me. Yours truly,

James O. Lowry.

Chelsea, Ind., Jan. 12, 1899.

The Capitol at Hartford, Conn., is to be closed at night hereafter in order to prevent the clerks from using the offices as bed chambers.

**DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN
AMERICAN HISTORY.**

1663. The importation of convicts was prohibited by the general court of Virginia.

1664. New Jersey granted to the Duke of York, and by him to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Separated into East and West Jersey, March 3, 1677. Surrendered to the crown in 1702.

1664. The general court of Massachusetts ordered "that there shall be no printing press allowed within this jurisdiction, but in Cambridge."

1671. Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, reported the condition of Virginia as follows: "We suppose, and I am very sure we do not much miscount, that there is in Virginia above forty thousand persons, men, women and children, and of which there are two thousand black slaves, six thousand Christian servants for a short time; the rest are born in the country or have come to settle." As to churches, he said: "We have forty-eight parishes, and our ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better if they would pray oftener and preach less. * * * But I thank God, there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years, for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

1672. Louis de Baude, Count of Frontenac, built Fort Frontenac at the place where Kingston, Canada, now stands.

1673. James Marquette and M. Joliet, with a small party, left Mackinaw, May 13, and reached the Mississippi river June 17.

1673. Virginia granted for a term of thirty-one years to the Earl of Arlington and Lord Culpepper, by Charles II. The grant was revoked in 1684 and Virginia became a royal province again.

1675. King Philip's war against the Plymouth colony commenced. It ended in 1676.

1675. Nathaniel Bacon commenced a rebellion against Virginia. It was suppressed the following year.

1676. Virginia enacted a law providing for the sale of Indian captives as slaves.

1679. A charter granted for New Hampshire.

1679. La Salle erected Fort Miamis on

Lake Michigan at the mouth of St. Joseph river.

1680. La Salle built Fort Crevecoeur, on the Illinois river. The Indians called the fort "Checagou."

1680. Du Luth and a party of Frenchmen visited the falls of the Mississippi river, now known as the Falls of St. Anthony.

1681. Pennsylvania granted to William Penn, by Charles II. One thousand emigrants reached the province the next year. Penn himself arrived in October, 1682.

1682. Philadelphia founded by Penn.

1682. La Salle passed down the Mississippi river, reaching the Gulf in April.

1682. The first printing press in Virginia was suppressed by law.

1686. King James II gave orders to the Governor of New York to not allow a printing press in the province.

1687. Joseph Wadsworth took possession of the charter of Connecticut and concealed it in a hollow tree, which afterwards became known as the "Charter Oak."

1689. Montreal captured by the Indians. The town was destroyed.

1692. Persons accused of witchcraft burned in Massachusetts. Nineteen were burned, and eight others were sentenced, and about one hundred and fifty others were in prison, when the persecutions were finally stopped.

1696. Three hundred Spanish colonists settled at Pensacola, Florida. They erected a fort and built a church.

1698. Le Sueur was authorized to carry on mining operations on the upper Mississippi.

1699. D'Iberville commenced his settlement at Biloxi, on the shores of Lake Borgne.

1700. Le Suer built a fort on Mankato river. It was abandoned in 1703.

1700. New York passed a law to hang every Catholic priest who voluntarily entered the province.

1701. The French founded Detroit.

1702. M. Jucherau, a Canadian officer, made an attempt to establish a trading post at the mouth of the Ohio. The site of an "ancient fort" at this place is marked on a map made in London in 1766.

1704. Town of Deerfield destroyed by the French and Indians. Forty-seven of the in-

habitants were killed and one hundred and twelve carried into captivity.

1704. Spanish garrison at St. Mark, Florida, destroyed by the English.

1710. A French trader settled on the site of Nashville, Tenn.

1710. The Quakers built their first meeting house in Boston.

1710. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, captured by the English. The name was changed to to Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne.

1711. A slave market established in Wall street, New York.

1712. Detroit besieged by the Indians.

1713. The population of Louisiana was estimated at about four hundred colonists. The province extended from Lake Michigan to the Gulf.

1714. Fort Rosalie built by the French on the site of Natchez.

1716. Two French vessels sailed from the mouth of the Mississippi river for France, being the first vessels used for carrying the products of Louisiana to France.

1716. French traders passed from Canada to the Mississippi river by way of the Maumee, Wabash and Ohio rivers.

1717. The site of New Orleans selected by M. Bienville.

1718. Fort Chartres on the Mississippi river was built.

1719. Sieur Dubuisson appointed commandant at Ouiatenon.

1719. Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincent, died among the Indians, at the head of the Maumee.

1721. King George I appointed a temporary government for the Carolinas.

1729. The French settlement at Natchez and those on the Yazoo and Washita rivers destroyed by the Indians.

1729. Baltimore, Maryland, founded.

1731. French built a fort at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain.

1732. Some white settlements made in the Shenandoah valley.

PATRIOTIC SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute.—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, to the French Directorate.

Sacred love of country inspires courage.—Latin motto of Algernon Sidney.

We must beat the red-coats, or Molly Stark's a widow.—Gen. John Stark, to his men before the battle of Bennington.

Blood is thicker than water.—Commodore Josiah Tatnall, while justifying his actions in rendering assistance to the British at Peiho, in 1859.

My only ambition is to be the first soldier of Italian independence.—Victor Emanuel. Another saying of this King was "Italy shall be."

Liberty and Union! Now and forever one and inseparable!—Daniel Webster. This grand sentiment is frequently spoiled by placing a comma after the word "forever."

Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.—Abraham Lincoln, first inaugural.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Abraham Lincoln, second inaugural.

Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam,

His first, best country, ever is at home.

—Oliver Goldsmith.

Let our object be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.—Daniel Webster.

What pity is it
That we can die but once to save our country.

—Addison.

We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.—Rufus Choate.

The Burmese have a curious idea regarding coins. They prefer those which have female heads on them, believing that coins with male heads on them are not so lucky, and do not make money.

Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your native land.

—Fitz Greene Halleck.

This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg.

AN IDEAL STATE.

Periander, Tyrant of Corinth, gave a dinner to the Seven Wise Men of Greece, at which each of the seven was asked to define the most perfect form of government. The replies were as follows:

Solon—That in which an injury done to the least of its citizens is an injury to all.

Bias—Where the law has no superior.

Thales—Where the rich are neither too rich, nor the poor too poor.

Ancharsis—Where virtue is honored and vice detested.

Pittacus—Where dignities are always conferred on the good, never on the bad.

Cleobulus—Where the citizens fear blame more than punishment.

Chilo—Where the laws are more regarded, and have more authority, than the orators.

Rudyard Kipling sent Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, a set of his works and with them these lines:

Zogbaum draws with a pencil,

And I do things with a pen,

But you sit up in a conning tower,

Bossing eight hundred men.

Zogbaum takes care of his business,

And I take care of mine,

But you take care of ten thousand tons,

Sky-hooting through the brine.

Zogbaum can handle his shadows,

And I can handle my style,

But you can handle a ten-inch gun

To carry seven mile.

To him that hath shall be given,

And that's why these books are sent

To the man who has lived more stories

Than Zogbaum or I could invent.

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

Among the noted events in American history which have occurred in the month of February are the following:

February 1, 1781, Gen. Nathaniel Greene began his famous retreat from South Carolina.

February 2, 1848, gold discovered in California, by James W. Marshall.

February 3, 1804, Lieutenant Decatur destroyed the ship Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli.

February 5, 1776, Paul Jones hoisted on the ship Alfred the first American flag. It bore the famous motto, "Don't Tread on Me."

February 6, 1862, Fort Henry captured by the Union navy.

February 7, 1896, Hon. William H. English, an Indiana statesman and author, died.

February 8, 1844, Noah Noble, Governor of Indiana, died.

February 8, 1862, Roanoke island captured by the Union forces under General Burnside.

February 9, 1773, General William Henry Harrison born.

February 9, 1799, United States ship Constitution captured the French ship l'Insurgente, after a desperate fight.

February 10, 1812, United States brig Hornet captured the British ship Resolute.

February 11, 1811, Henry S. Lane, Governor of Indiana and United States Senator, born.

February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln born.

February 14, 1785, John Adams was appointed first Representative of the United States to Great Britain.

February 15, 1897, United States warship Maine blown up in Havana harbor.

February 16, 1851, Dr. Elisha K. Kane, the Arctic explorer, died.

February 16, 1862, Fort Donelson captured by General Grant. It was the first great Union victory of the civil war.

February 16, 1865, Columbia, South Carolina, occupied by Union troops.

February 17, 1898, victims of Maine explosion publicly buried at Havana.

February 18, 1865, Charleston, South Carolina, surrendered to the Union forces.

February 19, 1794, James Brown Ray, third Governor of Indiana, was born.

February 20, 1815, the United States ship *Constitution* (Old Ironsides) captured the British vessels *Cyane* and *Levant*.

February 22, 1732, George Washington born.

February 22, 1847, battle of Buena Vista fought by the American troops under Gen. Zachary Taylor and the Mexicans under General Ampudia.

February 23, 1848, John Quincy Adams died.

February 24, 1779, Vincennes captured by General George Rogers Clark.

February 24, 1813, the United States ship *Hornet* captured the British ship *Peacock*.

February 26, 1831, James Noble, member of the United States Senate from Indiana, died.

February 26, 1844, William McKinley born.

February 27, 1859, Philip Barton Key killed by Daniel Sickles, a member of Congress. This was one of the most sensational homicides ever perpetrated in America.

February 28, 1778, battle of Brandywine fought between the Americans and British.

February 28, 1844, the great gun "Peace-maker" exploded on the United States ship *Princeton*. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, were among the killed. President Tyler was on board the vessel at the time, but escaped uninjured.

IT HAS EXPANDED.

That admirable little monthly called *The Indianian*, edited by W. H. Smith and published by B. L. Blair & Co., has expanded to a hundred pages and adopted new features destined to make it popular. It has begun a pictorial write-up of the counties of Indiana, beginning with Jefferson county, replete with romantic scenery.—*Peru Republican*.

The greatest pilgrimages to the Holy Land are undertaken by the Russians. It is calculated that between 20,000 and 40,000 Russians visit Palestine every year.

Mr. Jamssetsji Tata has offered the Indian government \$1,250,000 for the establishment in India of a university for research on the model of Johns Hopkins.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Standing first in the affections of Americans is the memory of George Washington, born one hundred and sixty-seven years ago. Unlike the most of those who have risen to fame in America, Washington was not born to poverty and toil. His family stood high in Virginia, his native State. They were of the aristocracy of the Old Dominion; they had been of the aristocracy of England, before they emigrated to America. Washington was not the greatest general America has produced; he was not the greatest statesman. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan all outranked him in the science of war. Jefferson, Hamilton, Lincoln were more far-seeing in statesmanship. But he was the embodiment of patriotism, of sterling fidelity to duty, of conscientious uprightness as a man and as a ruler. He loved liberty, he loved his country. To win the first he gave all the powers of his mind, his unrivaled patience, his sagacity as a commander of armies, and as a ruler of men. To the other he gave his unselfish devotion throughout his entire life. During the eight long years of the struggle with England he never lost hope. Others despaired, others grew weary and heart-sick, but Washington, on whose shoulders rested more of the burdens than upon those of any other man, never flagged.

In that winter at Valley Forge, with a naked army, a starving army, seemingly abandoned by his own countrymen, he stood serene among them all, cheering the starving soldiers, exciting to greater exertions a disheartened Congress, and stirring anew the patriotism of the people. He alone did not create a new nation, but he was the master-spirit of that creation. When liberty was won he surrendered the authority that had been given him, and retired to private life, honored above all other men. When it was seen that if the new liberty won by so much suffering and blood was to be maintained, a more perfect union would have to be established, he once more came to the help of his country, and as President of the convention which framed the constitution of the new republic, rendered service that cannot be estimated. It was his influence that kept the convention together, and finally harmonized the conflicting elements and interests.

It is well for Americans that they annu-

ally remember Washington. His life is an inspiration to patriotism. In these days men seek office for selfish reasons; they want not only all the honor but all the emoluments possible from such office. Washington would only consent to serve his country on the agreement that for such service he should receive no pay. When he had completed the work to which he had been called he voluntarily surrendered up the power which had been entrusted to him. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, the two brightest stars in the American firmament, both born in the month of February.

A STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

We are pleased to note that the Legislature has passed a law providing for a State Entomologist, and for protecting the State against the introduction and spread of dangerously injurious insects and fungus disease and providing for their extermination. Up to this time the vegetable kingdom has had no protection against foes within or foes without. The genus homo and the animal industry has been protected these years, and rightly so, against the introduction and spread of dangerous infectious diseases. Our plant tree and fruit interests are of such proportions as to demand the protection this law affords. With the extension of our commerce with foreign countries comes the importation of injurious insects and fungus diseases. In the case of imported insects their parasites that help to hold the insects in check in their native home do not follow them up for years later, and insects multiply with a great rapidity, and are destructive beyond anything known in the native country. Such is the history of the currant and cabbage worms, of the gypsy moth and San Jose scale. The gypsy moth was introduced from Europe about thirty years ago into Massachusetts, near Boston. In the past eight or ten years it has developed with astonishing rapidity and has become alarmingly destructive to all forms of vegetation, orchards and forests being alike destroyed. In the past eight years the State has spent nearly a million dollars in trying to exterminate this pest in five or six counties of the State, and the end is not yet. It is only about ten years since the San Jose scale was introduced into New Jersey from the San Jose Valley, California, coming to California

probably from some of the Pacific Islands. From New Jersey it has been disseminated in almost all of the Eastern and Middle Western States. The ravages of this insect have been greater in New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. In these States whole orchards have been destroyed, in some cases orchards containing 20,000 or 30,000 trees have been completely destroyed, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars. The San Jose scale has been found in eight or ten counties in this State, some counties having six or eight different points of infection. With a rigid enforcement of the law just passed it is to be hoped that we will be able to exterminate this serious menace to our tree and fruit interests. The San Jose scale and Gypsy moth are striking illustrations of the capabilities of the lower forms of life for harm when not held in check by man.

Bridgeport, Ind. G. W. HOBBS.

TRUSTEES AND STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The following correspondence is given that the people may know something of the burdens placed on trustees by inquiring State officials. The law requires trustees to make quarterly reports of their expenditures, yet by a sort of inquisition they are called upon to report to a State board on matters of which the said board has no cognizance whatever:

"Indianapolis, Jan. 6, 1899.

"Trustee Center Township, Greenfield, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—Please send us in enclosed envelope a statement of the total amount of money received by you for services as overseer of the poor in your township, for the last quarter. Also, state whether you have included this in your reports to this board for the quarter.

"Hereafter we desire at the end of each quarter a statement of the amount paid to you as poor overseer. This may be sent through the auditor on one of the regular blanks, simply stating that it is for your services. We trust you will bear in mind this request. Yours truly,

"A. W. BUTLER, Secretary."

"Greenfield, Ind., Jan. 10, 1899.

"Mr. A. W. Butler, Secretary Board State Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—Replying to yours of the 6th. will say that it would be impossible for me

to comply with your request as to the amount received for services as overseer of the poor. We have always had one day (Friday of each week) set apart in this township for looking after the poor, issuing orders, etc., but I attend to any other business that may come up, besides I look after our poor at any time when they need my attention, Sunday and nights not excepted.

"Just now, while I am writing, a gentleman is before me with a requisition from a school teacher, asking me to look after some books and clothing for some poor children whose parents are not able to supply them. Shall I go and look them up? Or would you have me wait until Friday, while the little ones remain in their hovels out of school? I almost feel that it would be carrying out the dictates of your honorable board not to go. But fearing I may not be able to properly construe some of the interpretations of the law as given by some of the members of your board as to what is the duty of a township trustee, I shall venture to look the matter up at once, and try and get the little ones back in school. Possibly I can attend to the matter in two or three hours. Shall I charge that time up to my poor account or to my township account?

"Here comes Mr. Smith with his gravel account. I will soon get through with him; then as soon as I can look after Mr. Lynum, 'who is sick in the eastern part of the city, and has been reported to me as being destitute,' then I can slip home and get a bite of dinner, after which I think I will go to the country and visit one of my teachers. I have twenty of them. And by the way, I will try and get around where I have some poor fellows chopping wood. They have large families and I am trying to help them to help themselves. Perhaps I shall spend one or two hours with them. To what fund shall I charge this time against? I ask for information.

"One night last week I was called to the depot to look after a poor, sick man, who, with his wife, was trying to get to their folks in the eastern part of the State. They were put off the train here without a cent. To what fund shall I charge my time and trouble?

"As I understand the advice at the last meeting of your honorable board in the

Plymouth Church, I should have sent them back to Terre Haute, where they came from, notwithstanding they satisfied me that if they could get to their friends they would be properly cared for and perhaps the poor, unfortunate man might be restored to his former health, and be able to care for himself. 'Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel!'

"If persons who sit in high places are to dictate such inconsistencies, what can we expect of the poor, downtrodden township trustee who is overseer of the poor, who has received his instructions of what to do and can not even decide for himself what is best to do with the individual cases that are daily and almost hourly coming before him.

"When some poor and perhaps innocent human is suffering, with no Board of Charities in the smaller cities to consult, he (the trustee) must act on his own judgment, and often must necessarily act quick. No wonder he sometimes makes a mistake and helps some unworthy person. But, after all, is it, or should it be, so much a question of worthiness as of love and humanity, or, in other words, love for humanity?

"Are we sailing under the true colors—Charity? If so, then my Bible, as I understand it, tells us that charity is love. Then would not the very incentive to assist a poor, unfortunate, suffering human being emanate from that charity, or love, if you please? If our system of assisting the poor is not right, why not go to the Legislature and have it charged? But if that can not be done, please get down from the high places and go out in the hedges and help the O. S. P. to look up the poor outcast suffering part of humanity. True, the harvest is plenteous,, but the laborers are few.

"No, I do not charge any time for looking after the poor on my poor report, unless it is for extra service hired in case some person requires special attention by nursing or in hauling them to the county infirmary or to the depot.

"Hoping this answer and explanation will be most satisfactory, I subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

"JOHN K. HENLY, Overseer Poor.

"P. S.—I have been informed that in some counties the trustees do not make any charge on their poor records for burying soldiers, but collect such bills directly out of

the county funds, while myself and others in this part of the State enter them as other poor expenditures, and they are charged to the township poor funds. J. K. H."

INDIANA CENTRAL CANAL.

Sixty-three years ago the people of Morgan county were greatly elated over the seemingly certain construction of a canal along the valley of White river (on the east side) which would be a thorough outlet both north and south, for the surplus products of the county. Their expectations went up like a Roman candle, and came down like an avalanche. So certain were some men of the ultimate success of all kinds of business upon the completion of the canal, that as soon as the survey was made they were ready to buy everything in sight, particularly real estate. They bought largely on credit, made good by what they were thought to be worth. They ultimately found to their sorrow that a man can load himself with more debts in one year than he can unload in thirty years.

The internal improvement system, which was then being developed in some of the Eastern States, particularly New York, began to buzz in the minds of our Indiana statesmen and business men and you ought to know by this time, if you read the papers, that about all of the knowledge of political economy worth having belongs to those classes, and their greatest desire is to serve the common herd of mankind with the very cream of their latest discoveries.

In those days there were annual sessions of the Legislature and we elected our representatives once a year. The stumps swarmed with orators, especially along the proposed lines of improvement. The more famous orators—and there were scores of them—honored many stumps in the early summer of 1835, dispensing knowledge to the farmers and work-a-day people, telling them of the prodigious quantities of butter and cream, poultry and eggs that would be consumed by the men working on these public improvements; and that money would just creep into their pockets like flies into a sugar bowl. Some of the more sanguine said: "It is only necessary for the farmers' wives to raise an additional hen and chickens to

pay the interest of the bonds until the railroads and canals are finished and in operation, when the rents and profits will more than meet all demands."

The members of the Legislature of 1835 felt warranted by the trend of public opinion to proceed and lay out the proposed improvements, which they did in a way that was generally acceptable to the different sections of the State.

They proposed three railroads and three canals, as follows: A railroad from Richmond to Terre Haute, via Indianapolis; one from Madison to Indianapolis, and one from New Albany to Michigan City; one canal from Connersville down the Whitewater river, to connect with the Miami canal, the Wabash and Evansville canal and the Indiana Central canal. The whole length of these thoroughfares was somewhere near 750 miles. If the State could have completed the work as it expected to do it would have been a grand success. As it turned out it was a miserable failure. We say miserable because it added greatly to the panic through which the people were driven in the year 1840 and saddled a debt of \$10,000,000 upon the State and made her virtually a repudiator for thirty years. The cause of this financial disaster is easy enough shown by the fact that the State had no money of her own, but had plenty of undeveloped resources which would induce capitalists to loan their money, but when they saw about \$10,000,000 of their funds expended and yet not a single road or canal finished or earning a dollar, and also saw the storm cloud of a panic hovering near by, they began to hedge and would not buy another bond. So all was lost, excepting what the State got back after a time by "dickering" with private corporations, who took up the work where the State left off. Two of the roads—the Terre Haute & Richmond and the Madison & Indianapolis—were finished in a short time, and for several years were the best-paying railroads in the State. The canals were never fully completed, and about everything invested in them was lost.

The history of this gigantic movement, based as it was altogether on paper, though quite an interesting study for borrowers and lenders of money, has nothing much to do with this sketch further than to show our connection with the Indiana Central canal.

the southern division of which began at Indianapolis and was to have extended down White river to Newberry, in Greene county, when it was to have been connected with the Wabash and Evansville canal.

Early in the spring of 1837 an engineering party started from Indianapolis to locate this division of the State's great enterprise. This work was intrusted to a couple of young men from "York State" by the name of Bonham and Wheeler. They were college graduates and fully equipped for the work, having served under experienced engineers of the East, where the canal system was at its best. They had the requisite number of helps, such as flagmen, bush-whackers, stake drivers, chain carriers, a tent keeper and cook and a master of the commissary department. In short, they had whatever they wanted and paid good prices for provisions, and ate much more cream and butter, eggs and fried chicken than did the Irishmen who followed them straightway with pick and shovel. They attended the frolics and play parties along the line, much to the disgust of the "rural roosters," whose sweethearts' heads, if not their hearts, were turned topsy turvy at the sight of their "store clothes," rings and watch chains. But the young men were rather prudent, and never held out any expectations beyond the evening's entertainment. Other amusements there were, such as fishing and hunting, for there was yet quite a supply of wild game of the larger variety, which to the average young man was very enticing.

The crack of the rifle, and the rap of the paddle against the sides of the canoe were often heard in those days on Sunday. For, if there was a law then on the desecration of the Sabbath, there were no police to enforce it, and as yet "The sound of the church-going bell, these valleys and rocks never heard." But there were men who did "smile when a Sabbath appeared" and spent it in chasing deer and spearing fish.

The surveying party dragged its slow length along down the valley, through weeds and woods, plentifully interspersed with copperheads and rattlesnakes, nettles and mosquitoes. Whether the whole line was finished or not we do not know. We never saw anything more of the engineers after they passed beyond Martinsville. Meanwhile times began to be lively at Port Royal, which was

the banner town in the county. They had a tavern, blacksmith, wagon, shoemaker and hatter's shops; also a store and a "doggery." There were about 150 inhabitants, some of whom wore "store clothes" and talked politics. The lawyers, legislators and judges stopped in to stay all night, or get a drink while going to and fro on business at the State Capitol. But after work began on the canal and feeder dam, and Waverly was lined up, everything turned toward that center of gravity," and left the "Port" to starve and "dry up" and go the way of Babylon and Nineveh.

The contractors came in due time, with a small army of Irishmen, with their carts and wheelbarrows, picks and spades. Shanties were hurriedly improvised near by the work, where bed and board were furnished the sons of Erin, with three "jiggers" of whisky per day. The whisky was intended to browbeat the malaria which was always lurking in the river bottoms in those days, particularly in the summer and fall months. On Sundays the dose was double, to make doubly sure the antidote, as it has long been known that malaria renews the fight about once in seven days. Salve was kept hard by for the heads of those who got pealed during the hours of recreation. "Shilalahs" could usually be had for the cutting, on either bank of the canal, while Irish wit lent enchantment to the work.

At Waverly Irish brawn made the dirt fly out of muck ditch and canal, while the woodwork, which was to take the place of masonry for the time being, in the great feeder and the locks, aqueducts and bridges, was given to Hoosiers who knew how to swing the ax and broadax to perfection, while an Irishman was as awkward with implements as a woman.

Farmers along the line were called in with their huge teams of three or four yoke of oxen to haul out the trees and grubbed stumps preparatory to excavation. Every tree and stump for the width of one hundred feet were grubbed out and muck ditches cut on both sides before the digging proper could begin. The roar of the axes and the shouts of the teamsters fairly made the welkin ring, while the bosses were busy directing and urging on the rather slow movements on the running boards. More or less work was done in our county for a distance

of nearly nine miles. Some sections were nearly completed, so far as the earthwork was concerned, and thousands of feet of large hewn timbers were strewn along the line for bridges, locks and aqueducts, and many more thousands were left lying in the woods to rot after the work stopped.

Engineers looked after the work and made estimates once a month, upon which contractors drew their pay, and proceeded to pay off the hands. The pay was about 50 cents per day for unskilled labor, and from \$1 to \$1.50 for the more skillful. Work continued until some time in 1839. The last section worked on in this county was under contract to a Mr. Schofield, and ended four miles north of Martinsville.

When the State could no longer borrow funds the contractors threw up the sponge—paid the men if they had the money, otherwise not. Everything was in chaos, and swearing went on until the atmosphere was as blue as the people. Our hopes were unceremoniously buried without the aid of a brass band.—N. J. Major, in Martinsville Reporter.

MEN WHO ARE WANTED.

Men, whom the lust of office
does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office
can not buy;
Men who possess opinions
and a will;
Men who have honor;
men who will not lie;
Men who stand before
a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous
flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned,
who live above the fog
In public duty, and
in private thinking.
For while the rabble,
with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and
their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo!
Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and
waiting justice sleeps.
—Reform Press.

HISTORY OF THE LAKETON SCHOOL

By Leonard Dickey.

History is the growth of a people or an institution. So, in writing the history of the Laketon School, I shall endeavor to trace the development of the school, from the rudest of schools, consisting of one teacher and forty or fifty scholars, to a school with five teachers and one hundred and seventy-five scholars.

The first schoolhouse was built at Laketon about 1850. It was a very small structure consisting of one room. They had from four to five months of school, the teachers receiving from \$1.28 to \$1.50 per day. The master (as he was then called) kept school instead of teaching, as is done now. There were but very few women teachers at that time. They received a smaller salary than did the masters.

They did not teach physiology or history, and had the same program in the afternoon as they did in the forenoon. The school gradually increased in numbers until the trustee was obliged to build an addition. The building was simply made longer, having one room as before. After one year's work, the teacher found that he could not do the work alone, so he was permitted to get an assistant. The assistant was not required to get a license, nor was he hired by the trustee, he received his pay from the principal. Finally the township raised enough money to put in a partition in the house.

H. P. Wenzel, principal 1870-71, afterwards studied medicine, went to St. Louis and became a famous physician.

In 1872, when G. W. Amos and Daniel Funderburg were teaching the school, a very novel episode, to us now, occurred. It was the custom at that time for the teachers to treat the scholars on the last day of school. Mr. Funderburg, who was the primary teacher, treated his scholars with candy and apples; but Mr. Amos treated his scholars very differently. He gave the girls candy, etc., but for the boys he got a large bucket of cider and put a quart of whisky in it. They played town-ball and drank cider and whisky until they all felt rather frisky. W. L. Moyer, who assisted D. Funderburg, is now one of the directors of the American Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago.

Alias Stoneburned, who was principal during the terms of 1874-75, 1875-76, is now a justice of the peace in Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana. The old schoolhouse was very crowded when Mr. Stoneburner taught his first term; but by the time his last had expired the school had grown so much that the old shell was too small to contain the school. Then like "The Chambered Nautilus," it built itself a more stately mansion.

The people objected greatly to the building of a new schoolhouse. They insisted on building another addition to the old one. But the men in authority considered it more wise to build a new one. In the year of 1877 the trustee proceeded, very much against the will of some people, to erect the schoolhouse which is the one now in use. The house was partitioned into three rooms and three teachers were then employed.

During the term of 1878-79, Loren Jordan was principal. He is now one of the most prominent doctors of North Manchester. A few High School subjects were introduced in the school during Mr. Jordan's principalship.

The school is greatly indebted to Prof. George E. Long, now superintendent of La Gro schools, as he did a great deal to establish a High School course. We see he was very successful, for in the year of 1883 he graduated a class of four: Anna Funderburg, Martin Grisso, William Scott and Rose Funderburg. They had a fine commencement, March 10, 1883. The program consisted of music by the North Manchester Orchestra and an essay by each one of the graduates. The following year Professor Long graduated another class. He taught the school with grand success for four years.

In 1890 there was a partition put in upstairs dividing it into two rooms. Four teachers were then employed. Four teachers managed the school until 1896, when an assistant principal was put in the school. Thus we see that on an average there has been an increase of one teacher for every ten years.

After Professor Long left the school the High School work gradually died out. For many years the only work done was a little work in algebra and physical geography. This is very remarkable when we consider the flourishing condition in which Prof. Long left the school.

During the term of 1895-96, when Mr. U. R. Young was principal, there were four High School pupils. It was during this term that the new County High School Course was adopted in the school. In the year 1896 the school was again very fortunate. It succeeded in getting Prof. Charles I. Kerr and wife, graduates of the State Normal and of the State University, to take the position of principal and assistant principal. They remodeled the course of study and made many other improvements during the year. There were nineteen pupils who attended the High School during this term.

In 1897 the attendance was so large that one teacher, Mr. White, had to use the Town Hall as a school room. Mr. Kerr has worked very hard during the year to build up the library and start a museum. By furnishing the school with books, papers, by lectures and by subscriptions from the patrons, he has raised about \$125 for the library.

The old school building was condemned by an authorized architect in the spring of 1897. On account of the smallness and the danger of the house, the trustee decided to erect a new one. The new building is a very beautiful structure. In the basement there are two rooms for the science laboratories. On the first floor there is a large assembly room, a recitation room, and the trustee's office. On the second floor there are three school rooms and a room for the library and museum. The attendance this term is nearly twice as large as it was last year. There are thirty-two pupils enrolled. The lecture course has been very successful.

There is nothing now that can hinder Laketon High School from competing with any school in the country. There is no better way to see the development of the school than to imagine you see the little, low, flat, frame schoolhouse standing by the side of this new, magnificent building.

When we look around and see our wonderful privileges, we can do no more than to look up to our government with hearts full of thanks and gratitude. The one object of our life should be that we live worthy of this wonderful age of civilization and progress. Our first duty is to raise our own community up to a level with that of the highest. As young people we can do this best by taking the full High School course and doing the work vigorously and thoroughly.

QUEER OLD LAWS.

Justice Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has just completed a codification of the laws of the District, which are a curious conglomeration of antiquity and modern times. First came the old common law of England, which was adapted to colonial times; then the laws of Maryland and Virginia, which apply only to those sections of the District of Columbia which were part of these States, respectively; then the statutes that from time to time were enacted by the Legislature of the District when we had suffrage here and by the Municipal Common Council; laws that have since been enacted by Congress; and finally regulations adopted by the district commissioners. As a result of this state of affairs there is great confusion and contradiction and the courts have had to be very arbitrary. Many laws are intentionally and others unwittingly violated every day, and there are some curious customs and regulations regarding proceedings in court which do not prevail in any other part of the country. For example, the law provides that every juror shall be entitled to thirty pounds of tobacco per diem, and every full panel shall receive 120 pounds of tobacco upon giving a verdict in any cause, the same to be paid by the party in whose favor the verdict is rendered."

Tobacco was a recognized standard of value, and thirty pounds represented a very fair per diem compensation for a juror, even more than the \$2 which he receives to-day, particularly when he got a bonus of ten pounds at the end of a trial. This law was passed in 1715. Some years later it was discovered that litigants were taking advantage of it to bribe the juries, and in 1719 the law was amended by adding a provision that any person who should give the members of the jury more than thirty pounds a day should be severely punished.

Along in the course of time—the old lawyers say about the beginning of the war—when tobacco ceased to be a circulating medium, it became the practice to pay the jurors in money, and that has continued until the present day, and so an allowance of \$2 is made them, although under the law they can claim the tobacco if they prefer it. This is probably the only case in the country

where the compensation of the jury is paid by the successful litigant.

Another rule in force in the district is that the unsuccessful litigant in civil actions shall pay the fee of the opposing counsel; the sum to be limited to \$20, and it is regularly charged up by the clerk of the court and is collected by him.—Washington Special to Chicago Record.

FESTIVAL OF GUADALUPE.

The greatest festival of local religious celebration is that of the Virgin of Guadalupe, which occurs on the 12th of December. The scenes at Guadalupe during the festival are most typical of the Indians. For several days the road leading to this shrine has been crowded with the faithful. The gathering is composed of the most motley and picturesque of crowds. At night this vast mass of humanity bivouacs. The promiscuous heap covers the entire plaza, the surrounding hills and the portales. Many kindle fires, producing a most weird effect.

The church at Guadalupe was built about the beginning of the seventeenth century. According to tradition, on the 9th of December, 1531, Juan Diego, an Indian of Cuanhtitlan, was on his way to mass. Passing the hill of Pepeyaca he heard music, and, looking up, saw the Blessed Virgin, who directed him to go on to Bishop Zumarraga and tell him, in her name, to build a church upon that hill. The Virgin thus addressed Juan: "Know, my son, that I am the Virgin Mary, mother of the true God. My will is that a temple should be built for me on this spot, where you and all your race will always be able to find me and seek my aid in your troubles. Go to the bishop, and, in my name, tell him what you have seen and heard. Tell him, too, that it is my wish that a church be built for me here, and for doing this you will be repaid with many graces."

The bishop demanded proofs of the apparition Juan described. On the morning of December 12 the Virgin again appeared to Juan and told him to cut some flowers from the rock at his feet, wrap them in his serape (blanket) and to show them to no one until he stood before the bishop. When Juan unwrapped his serape in the presence of the bishop a greater wonder was beheld than the flowers growing from the rock. A beau-

tiful portrait of the Virgin appeared, as though painted on the serape. The bishop forthwith built a chapel where the miraculous flowers had been picked and where now stands the Collegiate Church of Guadalupe.

The alleged serape of Juan Diego, with its miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin, is inclosed behind plate glass in a frame over the high altar. The crown of the Virgin of Guadalupe was manufactured by Morgan, the Paris jeweler. It is formed of gold and gems contributed by the ladies of Mexico, who, for this purpose, parted with jewels which were not only of high value, but family heirlooms as well. In the cost, therefore, which was about \$30,000, that of the material is not included. The crown is an imperial diadem. The rim at the base consists of twenty-two enameled shields, representing the twenty-two bishoprics of Mexico. Above comes a circle of angles issuing from roses. Between the angels and supported by them are six enameled shields, emblazoned with the arms of the six archbishoprics of Mexico. From the backs of the angels, extending to the apex of the crown, are alternate festoons of massive gold rose leaves and diamond stars. These cluster at the top under an enameled globe, whereon Mexico and the gulf are represented. Above comes the Mexican eagle, grasping the globe with one talon, while the other holds aloft a diamond cross. At the top of the cross is a ring, whereby a cherub holds the crown above the picture. The shields are surrounded with diamonds and connected by rows of sapphires and emeralds. In the breast of each angels flames a ruby. This crown is the finest work of its kind.

The 12th of December has been observed by the Indians of Mexico as a religious feast from the time of the alleged apparition, but did not receive Papal sanction until 1754. Then, by Papal bull, the festival was instituted and the Virgin of Guadalupe was declared the patroness and protectress of New Spain. Upon the establishment of the republic, in 1824, the 12th of December was made a national holiday, and Guadalupe has been a religious center ever since. The services are most solemn. Crowds of faithful kneel on the bare floor, wrapped in the deepest devotion; the rich and poor here mingle in the most promiscuous mass imaginable. While

the priests conduct the ceremonies within the crowds without are given up to every diversion known to Indian festivals.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THEY INDORSE THE INDIANIAN.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 23, 1899.

Publishers of The Indianian, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—At the meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club last evening the preamble and resolution attached were adopted. Respectfully,

JAMES H. CROZIER, Sec.

Whereas, The January (1899) number of The Indianian contains a lengthy and creditable historical sketch of Jefferson county, handsomely illustrated with beautiful cuts of our scenery and public buildings, and a write-up of the principal factories and business houses of Madison, which can not fail to attract public attention to this community and greatly advertise our city, thereby adding to our social and commercial prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club hereby expresses its appreciation of the honor conferred by the publishers in giving our city and county such prominence in the initial number of their magazine, and the Club commends The Indianian as a publication worthy of the support of our people and a place in the library of every family in Indiana.

THE WORK BEGINNING.

To The Indianian—The schools here have been studying home history by preparing papers from the data they can obtain from the old citizens. It is a good work. The pupils are very enthusiastic, and have gained many points of value. They have succeeded in finding title deeds to lands that are historic relics. One of them is signed by Andrew Jackson as President, and another by James Monroe as President. We are working up a Home History Club.

J. E. GRAHAM, Principal.

Butlerville, Ind., Jan. 24, 1899.

AN OLD INDIAN GONE.

Among the historic Indian characters of this State was Pokagon, the last chief of the Pottawattomies. This tribe was one of the last to cede its lands in Indiana to the whites and move westward. At that time Pokagon was chief. It was with a sore and troubled heart he signed away the hunting grounds of his fathers, to make way for civilization. Instead of going west of the Mississippi, Pokagon and a few of his tribe received permission to live in Michigan, where he died last month, at the age of seventy-five.

In 1795 the United States made a treaty with this tribe by which it acquired 25,000,000 acres of land, and in 1833 the government, having adopted the policy of removing the Indians to reservations west of the Mississippi, bought from the Pottawattomies the remaining 5,000 acres of their original possessions. But at this time Pokagon and his immediate followers had become so assimilated to the whites in their religion and their business interests that they sought and obtained permission to remove to the northern peninsula of Michigan instead of going to Iowa with the rest of the tribe. At the same time they retained their interest in the Iowa reservation.

The terms on which the Pottawattomies agreed to give up their homes were these: They were to receive 5,000,000 acres of land west of the Mississippi, and they were to receive \$100,000 to satisfy sundry creditors. \$150,000 to pay certain other claims, \$100,000 worth of goods, \$280,000 in annuities, \$150,000 to be applied in the erection of mills, farmhouses and blacksmith shops, and \$70,000 for educational purposes. The Pottawattomies of Michigan received in addition for their band reserves \$10,000 to pay sundry individuals, \$25,000 to pay certain claims, \$25,000 worth of goods and \$200,000 to be paid in annuities of \$2,000 a year for twenty years.

Chief Pokagon's chief employment for years has been the looking after the annuities due his people under these treaties, but withheld on account of disorders among them which made a settlement almost impossible. The amount due was \$118,000, which was to be divided among 272 families, and not long since this money was received

and divided. Although he had landed so much land and money Pokagon died penniless and homeless. He was not, however, friendless, and the physicians and other citizens of Benton Harbor exerted themselves to the last to relieve his sufferings and save his life.

WORDS OF CHEER.

Your move to educate the people of Indiana in their local history is to be encouraged. When the people of Indiana think more respectfully of themselves the world will think more of them for it. Citizens of Indiana are to blame for the lack of respect shown them when away from home. The good side of the Indiana citizen is left unnoticed, while our writers have seen fit to put into prose and poetry all our weak points, and impose upon the world at large the dialect of the Northwest Territory as a peculiarly "Hoosier dialect." One writer has found the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," another discovered the "Hoosier." Now, let some one disclose to the world the "Citizen of Indiana," in his true worth. May the Indianian accomplish it. Very truly yours,

GEORGE R. WILSON,

Chairman Executive Committee State Teachers' Association.

Jasper, Ind., Jan. 30, 1899.

HELP FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following bill is pending before the Legislature and ought to become a law:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Board of County Commissioners shall, when necessary, allow the county superintendents of the counties of the State in which more than 150 teachers are employed in the common schools, clerical assistance: Provided, That such assistance shall not exceed \$500 in any one calendar year: And provided further, That in determining the number of teachers those employed in cities shall not be included.

The Methodist Church in Canada is inaugurating a fire insurance business to take risks only on churches and parsonages. The profits will go to the fund for superannuated ministers.

THE EARLIEST LETTERS KNOWN.

During the last few years the Babylonian collection of the British Museum has been enriched by the important addition of several thousands of tablets obtained chiefly by Dr. Budge during his expeditions to the East on behalf of the trustees. Among the principal objects are a large number of small tablets, many of them of the envelope or duplicate class, which were found at Tell-sifr, in south Babylonia, representing the ancient city of Larsa (the Ellasar of Genesis, xiv). The majority of these were contracts or legal documents, but among them are many letters, both private and official. This collection, having just been carefully arranged, is found to contain one of the most important series of inscriptions which has ever been rescued from Oriental ruins. It is a group of fifty letters written by Khammurabi, King of Babylon, who reigned about 2300 B. C., and who is generally identified with the Amraphel of Genesis xiv. We have already been made acquainted with the existence of a system of letter writing in use among the kings of the East at an early period, as illustrated by the famous Tel-el-Amarna tablets.

These, we know, present the diplomatic and private correspondence between the kings of Syria, Mitanni or northern Mesopotamia and Babylon, and may be dated about 1450 B. C. The valuable series of tablets which has just been secured for our national museum belong to a period 1,000 years earlier, and are certainly the oldest known letters in the world. The position of those Babylonian letters in Oriental literature is of extreme importance. They reveal the existence of a regular system of correspondence in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets. We can now see how overshadowing was the influence of Babylonia over all western Asia. During the thousand years which elapsed between the time of Khammurabi and the date of these later letters discovered some years ago, Babylonia became the educational center of the Oriental world.

The great library at Borsippa was the school and university not only of Chaldea but of Syria, north Mesopotamia and Asia Minor. Fragments of the deluge and creation tablets, dated from a period more than a thousand years before Moses, have been

discovered in Babylonia. It is therefore clear that if the scribes of Canaan were taught to write and use the cuniform script through these influences there must have been some among them who were acquainted with the traditions stored in Chaldean libraries. The present find is indeed a great one; but one can only regard it as a prelude to still more important discoveries which will probably put a new aspect on the vexed question of Hebrew origins. To possess letters contemporary with the time of Abraham is certainly an astonishing result of Oriental exploration, and one which far exceeds the wildest dreams of those who first revealed to us the buried cities of Assyria and Babylonia.—*The Scotsman*.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE THEM.

The fact that the soldiers and sailors out here are struggling with the pronunciation of Philippine names suggests that possibly a few examples will interest Americans who are reading up on our newly-acquired possessions in the East Indies. There are hundreds of men here who are struggling with the name "Cavite," although they have been here several weeks. A prominent officer calls it Cavitty, as if it were a hole, and those who stick to Ca-veet are numbered by the hundreds. Occasionally a man is found who refers with familiarity to the place as Ca-Vitty. But the real way, the way the old settlers pronounce it, is "Kay-veety," with the accent on the "veet." Corregidor, the island at the entrance to the bay, which played a star part in the accounts of the battle in May, is another hard one. A good many dodge it and refer to it as "that island out at the end of the bay." But others sail in boldly and call it Ker-ridgey-dor. Kor-redg-a-dor is a favorite, but the Spanish way is Kor-reck-i-dor, with the "reck" softened a bit, as if you started to say "reck" but quit on second thought.

The Spanish say Philippines as if the last syllable were pronounced "peens," but the English call it "pines." Mariveles does not rhyme with "steals," but with "fellies," and Malacanan, the suburb where the Governor-General lived in Manila, sounds like Malacanyan. Luzon is simply Luzon, but it doesn't rhyme with "bozin'." Linganyan is

pronounced as if it were rhyming with "sighin'." Bolinao, where the cape is, and for which the Admiral's fleet sailed when it left China last April, is Bolinow, like "how." Carbioa, the water buffalo and principal beast of burden here, ends the same way—that is, Caribow. Callao, the captured gunboat, whose captain hadn't been reading the "extras" and didn't know war had been declared, sounds as if it were spelled Cal-yow, the Cal rhyming with "sal," and the "yow" rhyming with "how."

Mindanao belongs to the same class, just as if it had always been spelled "Mindenow" and there had never been an "ao" to it. Following Mindanao are several other islands that are queer in the way they spell their names. "Negroes," the great sugar island, is easy, the one pronouncing it keeping in mind the simple fact that "ne" is spoken as if it were "nay." Panay, the home of hard words to pronounce, is called "Pa-nigh," with the accent on the "nigh." Leyte is "Lay-ty," and Guimaras is Gimmer-as, with the accent on the end. Butuan, in Mindanao, where the gold comes from, is very much disguised. Little would one think that in every-day life in these parts it is called "Boo-too-an," with the accent on the "too." Iligan, also in Mindanao, is Illegan, strongly suggesting bad health in a Irish family. Iloilo is Eel-o-eel-o. Why such a name was selected is hard to imagine, when there are such charming names as Roselawn, Kenilworth, Bellevue and Englewood to choose from. It was evidently named by a person devoid of imagination and ingenuity, and who was further afflicted with the misfortune of stuttering. Camarines is Cammarceenies, and Albay is "Al-buy," the latter suggesting a request made to a man named Al.

Malate and Masbate are in the same class, the former being Malatty, and the latter Massbatty. Antique, one of the provinces of Panay, is called "Anticky," and it was appropriate that in that particular place the insurgents should play such havoc with the gallant Castilian host of two hundred men who sallied forth to stay their progress.

Benguet, in Luzon, is just plain Benget, evidently the friendly admonition of a proud Tagala father who objected to the young man sitting on the front porch too late with

his daughter. Bayambang is By-um-jang, a very charming name, indeed. Tagalas and Vasayas, the two great tribes of the Philippines, are Tag-ollas and Viss-eye-us.

The great volcano of Taal, in Bantanges, is called "Towel," and the big lake in Luzon is "Lay-goona de Buy," although it is correctly written Laguna de Bay.

There are lots of names that can't be pronounced, and should be changed to Deweyville, Schleyborough and Sampson's Rest, or other catchy names. Let the Spaniards and natives wrestle with a name like Schleyborough for a while and they'll be sorry they picked out such name for the Philippines as Parafiaque and Calle de Bayamayang.—Manilla Letter in Chicago Record.

1899 A MYSTIC YEAR.

If we add together the figures contained in 1899 we find they make 27, and these added give us 9. Subtract the first two figures, 18, from 99 and we have 81, which added make 9, and the letters comprising the words eighty-one are nine. Add the first two figures, 18, to 99, and we have 117; these figures, when added again, give us 9. If we add all the principal numbers thus far mentioned, viz.: 1899, 18, 117 and 27, the sum is 2142, and these figures added gives us 9. If we subtract 27 from 117 we have 90, which divided by 10 against gives us 9. By subtracting 117 from 1899 the remainder is 1782; these figures, when added, give us 18, and these figures added produce 9. If we add 90 and 1782, principal numbers not included in first addition, to 2142, obtained above, we have 4014, and these figures, when added, again produce 9. Now, if we add the figures 1899 to the last sum we have 5913, and these figures added produce 18, which again being added, the result is 9.

The combinations obtained above are very remarkable, but, carrying them still further, with stranger results, we find that by adding 1899 to the sums thus far obtained, viz.: 4014 and 5913, the sum is 11,826, and by adding these figures we have 18, which added produce 9. Further, if we add the first figure of the above sum to the last two, viz.: 118 to 26, we have 144, and these figures, when added, give us 9.

We have now tried the results of addition and subtraction on these mystic figures, and will now see what multiplication will do.

If we multiply 18 by 99 the product is 1782; these figures, when added, give us 18, and these two when added give us 9; and if we carefully added the numerals used in this multiplication we will find the addition to be 63, and by adding these we have 9. Now we will multiply the first three figures of the year by the last, viz.: 189 by 9, we find 1701, and by adding these figures we have 9; or if we add the numerals used in this calculation we find they amount to 36, and these added again produce 9. We will multiply the two products obtained above, viz.: 1782 by 1701, and we have 3,031,182; these figures added produce 18 and these added give us 9.

Innumerable changes could be rung on these mystic figures, but the most remarkable part is that the letters comprising the words eighteen ninety-nine are 18, and these two, when added, produce the inevitable 9.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Some of the petrified wood found in Arizona, it is said, is so hard that steel tools will not work it, the petrifications being only three degrees less in hardness than the diamond.

A shocking decrease in the number of birds is indicated by figures collected by W. T. Hornaday. They show that in thirty of our States there has been a decrease of over 40 per cent. in the last fifteen years.

A St. Louis grand jury reports that 75 per cent. of all crimes are committed by intoxicated persons, and that most all of the burglaries and robberies are committed by boys and young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.

The Chinese government does all in its power to check the opium habit, the punishments common in the Chinese army for this habit being extreme. For the first offense a man may have his upper lip cut; for the second he may be decapitated.

From the Philippine islands to San Francisco direct is 6,520 miles. From Manila to Honolulu is 4,700 miles, and from Honolulu to San Francisco is 2,039 miles. From Honolulu to Cape Horn is 6,300 miles, and from Cape Horn to New York is 13,109 miles, making the total distance from Manila to New York by way of Honolulu and Cape

Horn 17,809 miles. The distance from San Francisco by way of Capt Horn to New York is 15,240 miles, making the distance from Manila by this route 21,700 miles.

An eminent German physician declares that as long as a bicyclist, after a long tour, has a good appetite, does not feel a desire to go to sleep at once, and is not annoyed by heavy dreams on the night following, he may consider that he has not made too great a demand on his physical resources.

In Servia there still survives a wonderful old institution known as the Zadruga. It is the living together of a whole tribe, numbering sometimes as many as 100 persons, all under the absolute authority of one chief. He keeps all the money, makes all purchases and decides the minutest details of family life.

The Chinese department of the British Museum library contains a single work which occupies 5,020 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press is one of only a small number of copies now in existence. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China, covering a period of twenty-eight centuries, from 110 B. C. to 1700 A. D.

Bagdad is a promising El Dorado for adventurous European physicians. With a population of more than 130,000 souls, and with climatic conditions which make quite an exceptional demand upon scientifically educated doctors, the ancient capital of the Khalifa has only three resident practitioners who have enjoyed a competent training in European schools of medicine.

One of the most valuable periodicals of the State is the popular and growing magazine, *The Indianian*. It has given longer attention to the history of Indiana and is now engaged in illustrating the historic spots of the State and its finest scenery. The last number was full of illustrations and descriptions of Jefferson county scenery. Its artist will no doubt soon visit Floyd county, where he will find a fruitful field for his work. The people of Indiana should patronize the magazine most liberally.—*New Albany Tribune.*

A polite Chinaman considers it a breach of etiquette to wear spectacles in company.

MISS ANTOINETTE WALKER.

We give an excellent likeness of Antoinette Walker, who made a great personal success of Marie Dupont in Mr. Whitesides's new play, "The Red Cockade." Miss Walker made her debut three years ago with "My Wife's Friend." Following this she played Gertie Underholt in "My Friend from India." In the fall of 1897 she joined Mr.

Miss Walker, says: "The comedy element of the play was in capable hands; the youthful lover, the drunken soldier and the successful wooer doing good service in bringing out the excellent acting of Miss Antoinette Walker, who is one of the most attractive and effective ingenue actresses that has been seen here. She is an actress by nature, and is coming to be one by attainment. Endowed by a persuasive voice, an unusu-



MISS ANTOINETTE WALKER.

Whitesides, who especially selected her to create the role of "Jehan de Bault" in Stanley Weyman's "The Man in Black." Miss Walker has also played Jessica in "The Merchant of Venice" and Elinor Lester in Bulwer Lytton's "Eugene Aram."

The Indianapolis News, in speaking of

ally mobile face, an attractive person, a piquant and graceful manner, she adds a quick perception, a fine sensibility and an instinctive apprehension of situations that make a complete impression and illustrate the encomium irresistible."

Miss Walker was born in Clinton, Indiana,

and received her education from some of the best schools of the State, the last school being the Girls' Classical School, of Indianapolis, conducted by Mrs. Sewall. Appreciating her talent, Mrs. Sewall gave her every encouragement and advised her studying at once for the stage.

Through a letter of recommendation, she secured her first engagement with William C. Andrews in "My Wife's Friend," and made her debut in New York.

IT SHALL NEVER COME DOWN.

"Who will haul it down?"—President McKinley.

By Maurice Thompson.

Shall it ever come down, ever come down,
From the height where we hung it o'er castle and town?

Answer, O patriots, stalwart and true,
We ask you in honor, say what shall we do?
Do? hold it forever o'er castle and town!
It shall never come down, never come down,
The flag of our country shall never come down.

Thou world-waking bugles, thou sea-shaking guns,

Lo! the weakling who doubts and the coward who shuns

Lay hold of the halyard to haul from its height,

Where valor has reared it, our emblem of might!

Hands off! High and holy o'er castle and town

Wave freely, old bunting: who dares haul thee down?

The flag of our glory shall never come down.

Oh, ships in the offing all battered and grim,
Is the blue fading out, are the stars burning dim?

Is our flag shrinking back from its place in the sky?

Are the lands growing weak that have borne it so high?

No, No!—never fear, over castle and town,
Where it floats it shall stay, and never come down;

The mine-riven "Maine" echoes: "Never come down!"

Oh, Gray of the South, and Oh, Blue of the North,

Who shoulder to shoulder as brothers went forth

To strive on the seas and to storm on the lands,

With our hope in your hearts and our strength in your hands,

Shall our flag from the Morro and palace and town

And blood-spattered hill-tops ever come down?

It shall never come down, never come down!

Far pickets of faith on the field of the Lord,
Brave scouts, through the wilderness bearing the Word,

Thou leaders of light in the darkness, Oh, say,

Shall the vanguard of hope call a halt on its way,

And slink back disheartened from castle and town,

What time the bold banner of glory comes down?

Oh, just God, forbid that it ever come down!

Pure white, like a lily, and red, like a rose,
Blue—starred like all heavens—wherever it goes

God's blessings go with it to glorify men;
It has covered yon isles: shall we fold it, and then—

Fold it? No! hold it o'er fortress and town;
It shall never come down, never come down,
The Star-spangled Banner shall never come down!

Crawfordsville, Ind.

There are 87,000 members of the Epworth League in Canada, and they have undertaken the support of twenty-one missionaries.

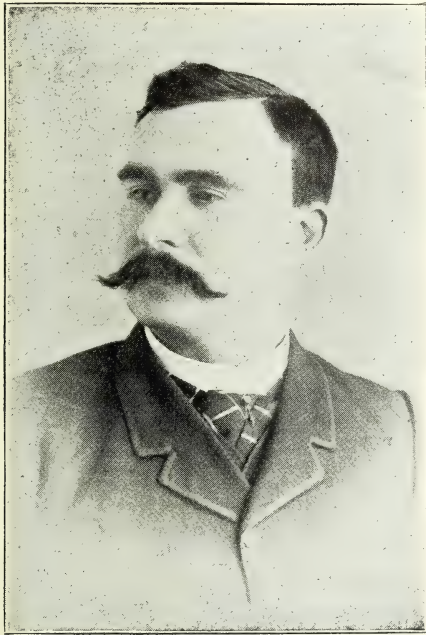
For every son born into the family of a Turkish subject, a military tax amounting to about \$2 a year for each person has to be paid.

Nine-tenth of the finest tea raised in China is sold and consumed in Russia. Most of the next best grade finds a market in Great Britain.

"The thin red line" was formed by the Ninety-second Highlanders at Inkerman. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" describes it. Kinglake was the first to use the expression.

N. H. EDWARDS.

The subject of this sketch was born in a log cabin south of Economy, November 23, 1856. His father was a farmer, and the boy was trained for the same occupation, but nature had richly endowed him with another talent, and this began to unfold at the early age of three. He attended the country school near the homestead for eight years, and then the graded school at Economy for five years. At the early age of ten he executed work in wood with a common penknife that is a marvel of beauty. He also made a portrait about this time of an elder brother, who was killed in the civil war, that showed him to be a genius of abil-



N. H. EDWARDS.

ity. Instead of launching out in the rural occupation of his father's choice, he took up carpentering. Fifteen years ago, while pursuing his work, he accidentally fell from a building and injured his spine.

His grandparents on his father's side were born in Wales. They moved from Wales to England, and in London one of the Edwards became famous as an artist.

George Edwards, of New York, an artist of note, is a cousin. This cousin visited Mr. Edwards sometime since, in company with

a noted German artist, and these contemporaries of world-wide reputation acknowledged that they had met their superior in the execution of wood carving. The parlors of Mr. Edwards are veritable palaces of art. The walls and ceilings are frescoed. Every nook and corner contains some specimen of his skill in wood, clay or marble. Busts of Lincoln and Garfield, Harrison and McKinley, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKinley are seen, and behind these the bold and commanding gaze of Julius Caesar.

His paintings are "Winter Scene in Pennsylvania" and "Perished in the Snow."

The artist is very jovial and pleasant in conversation, and a gentleman of high standing in his community.

INDIANA REGIMENTS.

A correspondent writes as follows: "The first regiment raised for the late war with Spain was number 157, as it is said, because Indiana had 156 regiments during the civil war. Did Indiana actually have that number of regiments in the field?"

Indiana had five regiments in service in the war with Mexico. One of them, the Second, long rested under a cloud, owing to a charge of cowardice made against it at the battle of Buena Vista. When troops were first raised for the civil war a feeling sprung up against having another Second regiment, for fear it would be confounded with the one that was under a cloud. It was a very foolish sentiment, and one that ought not to have been entertained. The result of it was that the numbering of the regiments began with six. But, according to Adjutant-General Terrell's report, there were not 150 regiments in service during the civil war, notwithstanding the fact that one bore the number of 156. According to that report, there were no regiments bearing the following numbers: 56, 61, 62, 64, 92, 94, 95, 96, 98, 122 and 141. It seems, then, that Indiana had only 140 regiments during the civil war. The numbering of the regiments for the Spanish war is generally regarded as a mistake.

The utilization of grain elevator waste for sheep and cattle food has given rise to a new industry in the Northwest. The waste brings \$7 a ton.

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THE ROTHSCHILD SIGN.

How It Appears in the Venerable Free Town of Frankfort.

Staying on a visit with Herr and Frau Von Bismarck, in 1852, at the time he had succeeded General Von Rochow as Prussian envoy in Frankfort, I was walking one morning with my host, who had kindly undertaken to show me the Romer, as well as some of the other sights of the venerable free town, when suddenly we found ourselves in the precincts of the old Ghetto. Pointing at a small, unpretentious-looking house, with a "red" shield (Roth Schild) over the narrow entrance, Herr Von Bismarck said, "That's the cradle of millions, the house and shop of old Rothschild, the famous father of the not less famous Baron James—the paron, as Parisians liked to call him, on account of his pronounced German accent.

"Well, the widow of the founder of the Rothschild dynasty—she was pointed out to me one day, reclining in a splendid barouche, with a pair of thoroughbred steppers, which Lord Lyons might have envied her—a shriveled-up old lady, wearing the traditional wig of the old Jewess, with clever eyes and firmly-set lips, denoting no want of character and determination—well, the old lady, though inhabiting one of their grand mansions in the new part of town," said Herr Von Bismarck, "will not step outside the boundaries of the Ghetto, and every evening she returns to the little house in which her husband lived and toiled and died; she says it will bring luck to her children and grandchildren, and teach them not to forget the humble beginnings of the world-famed firm, and the time when its founder sold old clothes in the Ghetto."—Baron De Malortie, in Cornhill Magazine.

Nearly all Russian leather is tanned with birch bark. This gives it the peculiar pleasant odor which is so admired, and at the same time protects it from insects.

Rarely indeed is a wealthy Turk seen at his wife's dinner table. He usually dines at a part of the house remote from that occupied by his connubial partner or partners.

England is the only one of the great European states in which a career and fair treatment are open to a Hebrew.



WAR GROUP ON MONUMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indianian presents its readers with a fine picture of the War Group lately completed for the great monument at Indianapolis. It is pronounced to be one of the finest works of art in the world. A Peace group will occupy the west side of the monument.

THE INDIANIAN.

A Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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DID INDIANA REPUDIATE.

We print in this issue an article on the building of the canal from Indianapolis through Morgan county. It was written for the Martinsville Reporter. It will be found of interest as a story of one of the early attempts of the State to bring prosperity, but which ended in disaster. The writer, however, makes one grave mistake, but it is one that has been made many times before. He characterizes the action of the State in settling the debt as repudiation. The facts are, that never were creditors better or more magnanimously treated than were those included in what is known as the "Butler bill." The truth is that the State obligated itself by that bill to pay a debt of several millions, for which it was in no way legally or morally bound. The money to carry on the system of internal improvements was borrowed, not on the faith of the State, but on the faith of the tolls, receipts from sale of lands, and other sources, of the contemplated works. It was a mortgage on those works. When the system fell through, the State turned over the lands and the works for only one-half of the debt, when she was entitled to claim the cancellation of the entire debt, and for the other half, issued her bonds, which were promptly paid, principal and interest. Is it not about time that citizens of Indiana cease to speak of her as having repudiated her debt? For years we have been lauding Governor Whitcomb for negotiating the settlement included in the Butler bill, but time is proving that the settlement was disastrous to the interests of the State. First, it gave away valuable property for less than one-half its worth,

then made the State pay several millions for which it was not obligated before. Second, had Indiana retained her lands and canals, and completed them, as she could have done, especially the Wabash and Erie, to-day they would have been a source of great wealth to the people and the State. For several years there has been agitated the question of building a ship canal to connect the lakes with the Mississippi. If the Wabash and Erie was now in existence it could easily be turned into a great ship canal. Instead of repudiating, Indiana did more for the creditors than they had any right to ask. That the canal afterwards failed in the hands of the creditors was no fault of the State, but of their mismanagement.

The Indianian desires to again emphasize the importance of having the school children write as a part of the school composition work an autobiographical sketch of their lives, giving their earliest recollections of home advantages, surroundings, and their own advancements, purposes and plans. The Indianian believes that when the child has written and subscribed to this, and has turned it over to his teacher, he will have found it one of the most valuable and instructive lessons of his school life. He will realize that he is a part of the community, and that he may become a part of the history of that community. It will be an unconscious declaration of principles to guide him in the future, and a pledge to stand for a higher and better citizenship. Legislators legislate, preachers preach, and teachers teach, to the end of producing good citizenship. The Indianian believes that no lesson has been taught, no sermon has been preached, that will have as great and beneficial an influence upon the character of the young as will a carefully prepared autobiography. Let those who believe this aid by their influence and good words this great cause of building up good citizenship.

In the January number of The Indianian an inexcusable blunder occurred in the make-up of the forms. At the head of the answers to history questions the questions for January were inserted instead of those for December. Thus the answers did not fit the questions. We can offer no apology, for no apology will excuse the blunder.

A STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Kansas Historical Society is a very active and energetic body, and is said to have collected and classified a vast amount of matter relating to the history and development of the State. It has lately taken steps to encourage the compilation and publication of local histories in towns and counties. This is a wise move, for in every community may be found old residents who have either a fund of information or who possess documents or newspaper files of value—matter not likely to be secured except through local effort. These county histories, of which several have been published in Indiana, usually make entertaining reading even to those who have no personal interest in them, and are invaluable to a later generation for the statistics and family information they contain, if they have no wider scope. Indiana has a State Historical Society, but it is apparently in a moribund condition. There is a tradition that occasionally a document comes to its hands and is stowed carefully away where no man can disturb it, but further than this the public has no acquaintance with its doings. The society should come to life and encourage the spirit of historical investigation in the community. It would be well if it were to employ a painstaking person with the taste and the patience for research to engage in the systematic collection and preparation of material. At all events, it should show cause for its existence.—Indianapolis Journal.

One of the great objects of *The Indianian* is to help build up a State Historical Society that will do for Indiana what similar societies have done for other States. For several years the present society has been kept alive by about half a dozen citizens. It has met with little or no encouragement, but has been left to do what work it could, and pay its bills out of the pockets of the members. The plan of *The Indianian* is to have a local society in every county, and a State organization made up from the members of the local societies. To this end *The Indianian* again urges the formation of county societies.

With this number we present the second of our proposed series of articles on Picturesque and Historical Indiana. Our subject, this month, is Brookville and Franklin county. Since outlining the purpose of *The Indianian* to thus present Indiana as she was, and is now, we have received from the press and the people the most cordial words of endorsement and encouragement. It is

now nearly a century since Indiana was erected into a political organization. It then had less than three thousand white people within its limits. It has now nearly 3,000,000. It is the purpose of *The Indianian* through its historical and scenic portrayals, its questions and answers, to give its readers the story of how the State, in one century, has grown from such small beginnings to its present power and greatness. We believe we are right when we say that *The Indianian* should be in every home in the State.

We give this month the second of our series of "Picturesque Indiana." Our readers will find much to interest them in the story of historic old Franklin county, and its capital, Brookville.

The *Indianian* has now in preparation historical and scenic sketches of Fayette, Tipton, Madison and Delaware counties, which will soon appear.

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THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH, 1899.

NUMBER 4.

FAYETTE COUNTY AND CONNERSVILLE—THE "GARDEN CITY OF INDIANA."

Fayette brings to the mind of an American at once the immortal Frenchman who left his home and the pleasures of the greatest court in Europe to cast in his fortunes with the struggling colonies of the new world. How dear to every American is the name of Lafayette, and in the early days the Indiana legislators honored that name by giving it to one of the most delightful and picturesque counties of the State. Fayette county belongs to be Whitewater valley, celebrated and known as one of the most fruitful sections of the Hoosier State, where wealth, prosperity, culture and refinement have flourished from the earliest times. Hills and valleys give it a most picturesque landscape, while the fertility of the soil makes it one of the most delightful spots for the agriculturist, and its well kept and well stocked farms tell to every one that abundance prevails and intelligence reigns.

Just when the first white man settled in Fayette is not certainly known. When the first settler began exploring that part of the Whitewater valley in search of a home he found a trading post established where Connerville now stands. It was owned by John Conner, one of two brothers who were noted Indian traders, and who pushed out far in advance of the settler in seeking trade with the Indians. The Conners were both remarkable men. In their early boyhood they had been captured by the Indians and lived among them for several years, becoming conversant with their language and their habits. This knowledge was of great benefit to them when they began their trading life. It is claimed by some authorities that Conner established his post in Fayette county as

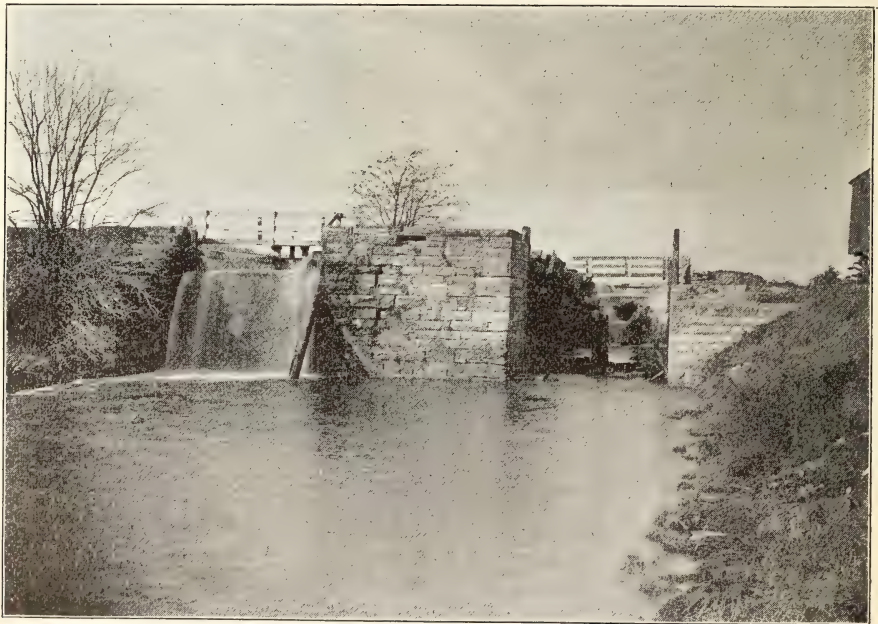
early as 1804. By others the date is fixed as 1807. In 1808 the party authorized by the government to survey the land which had been ceded by the Indians began their work. Among them was Thomas Simpson, engaged as a hunter for the party. In 1809 he brought his family and settled in a cabin that had been built for the surveying party, and had been abandoned when their work took them farther away. Simpson is believed to be the first actual settler in Fayette county.

At that time the whole county was covered with a dense growth of forest trees, consisting of maple, sycamore, poplar, ash, walnut, elm and beech. It was in these forests of giant trees the early settlers made their homes, erected their cabins and began the work of clearing a little patch for cultivation. The work of clearing was a laborious one. The trees were deadened by cutting a ring through the bark, clear around the tree, thus stopping the flow of sap. Afterwards the trees were cut or burned down, and rolled into log heaps, where they were slowly reduced to ashes. The forests were full of wild animals, such as deer, bear, wolves, foxes and panthers. It was a lonely life to live way off in the forest, far from neighbors, with prowling wild animals to make night hideous, and prowling Indians to make life precarious. Yet amid such hardships and loneliness the sturdy farmer and his heroic wife settled down to carve out a home for themselves and their family. They were heroes in every sense of the word.

There could be but little raised from the earth, not because the soil would not produce, but because the pioneer could find use for but little. There were no mills, and had

there been mills there were no roads. The corn had to be made into meal by pounding in a mortar, and that was laborious work, and the wheat had to be treated in the same way. Flax was raised to furnish clothing, and sheep were kept for the same purpose. The flax was spun and the wool carded by hand, this work being mainly done by the good housewife and her daughters. Some of the men wore buckskin breeches, and the others were clothed in the homespun linen and jeans. As for lights, they needed but little, going to bed when dark came and getting up with the first break of day in the east. Huge logs were kept burning in the capacious fire places, and they gave forth light enough to spin and weave by. Lonely as were their lives, hard as was the work they had to do, those settlers were happy and contented, living

to suffer from the Indians as did those of other parts of the State. Although none of the early settlers of Fayette county were killed by the Indians, yet the county had its Indian romance. In the autumn of 1813, Moses Tharp, and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, the oldest being a girl of eight years, was living on the banks of Whitewater. One evening, while the husband and wife were in their cabin, they heard screams from the children who were playing in the edge of the forest. The two youngest children came running to the cabin, but the oldest daughter had disappeared. It was soon seen that she had been carried away captive by a marauding band of Indians. Pursuit was made, but to no effect. Tharp spent several years searching for the lost child, but without hearing from her. She grew to womanhood among the Indians,



LOCK ON CANAL AT MAPLEWOOD.

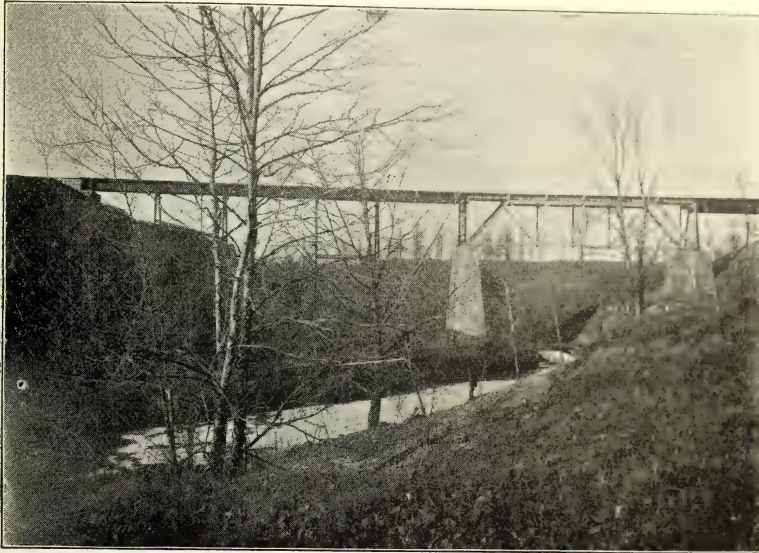
honest, independent lives. They joined in all the pioneer festivities, such as log-rollings, quilting bees, house raisings, etc., and kindness, neighborly charity, and love were their watchwords. They feared God and loved man, and the door of a cabin was never shut in the face of a traveler.

The early settlers of Fayette county had

and married one of them. Several years after her marriage her mother and father heard where she was to be found, and they visited her in the vain hope they could persuade her to return to civilized life. About 1852 her Indian husband was killed in a drunken brawl, and soon afterward she committed suicide.

By an act of the Legislature, passed December 28, 1818, parts of Wayne and Franklin counties were taken and formed into a new county to be known as Fayette. Connersville was selected as the county seat. Immediately after determining where the

physician and surgeon. He had given offense to some of the young men of the neighborhood and they determined to visit him, ride him on a rail and then duck him. He became informed of their intentions and prepared for them, arming himself with a long



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER WILLIAMS CREEK.

seat of justice was to be, the work of erecting suitable buildings for public use began, and a log jail and a brick court house were contracted for. The first court was held May 3, 1819. Those early settlers were honest and law-abiding citizens, as a rule, and there was but little work for the courts or juries. What offenses were committed were of the minor sort, and were easily dealt with. Connersville was the first county seat, for Indianapolis. That is, the new capital, for judicial purposes, was placed under the jurisdiction of Connersville, and the first man married in Indianapolis walked to Connersville to get his license. On the night of May 27, 1825, came Fayette county's first great tragedy. It was one that caused a sensation throughout the entire State, and the trial has ever since been classed among the celebrated criminal trials of the State. Living some four or five miles from Connersville was Dr. John Bradburn, a man of determined character and great personal courage. He was eminent in that early day as a

dissecting knife. About midnight on the 27th of May the party reached his cabin. They broke down the door, the Doctor remaining quiet. All was dark in the room and the young men began feeling their way along the wall, searching for the doctor. One of them approached the bed, where the Doctor was lying, when the deadly knife flashed and the victim fell dead. In another moment the knife was doing its work on another one, but as he was cut he gave a loud groan, which alarmed the others, and they fled, leaving two of their company dead. It was believed that had not the alarm been given by the groaning of the second victim, the Doctor would have slain the whole party. The Doctor was arrested, and after a long trial was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. All the leading attorneys of eastern Indiana were engaged in the case, either for the prosecution or defense.

In the early settlement of the county there were no roads, only an Indian trace here and there. The settlers mostly came

on horseback, and found there way through the woods as best they could. As the settlements grew, and as the town of Connersville grew, necessity for roads became more apparent, and some were constructed by cutting down the trees, leaving the stumps to be got over or around as best the driver could. About 1820 the State undertook some highways, one of them at least benefiting Fayette county. The first one attempted was to run from Lawrenceburg to Winchester. Another was to run from Connersville to Indianapolis. These were great roads in their day, and along them the stage coach

nersville. With its advent came a new boom for Connersville and Fayette county, and visions of prosperity floated before the eyes of all the people. About this time Fayette county began improving its stock, and the first imported short horn cattle made their appearance. From that day to this Fayette county has been famous as one of the best stock counties in the State. The canal was completed and all branches of business were feeling the impetus, when on the first day of January, 1847, the floods came, and much of the canal went out into the wide world, seeking new quarters. It



CANAL SCENE IN CONNERSVILLE.

wended its way with perplexing irregularity. The most important of these roads was the one to Cincinnati. As early as 1822 the subject of constructing a canal along the Whitewater was agitated, and a survey was partly made. The agitation was kept up by spells, until the State entered upon its memorable era of canal building, when the Whitewater canal was one of its pet schemes. This canal was to connect the eastern part of the State with Cincinnati. In June, 1845, the first boat arrived at Con-

took \$100,000 to repair the damages, and soon after they were repaired and everything was once more in working order another storm came, and \$80,000 more were required to put the canal in navigable shape. It was repaired again and operated for several years, until railroads superceded it.

With the growth of the county came a demand for more and better roads, and the people of Fayette have not been behind those of her sister counties in the construction of gravel and pike roads, and now they

are found everywhere. In 1848 a charter was granted for the construction of a railroad from Rushville to Hamilton, Ohio, but it was not until twenty years later the road was built. Now several roads pass through the county, the most important being the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis. Fayette county is one of the ideal places of Indiana to live.

Connersville was laid off in March, 1813. The village grew in population and business very slowly. It could grow no faster than the surrounding country, and the country



AN OLD WAGON ROAD BRIDGE.

filled with settlers slowly. The only business, of course, was supplying the settlers with what little merchandise they needed, taking in exchange their small surplus of farm products. The first necessity of all new settlements is a saw mill and then a grist mill. These came in time to Connersville, and their appearance gave to the cabin homes a better look, furnishing them with flooring instead of the original puncheons, and giving to the settlers better meal and flour than they could make from their old mortars. At first much of the trade of the merchandise was with the Indians, who bartered peltries for powder and shot, and such finery as they wanted to adorn their persons. Churches, school houses and newspapers followed the influx of settlers, and the town grew apace. The first settlers were honest, intelligent and industrious, and naturally they prospered. The completion of the canal gave an impetus to business and for awhile the town rapidly increased, but it had the various financial panics to go through, and

like all Indiana towns suffered by the distresses which fell upon the State when the great system of internal improvements failed. We can not follow the city through all its ups and downs, but since the introduction of manufacturing industries its growth has been steady. While it has not equaled in this respect the cities in the gas belt, yet it has had a prosperity of its own, that has made it one of the best of the smaller cities of the State, and it has a bright future before it. Surrounded by an agricultural country of surpassing fertility, occupied by intelligent and progressive farmers, it must always be a good trading point, without counting its many industries, which give remunerative employment to many hundreds.

About 1813, the year Connersville was laid off as a town, itinerant preachers began to make their appearance and hold occasional meetings. It is uncertain what denomination first sent a preacher into this new field, and it is a matter of but little importance, but about 1813, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterians each had held meetings in some of the cabin homes. The moral worth of Connersville and Fayette county is attested by the number of handsome church



FAYETTE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

structures found therein. Nearly all denominations have one or more flourishing congregations.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1826 Connersville had its first paper. It was called the *Fayette Observer*, and was published by A. Van Vleet and Daniel Rensch. It was continued until 1829, when it was sold to Samuel W. Parker, who changed the name to the *Political Clarion*. In those days every new proprietor of a paper had to give it a new name. In 1832 the *Clarion* was sold to Caleb B. Smith and Matthew R. Hull, who baptized their paper, *Indiana Sentinel*. The paper continued a few years and then died. In 1834 the *Watchman* entered the field. It was published by Van Vleet and edited by Sam Parker. This paper died about 1841. Paper followed paper for several years, each living a precarious life, and finally dying for want of support. About 1854 the *Connersville Times* was started, and to-day is still flourishing, growing better in every way with each added year. In 1880 Mr. W. F. Downs, the present proprietor, became connected with the paper and soon afterward left the *Times* to establish the *Daily News*, the first successful enterprise of that kind in Connersville. In 1891 the *Times* and *News* were consolidated, but not to lose the identity of



WILLIAM F. DOWNS.

each the names of both have been retained. Mr. Downs is the editor of both, and the *News* and *Times* are regarded as among the most successful and influential papers of eastern Indiana. They have had much to

do with the upbuilding of Connersville, always advocating what has been progressive. The paper is enjoying a season of prosperity it has earned by its continued efforts for the growth of the city and county. Mr. Downs has served Connersville as city clerk three terms, and two terms as mayor. He is ably assisted in his editorial work by Mr. E. W. Tatman.

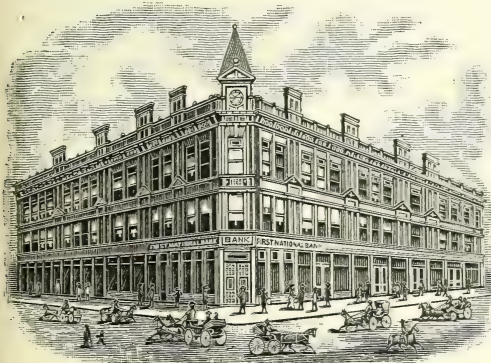
The *Examiner* was established in 1867. It was at a time when the country was still involved in the results of the civil war, when the great questions agitating the public were those of reconstruction, a settlement of the public debt and providing a safe currency. The *Examiner* took the extreme Democratic view on all these questions, and soon became a noted Democratic organ. It had its times of trial and its seasons of prosperity, like all the other papers of that time, but in the main its life has been prosperous, and to-day it ranks among the able Democratic papers of the State. Like the *Times*, it has always been a friend of Connersville, and much of the prosperity of the little city is due to the progressive spirit of its papers.

The first issue of the *District Farm Items* was published December 8, 1898. Since which time it has had a rapid growth by way of subscriptions thereto throughout Fayette and adjoining counties, surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the editors. It is independent in politics, and a strong advocate of good roads, honest taxation and farmer representation in law making, etc. Messrs. A. V. Bradrick and A. G. Stewart, proprietors and editors, are both wideawake, progressive men. The principal feature of this paper is the gathering and publishing of county news in Fayette and adjoining counties, thereby making it a district paper. The idea and plan are new and original and opens up a novel field of work. The method is to solicit items of news from each township school district, secured and written by the pupils, and to award prizes for the best service. It furnishes practical education to the pupils in composition, writing and makes an exceedingly interesting paper. This characteristic of the paper seems to be greatly appreciated by its supporters.

BANKS.

The first banking house established in Connersville was opened for business in 1852 by John D. Park and B. F. Sandford, with a capital of \$200,000. It continued a few years, when its business was wound up. In 1853 the Fayette County Bank was started. It continued to do business until 1856, when it was merged into the Connersville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana. In January, 1857, the Bank of the State of Indiana established a branch at Connersville, which was long known as one of the safest and most reliable of the various branches of that great financial institution. In February, 1865, it was reorganized as the First National Bank of Connersville. The bank has now one of the handsomest banking houses in the State, while its financial reputation stands second to none. Mr. Charles F. Mount is the present President, and has held that position since 1889. He has had a distinguished business career. His brother Quincy is cashier, and his son James assistant cashier.

James Mount and William Merrill, for some years carried on a banking business



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

under the title of Farmers' Bank. In 1870 a number of gentlemen associated themselves to do a banking business and opened the Citizens' Bank. For a quarter of a century this bank maintained a high reputation, but in the panic of 1893 it became involved, while it was under the management of Mr.

James N. Huston, and was finally forced to succumb. In the main, the banking business of Connersville has been successful, and the banks have been conducted on broad and liberal principles, helping the industries whenever they needed help, thus preventing them from feeling too deeply the seasons of depression in business. During the life of the old branch of the bank of the State, Mr. E. F. Claypool was its cashier. He is now one of the wealthiest bankers and business men of Indianapolis, and is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Indiana.

THE FAYETTE BANKING COMPANY.

This is a private bank, organized six years ago, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and is located in the McFarlan block, on the corner of Central avenue and Sixth street, Connersville. J. B. McFarlan, Sr., was its first president, and held that office till two years ago, when William Newkirk was chosen to that position, which he holds at the present time. Joseph J. Little is cashier, and Preston H. Kensler assistant cashier. These latter gentlemen have been connected with the bank ever since its incorporation, and have rendered useful and important service thereto. This bank receives deposits, loans money, and issues drafts on New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. It has four correspondents, and does a general banking business; is strong in its credits and perfectly safe and secure to its depositors; does a good business, and has a bright future.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The first schools known to the pioneers of Fayette county were private subscription schools. The first schoolhouses were very much like the log cabins of that day, the round-log house, with its puncheon floor, doors and seats, appearing first, its heating apparatus being nothing more than a huge fireplace in one end of the room, or an iron receptacle for the fuel and fire in the center of the room without pipe or chimney, save a small opening in the roof as an outlet for the smoke; and the use of greased paper served for the admission of sunlight. Next came the hewed-log house, plastered within and without with mud and mortar. Then

later the log house was done away with all together, and the neat little brick or wooden structure took its place. It is said that the price of schooling children in those days was from seventy-five cents to one dollar per quarter, and then only three months of school in the year, the teachers being paid in wheat at thirty-seven and one-half cents a bushel, or in corn at eight or ten cents per bushel, delivered, which was usually done on a sled, as there were very few wagons at that time. The branches of study taught

excellency in character and results. The office of County Superintendent was created by a law enacted in 1872-73.

In the pioneer days the trustee of the school district, by virtue of his office, was the sole examiner and judge of the teacher and his qualifications. No doubt in many cases the trustees were incompetent of judging the merits of such qualifications, and in fact some of the teachers were lightly or hurriedly examined amid the busy pursuits of the examiner.



BOARD OF EDUCATION, FAYETTE COUNTY.

were reading, writing and figuring. The man or woman who was able to master these simple studies was considered an educator.

By an act of Congress one square mile in each congressional township was given for educational purposes, and this in turn was leased by the Common Pleas Court whereby to obtain funds with which to carry on the schools. Later, trustees were appointed to take charge of these lands. In 1862 the General Assembly provided for the appointment of superintendents of schools. Other legislative acts followed, until to-day the Indiana Schools are noted for their high degree of

The number of school buildings in Fayette county at the present time are forty-five, as follows: A two-room building at Fayetteville, two rooms at Columbia, two at Everton, four at Alquina, two at East Connersville, two at Bunker Hill, three at Bentonville, and four in the Fairview township graded schools, between Fairview and Falmouth.

The school buildings throughout the county are all wood and in fair repair.

The district schools, with few exceptions, are in good condition, and well graded, doing the eight years' work outlined in the

State course of study. As directed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. D. M. Geeting, of Indianapolis, the majority of the schools have only five or six grades at one time. Most of the teachers have had more or less normal training.

The High Schools at Fayetteville, Columbia, Everton, Bunker Hill and East Connersville do two years high school work, for which they are given credit in the High School at Connersville; and Fairview, Bentonville and Alquina do three years' high school work, for which they receive credit in the Connersville High School. The uniform course of study was introduced by Superintendent B. F. Thiebaud in 1889. The course prepared by the State Board was introduced into the county while G. W. Robertson was superintendent. The teachers soon saw the advantage of a uniform course of study, and therefore it was soon adopted in all the schools. County manuals have been prepared and published as follows: B. F. Thiebaud, in 1890; G. W. Robertson, in

1887 to 1889; B. F. Thiebaud, 1889 to 1891; G. W. Robertson, 1891 to 1895; W. H. Glidewell, 1895 to 1897, and Calvin Ochiltree serving at the present time.

Mr. Ochiltree, the present superintendent of the Fayette county schools, is always to be found at his post of duty. He believes in normal training as a satisfactory preparatory step to the competency of a well-qualified teacher, and in effectual work in the school room for a successful practical education. His present efforts are along the line of combining the weaker schools, and placing over them, as over all others, the best possible teachers obtainable.

SCHOOLS IN CONNERSVILLE.

Of the early schools of Connersville there is no record. We are reliably informed, however, that the county seminary building was the first house especially erected for school purposes; in other words, it was the first regular schoolhouse in the village.



FIRST WARD SCHOOL, CONNERSVILLE.

1894-95; W. H. Glidewell, in 1896, and Calvin Ochiltree, in 1898. The county examiners have been Harvey Nutting, James McIntosh and J. L. Rippetoe. The County Superintendents have been J. S. Gamble, 1875 to 1887; F. G. Horning, 1887; J. S. Gamble,

Prior to this period (1828-29) schools were taught wherever and whenever it was most convenient to find teachers and quarters for the scholars. Among these can be mentioned a school taught by Charles Donovan in a hewed log cabin, that stood on the alley,

on the east side of old Main street. Subsequently the same man taught in a log building on the east side of what is now called Central avenue, just south of Third street. School is remembered as having been held in a dwelling on Central avenue, near the old Archibald Reed tavern. A Mr. Gilbert and a man by the name of Gray taught in Con-

house. The building was completed and ready for occupancy in 1858.

In this connection it is but proper to refer to the services of the late Harvey Nutting, who for a long period of years was at the head of educational matters in the county, and for more than a dozen years was the pioneer of higher education in Connersville.



SENIOR CLASS, CONNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

nersville prior to the building of the seminary. The County Seminary was established under an act of January 27, 1827. The first board of trustees consisted of George Frybarger, Dr. Philip Mason, James Groendyke and Martin M. Ray.

In September, 1855, the County Commissioners leased the lot on which the Seminary stood for a period of ninety-nine years to the school trustees, and at once steps were taken for the erection of a school building thereon. The dimensions for the building were 86 feet front by 69½ feet deep, three stories in height, with four rooms measuring 35x30 in each story, with halls 12 feet wide, extending throughout the entire breadth of the

From 1858 to 1860 John Brady was superintendent; from 1860 to 1865, we find no record; from 1865 to 1867, the schools were managed by Charles Rhoel; from 1867 to 1871 by J. L. Rippetoe; from 1871 to 1873 by a Mr. Hughes. In 1873 Prof. Rippetoe was given charge again, and served till June 4, 1886. After Prof. Rippetoe's term of service, Prof. D. Eckley Hunter served three years. The present incumbent, W. F. L. Sanders, took charge of the city schools in September, 1889.

In 1873 there were eight rooms. In 1877, nine. A high school course was regularly adopted in 1877. The first class graduated June 14, 1878. In 1882 there were ten rooms

besides the High School. In 1883 eleven rooms, rooms 1 and 2 having morning and afternoon sessions, respectively, attended by different schools. This practice was continued for four years, when No. 2 was made an all-day school, No. 1 remaining as before for another year. In 1883 there were eleven rooms besides the High School; in 1885, twelve.

About this time it began to be evident that another building would soon be necessary. Public sentiment soon became unanimous in regard to this matter, and by the close of 1888 the handsome eight-room two-story building on Eighth street was completed and ready for occupancy. It cost \$28,500. The old three-story building on Fifth street was immediately relieved of its overcrowded condition, as many as possible being assigned to the Eighth-street school. School opened in the new building December 31, 1888.

In the spring of 1892, the old building on

The total enrollment in 1890 was: Common school, 709; high school, 38. In 1891, common school, 707; high school, 46. In 1892, common school, 769; high school, 46. In 1893, common school, 801; high school, 66. In 1894, common school, 1,063; high school, 99. In 1895, common school, 1,063; high school, 107. In 1896, common school, 1,115; high school, 117. In 1897, common school, 1,125; high school, 116. In 1898, common school, 1,181, 557 boys, 624 girls; high school, 122, 44 boys, 78 girls.

At the commencement exercises of the class of '96 two nights were necessary that all the graduates might speak. A new feature of the exercises was a class-night entertainment which was unique in its make-up and was heartily enjoyed by all. The graduates numbered twenty-three, of which seven were young men. The class of '95 numbered fifteen, of which ten were young men.

In accordance with the spirit of the



SECOND WARD SCHOOL, CONNERSVILLE.

Fifth street was pronounced unsafe and was at once vacated, and the "Rink" was rented for the few weeks yet remaining till the close. In February, 1893, the new building on Fifth street was ready for occupancy. In 1894 the Maplewood building came under the control of the city.

times, in May, 1896, the High School course of study was enlarged to a four years' course, the classes to be called Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors.

Among those who have served on the School Board are: P. B. Wood, Joshua Leach, John W. Higgs, John W. Ross, M. C.

Buckley, Joseph I. Little, G. M. Sinks and Thomas Downs.

The present School Board consists of E. V. Hawkins, president; B. F. Thiebaud, secretary, and Dr. L. D. Dillman, treasurer. Under their management the city schools are being faithfully served and supported and wisely advanced.

The entire course covers twelve school years, or grades, eight of which are called the common school grades and four the high school grades.

Besides the regular work that is continuously carried on in the text-books adopted by the State, there is a large amount of supplementary work done, especially in reading and

groups of two or more, are made at any time at which the conditions indicate that such a move would be wise and just. Such promotions occur frequently, thereby preventing the holding back of any bright pupil who is a student and a worker.

A regular meeting of all the teachers occurs once a month, at which such subjects are discussed as pertain directly to the progress and improvement of the schools. Each principal holds meetings, consisting of the teachers of his own building, for the purpose of arranging matters pertaining to the management and discipline of his own building. From time to time the superintendent and the principals meet for the purpose of



MAPLEWOOD SCHOOL.

in United States history. The chief supplementary readers used are "Lights to Literature, No. 1," "Around the World, No. 1," "A History Reader," The New Era Fourth Reader and Cyr's Fourth Reader. Before the pupils have reached the United States history adopted by the State they have completed two different primary histories.

Below the sixth grade the grades are divided into two division, a higher (A) and a lower (B). The regular systematic promotions are made at the close of each school year. Other promotions, consisting of particularly strong pupils, either singly, or in

maintaining, as far as possible, uniformity of management and discipline at the different buildings. A series of grade meetings are held monthly to discuss the work of the coming month, the progress of the different classes, the nature and the selection of supplementary work, and various plans of doing the different lines of school work. Parents, or mothers' meetings, are also a feature of the system, from which much good will come in the way of bringing about a better understanding between the teacher and the parent, and in bringing the institutions of the home and the school into a more intimate re-

lation with each other. The development of a noble character in the child is the natural object of each.

The four years' High School course of study consists of fifteen months of algebra, fifteen months of geometry, six months of arithmetic and bookkeeping, six months of ancient history, three months of French history, six months of English history, nine months of American history and civil government, three months of botany, six months of physical geography, nine months of physics, four and one-half months of chemistry, and four and one-half months of advanced physiology; thirty months of English, and twenty-seven months of Latin. This course was officially adopted by the School Board, August 9, 1898.

The following table shows the number of males and females graduated each year from the first commencement:

Year.	No. in Class.	Males.	Females.
1878	9	2	7
1879	4	0	4
1880	3	0	3
1881	11	2	9
1882	7	1	6
1883	14	5	9
1884	9	0	9
1885	10	0	10
1886	9	1	8
1887	15	6	9
1888	11	2	9
1889	12	1	11
1890	7	4	3
1891	11	2	9
1892	11	3	8
1893	11	2	9
1894	14	6	8
1895	15	10	5
1896	23	7	16
1897	16	5	11
1898	11	8	3
1899	15	3	12
Total (25 years)...	248	70	178

The foregoing table shows that as the years go by there is an increasing percentage of male graduates. During the first fifteen years the High School graduated 20 males and 94 females; during the last ten years, 50 males and 84 females.

For a number of years there was a literary society connected with the High School. As the High School increased in numbers, it was thought best to place the literary work

under the direct charge of the teachers, so the society was discontinued. At present, much literary work, consisting of orations, debates, essays and declamations, is done by the students. On public days the patrons are specially invited, and on every such occasion the intense interest and enthusiasm manifested are indicative of the high regard with which such work is held by the public generally. And it is right that this should be so; for a ready use of good English is the most desirable accomplishment known.

Music has been taught in the schools by a special teacher since 1892. The present incumbent, Prof. L. Foster Hitte, is very systematic in his methods, and the pupils are all having the advantage of instruction in this branch, so beneficial in its influence upon social life.

W. F. L. Sanders was born in Maxville, Spencer county, Indiana, September 12, 1849. His boyhood days were spent in the counties of Spencer and Perry, chiefly in the latter, where he did his first teaching. For six years of his life he worked on a farm as a hired hand. To the habits and physical strength gained in this period he owes much



PROF. W. F. L. SANDERS.

of his pleasure and success. He had an ambition to be a graduate of the State University, and by dint of economy and by earning wages while attending the university, he was graduated in the class of 1873. At about the same time he secured a teacher's State license of the first grade.

Since then he has taught three years as principal of the schools of Owensville, three years in the Preparatory Department of the Indiana University, four years as a ward principal in the New Albany schools, six years as superintendent of the schools of Cambridge City, and ten years as superintendent of the Connersville schools. Having taught four years previous to graduating, he has been in continuous service for thirty years and is good for a score or more yet. He is the author of "Analysis by Diagrams," "Topics on United States History," and "The English Sentence." The latter is well known to many teachers, especially in Indiana. Mr. Sanders ranks high as an institute worker, and is a vigorous and progressive thinker along educational lines.

Walter R. Houghton is an Indiana man, in every sense of the term. He was graduated at Indiana University in 1871. He was principal of the Preparatory Department for several years, and for a time occupied the Chair of History in the university. He is the author of a "Historical Chart of the United States," a "Chart of Political Parties of the United States," and several other important works. His latest book is a work on opening exercises, entitled "True Life, or Lessons on the Virtues," a full notice of which appears elsewhere in this magazine.

Prof. Houghton is at present principal of the Connersville High School, a position which he has filled with much credit and success for the past four years. As an institute worker and as a lecturer he is widely and favorably known.

John Foster Clifford, associate principal of the High School, was born and reared near Connersville, Fayette county. He received the education the schools of the neighborhood were prepared to give. After attending two terms of the County Normal in Con-

nersville, he taught in the county schools five years. He then entered the Indiana State Normal School and graduated from there in 1886. At this time he accepted the principalship of the Ewing (Indiana) public schools. Two years later he gave up the position there to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Paoli, Indiana. After one year's service there he entered the Indiana University and studied two years, graduating in 1891. Since 1892 he has been connected with the Connersville schools, chiefly as associate principal of the High School. ;

Frederic I. Barrows, assistant in the High School, was born in Portage county, Ohio, of New England ancestry. He was graduated from the Connersville schools in 1890. After attending DePauw University for a time he began teaching in Connersville township, afterwards teaching in the grades of the city schools. Returning to college, he was graduated in 1899. He has since taught mathematical and historical subjects in the Connersville High School.

Grant Williams, principal of the Eighth-street school, was born in Fayette county in 1869. He received a common school education and one year in a normal school; also two years in the class of '95 in Purdue University. He began teaching in Fayette county and spent five years in country schools, and entered on work in the city schools in Connersville in 1898.

J. M. Carter, principal Maplewood schools, was born near Philadelphia, **Pennsylvania**, in 1857, of Quaker parentage. His parents became connected with the Friends' Boarding School (now Guilford College), North Carolina. He finished a course at that institution when but sixteen years of age. The next year he taught school in Maryland, and the following year attended the Friends' Boarding School in West Town, Pennsylvania. He taught in Ohio three years, and attended school at Earlham College one year. He taught his first school in Indiana in 1879-80. With the exception of one year spent in the study of law, he has taught in the public schools of Indiana ever since.

MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME AND THE PRESENT.

In the early days in Indiana towns were few, and those few gathered into their folds many men who afterward became famous in the State and nation. They were young men who sought homes and wealth in the wilds of the West. They were full of energy, and having educated themselves in the older States, came here seeking business. In 1820 among those who sought a settlement in Connersville was Oliver H. Smith, afterward a distinguished member of the United States Senate. When he arrived at Connersville he was without money and without even acquaintances, but he told the landlord of the only hotel in the place that he had come

of law. He first attempted to practice at Versailles, in Ripley county, where he tried his first case, getting a judgment for his client for twelve and a half cents and a fee of \$2.50 for himself.

Soon after his settlement at Connersville, like all the young lawyers of those days, he entered into politics. He was elected to the Legislature, and was at once appointed chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In 1824 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the circuit, which extended from Vevay to Fort Wayne, and during his term of office prosecuted some of the most notable criminal cases of that day. In 1826 he was elected to Congress, and was mainly instrumental in passing the law appropriating money to



NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE.

there for the purpose of practicing law, and wanted a place to board where the landlord would wait on him for his pay until he had earned it. The landlord looked him over a moment, and said the chance for pay was very slim, but he would take it. Mr. Smith was born in Pennsylvania, October 23, 1794. He was descended from English emigrants, who had come to this country in company with William Penn. He obtained a limited education in the schools near his home, and in the spring of 1817 started for the West, landing at Rising Sun, in Ohio county. He remained there a short time and then went to Lawrenceburg, where he began the study

build what has been know as the Cumberland or National road. In 1836 he was elected to the United States Senate after a spirited contest, and served in that body with distinguished ability for six years. He was defeated for re-election by Hon. E. A. Hannegan. He removed to Indianapolis while he was a member of the Senate, and after retiring from that body continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred March 21, 1859. Mr. Smith was a man of much more than ordinary ability, and was remarkably successful as a lawyer. As a stump speaker he was not the equal of some of the men of his time, but still wield-

ed a great influence over the audience who heard him. He was eminent as a lawyer and sometime before his death published a volume of his reminiscences, which had a wide sale.

Another of Connersville's early men of distinction was Jonathan McCarty. He was a Virginian by birth, but removed with his parents to Indiana when he was but a lad. His father settled on a farm near Brookville, and in one of the log school house of that period Jonathan obtained what little schooling he ever had. He was a member of the Legislature, and was the author of the bill creating Fayette county. He removed to Connersville, and was elected to Congress in 1831, and served in that body until 1837. He had but a limited education, but was of great natural powers. He was one of the most talented men of eastern Indiana, and was considered a great stump speaker in his day.

Perhaps the most distinguished of Connersville's citizens was Caleb B. Smith, who was a member of the cabinet of President Lincoln, and died a Judge of the United States Court. He was born in Boston, Mass., April 16, 1808. He was only six years old when his parents removed to Cincinnati, O., where Caleb spent his boyhood days. He was educated in the schools of Cincinnati, and at Oxford University. Determining on the law as his vocation, he studied awhile at Cincinnati, and then went to Connersville, where he completed his studies in the office of Oliver H. Smith. He rose rapidly at the bar, being a most fluent and persuasive speaker. He was the Tom Corwin of Indiana, and always had a fund of anecdotes to illuminate his speeches, whether they were before a jury or a political audience. In 1832 he established the *Indiana Sentinel*, a weekly paper devoted to the advocacy of Whig doctrines. As an editor Mr. Smith was brilliant, pungent and witty. The next year he was elected to the Legislature, and served in that body for several terms, being Speaker of the House three sessions. He was one of the foremost advocates of the great internal improvement system of the State.

In 1843 he was elected to Congress and served three terms, becoming easily the foremost man in the Indiana delegation, and one

of the foremost men of the nation. He was peculiarly eloquent, with a pleasing voice and captivating manner. He was recognized as a powerful debater in all the great questions then before the public, and but few, if any, could equal him before an audience of the people. In 1851 he removed to Cincinnati, and became president of the Cincinnati & Chicago railroad, and became deeply involved financially, as the project proved a failure. In 1856 he removed again, this time making Indianapolis his home, where he entered again upon the practice of his profession. It was the stirring times when slavery was making its greatest efforts to spread over the western territories. Mr. Smith became an ardent Republican, and in the great political campaign of 1860 canvassed almost every part of Indiana in the interest of Mr. Lincoln, in whose nomination he had been largely instrumental, as chairman of the Indiana delegation. When Mr. Lincoln was making up his cabinet he selected Mr. Smith as his Secretary of the Interior. This position he resigned in the latter part of 1862 to accept the position of United States Judge for the district of Indiana. He died suddenly on the 17th of January, 1864. He left his home that morning in his usual health, and went to the court room. He entered his private room in the government building, and was seized by a fit of coughing, which ruptured a blood vessel, producing a violent hemorrhage. Physicians were called, but it was sometime before the flow of blood could be checked. In the afternoon another fit of coughing renewed the hemorrhage, and he gradually sunk until he died. From the time he entered Congress until he was placed on the bench but few men in the country wielded as wide a political power as did Mr. Smith.

As Mr. Smith was the ablest, Samuel W. Parker was the most brilliant man of Connersville, as he was one of the most brilliant men of all Indiana. He was also one of the first lawyers of his time. He was born in New York, but was educated at Cincinnati and Oxford, O. At college he took high honors both as a student and as a speaker. In 1824 he entered Miami University as one of the five free students, selected from young men of more than ordinary ability. He graduated with high honors and a brilliant future

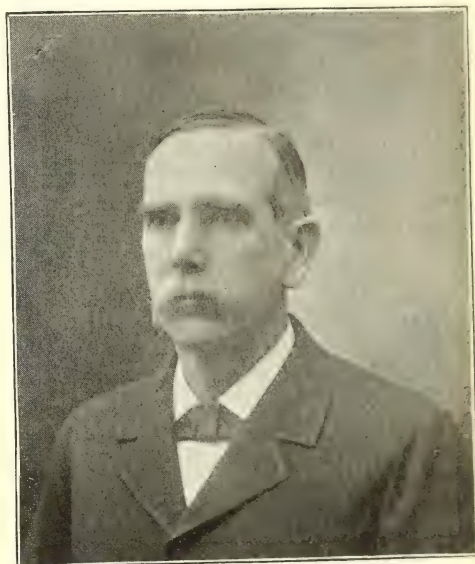
was predicted for him. Soon after his graduation he began writing for the papers, and won more fame in that direction than he did at teaching. In 1830 he became the editor of the *Fayette Observer*; the files of that old paper show that he wielded a trenchant pen, Sarcasm was his stronghold, and a political enemy was sure of being held up to ridicule in the most merciless fashion. He was a Whig in politics, and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay.

While teaching and writing editorials he had one thought before him—that of becoming a lawyer. During his odd hours he studied law, and was finally admitted to the bar. He almost immediately took high rank as a jury lawyer, and before many years stood high before the courts. He served a term or two as a member of the State Legislature, and in 1849 was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1851, his second term closing March 4, 1855. He declined a re-election. In Congress he was one of the strongest opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and made one of the most effective speeches against the repeal delivered on the floor of Congress during those exciting years. His eloquence was of that thrilling character which laid fast hold on the minds of his hearers and carried them along with him like a resistless torrent. He never spoke at a political gathering that he did not leave his political friends in the wildest state of enthusiasm, and his enemies seared and blasted by his sarcasm. Before a jury he was almost irresistible. He could arouse their indignation or melt them to tears with equal ease. He was scholarly, and all through his life was a student. Originally gifted with a mind of high order he had added to it by a store of learning. He died on the first of February, 1859, and by his death Indiana suffered a great loss.

Of the men of the present time those most noted have won their distinction in the walks of private life, in business careers. Well may Connersville be proud of her citizens of to-day. They have built up and enriched Connersville, and some of them have gone abroad into other places and won distinction. Judge Jere. Wilson, for several years a distinguished member of Congress, and since his retirement from that position one of the foremost lawyers of Washington, D. C., was a former citizen of Connersville.

E. F. Claypool, now one of the most prominent of the capitalists of Indianapolis, made his start in the same city. He began his career as a banker in the branch bank of Connersville. It was there he first displayed his financial acumen, and it is said that while the bank was under his direction, and that of Benjamin F. Claypool, it more than quadrupled its capital stock. Some years ago he removed to Indianapolis, and there has added to his fame as a banker, until he is now said to be the richest citizen of the great State of Indiana.

Thomas J. Clark is the son of Job and Malinda Clark, and was born October 15, 1839, at Rushville, Ind. In the year 1845 he removed to the city of Connersville, where he has been a resident ever since. By occu-



MAYOR THOMAS J. CLARK.

pation he is a tailor. For seven years he served as a member of the city council from 1891 to May 1898, when he was elected mayor of Connersville for the term of four years, and entered upon the duties of his office September 1, 1898.

Benjamin F. Thiebaud was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on the 28th day of December, 1853. He began teaching school in his native county at an early age and for

four years was one of the most successful teachers in the profession there. He entered the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and completed a thorough course there. During his last year there he was elected principal of the Bentonville schools, and entered upon his duties in the fall of 1880. He taught there for several years. He was also principal of the Fayetteville and Maplewood schools, and for one year held the position of principal of the Connersville high school. In 1888 Mr. Thiebaud was elected superintendent of the schools of Fayette county, and held this place for two years, when on account of political changes, he was defeated for re-election. Mr. Thiebaud was nominated and elected treasurer of Fayette county in 1892. He was re-elected in 1894. In politics Mr. Thiebaud is an ardent Republican. Honest and courteous in his official work, he has taken a high place in the estimation of the people as a business man.

Prominent among the professional and representative men of Connersville is Dr. L. D. Dillman. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 18, 1850. His father was of German descent and his mother of Scotch. He was named after Dr. Lurton Dunham, an eminent physician of Camden, O. When



DR. L. D. DILLMAN.

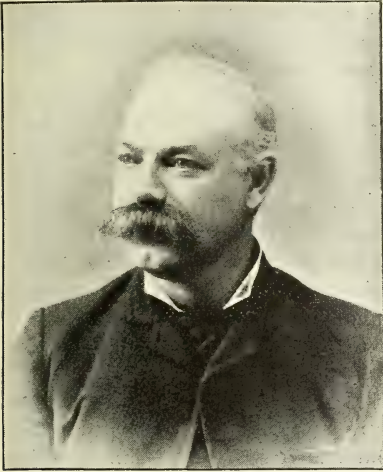
eighteen years of age he attended school at the National Normal University, and received the degree of B. S. after a three years' course of study. Two full courses of lect-

ures were also taken at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, O. He spent some time in the New York polyclinic and post graduate schools of New York city, studying special diseases. He first practiced medicine at Brookville, Ind., for a period of four years, when, under President Hayes, he received an appointment on a pension board, and in 1882 removed to Connersville. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and has proven himself a faithful and trustworthy physician. He makes a specialty of treating the nose, throat, ears and lungs, and has good success. He is a member of the Fayette county, Union district and Indiana State societies, ex-health officer of the county, also ex-secretary and at present is president of the Union District Medical Association; also member and treasurer of the City School Board of Education. March 13, 1879, he married Miss Flora I. Tidball, the daughter of the celebrated Dr. David L. Tidball, of Cincinnati, O., to whom were born three lovely girls. Is also a member and elder of the Presbyterian church of Connersville, and enjoys the respect and confidence of everybody.

There is no name that is more familiar to the citizens of Connersville than that of J. B. McFarlan, Sr. In common parlance, he is called the "father of Connersville," by reason of the fact that no man has done more for that city in the way of substantial land and building improvements. He was born in England, November, 1823. When but a small boy he emigrated to this country with his parents, and settled in Cincinnati, O. Later he removed to Cambridge, Ind., and from thence to Connersville some forty-six or eight years ago. He has been identified with nearly all of the manufacturing industries of that city, and for four years was president of the Fayette Banking Company. He is to-day, at his advanced age in life, at the head of a large number of useful and important enterprises in his home city of the Whitewater valley. His name is synonymous with industry, enterprise, progression, frugality and generosity.

One of the most useful and aggressive pioneers of industrial enterprise in southeastern Indiana is Mr. H. Munk. He has been identified with the history of Conners-

ville ever since 1868, having removed to that place from Cincinnati, O. He has been chiefly engaged in the manufacturing business, and has always been regarded as a careful and successful business man, progressive, energetic and generous. Up to November, 1898, he was connected with and was one of the principals of the large furniture company in Connersville known as Munk & Roberts Furniture Company, when



H. MUNK.

he sold out his interest to the Rex Buggy Company, taking stock for his interest in the buildings. He is now living a retired life amid the beautiful surroundings of his handsome home in the "Garden City" of the Whitewater valley.

A noted name in the history of Connersville is that of the Roots family. More than fifty years have come and gone since this name first appeared on history's page to assist in making the industries of Indiana and Connersville conspicuous.

Representative of the mercantile interests of Connersville, as well as of the political affairs of his district, is Francis T. Roots.

Francis T. Roots was born at Connersville, Ind., on the 17th day of July, 1857. He is the son of Philander H. Roots, who founded and operated the woolen mills, which, for a long time, flourished in the "Garden City" of the Whitewater valley. Mr. Roots's ancestors were of the old Puritan stock of New England, who, upon being oppressed by their

enemies in their native land, fled from the Old England shores, crossed the Atlantic waters, and took up their abode in the New World, where they set up their banner on American soil. The Roots are noted for not only their fine business qualifications and enterprising spirit but also for their inventive genius. In 1860 P. H. Roots, the father, invented and patented what is known all over the industrial world as Roots' "Rotary Blower," one of the great inventions of the age. Since the date of its invention there have been over fifty thousand machines made and sold in this and other countries. A number of first premiums have been awarded at international expositions—at Paris in 1867; at Vienna in 1873; at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; and at the World's Fair in 1893. It is of interest to know the incidents that led to the invention of the Roots "Blower," which are as follows: The big water wheel at the woolen mills was fast giving out; Mr. Roots went to Cincinnati for the purpose of securing a turbine wheel to put in its place, but returned to Connersville without purchasing. He was fully convinced in his own mind that he could make a better wheel himself than any he had seen, and accordingly set to work on the project. When his wheel was completed he surveyed it in all its details, and as he was doing so a passer-by incidentally remarked: "I think your wheel would be better to blow wind with than to turn water." From this casual remark Mr. Roots got the idea which led to the invention of his patented rotary force blower, that is being shipped to all parts of the inhabited world. The great value of this industry is fully attested by the fact that there are but three of these blower factories in the United States, and the Roots blower factory of Connersville has all and more work than it can do in the turning out of these machines. Many valuable inventions and improvements have been added to these patented rotary force blowers from time to time. P. H. Roots was one of the charter members of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, and president of the same from 1865 to 1879. Also a charter member of the First National Bank and its president from 1872 to 1879. One of the founders of the Second Presbyterian church, he was trustee and elder of the same up to the day of his death.

Francis T. Roots, his son, has been one of the most active and enterprising citizens of his day and generation. After going through the schools of his own city he entered Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, O., where he finished his education, and was made the happy recipient of two gold medals for proficiency in scholarship—one of for mathematical acquirement, and the other for scientific attainment.

He began the reading of law under Snow & Kumler, of Cincinnati, and completed his legal and business training just prior to the death of his father in 1879. He was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade when he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Connersville at the age of twenty-two. In the year 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Sallie M. Heilman, the daughter of Hon. William Heilman, ex-Congressman, of Evansville, Ind. To this union was born one son, Clarence S. Mr. Roots and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he, like his father before him, is a trustee and elder. From the beginning of his business career Mr. Roots's life has been one of uninterrupted prosperity and happiness. He was made president of the First National Bank in 1892, secretary and treasurer of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, president of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, and has an interest also in the Connersville Buggy Company, the Natural Gas Company, and in the Mount, Roots & Burrows Company, and other manufactories.

Mr. Roots possesses the inventive characteristics of his father. He also is an inventor, and owns valuable letters patents, chief among which is his triple sign patent. He was the one man in the country that had the sagacity to foresee the great possibilities to be achieved by such an invention and patent. Various patents have been taken out, and the sales from their products have brought and are still bringing him large gains. Mr. Roots has accumulated to himself quite a snug little fortune from his active, wide-awake energies. He owns and occupies one of the handsomest residences in Connersville, and rents to sixty or more tenants. The furniture and furnishings of his home are both costly and rare, the libraries being filled with quaint literature and

expensive statuary, and the walls hung with valuable pictures and paintings. In 1896 he was elected as joint Representative of the counties of Fayette and Henry, receiving the largest majority vote of any candidate on the ticket. He was re-elected in 1898 by a similar majority vote, and the name of Francis T. Roots is symbolical of industry, enterprise, character and strength wherever it is sounded. While he is one of the youngest of citizens he one of the ablest financiers in the State, a leader in politics, a herald of education and religion, and a bright star in business and social circles.

Mr. Roots served as chairman of the Sixth District of the Lincoln League of the State of Indiana, and was also elected to the convention held at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892. He served twice as vice-president of the Indiana State Board of Commerce; was chairman of the convention that framed the call for the first monetary convention held at Indianapolis in 1896, and was made a delegate to each of the conventions since that time. Was also appointed chairman of the State Appropriations Committee for the Legislature of 1899, which had to do with the recommendation of the expenditure of nearly three millions of dollars, and was the author of the bill which provided for the legislation of 1897, and has had the honor of nominating two United States Senators—Fairbanks and Beveridge—an honor seldom accorded a State legislator. Mr. Roots is a prospective candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana.

John M. Higgs, editor and proprietor of the Examiner, was born near Halstead's Mills, Franklin county, Indiana, April 5, 1841, and completed his education in Brookville, where he resided until 1859. During the last five years of his residence there he learned the printing business, then moved to Connersville and purchased the old Telegraph, continuing its publication for two and one-half years, at which time he sold out and enlisted September 18, 1861, in Company L, Second Indiana Cavalry, serving three years in the army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Perryville, Shiloh, Chickamauga and Gallatin, Tenn. In the last-named engagement his company was captured by John Morgan, but not be-

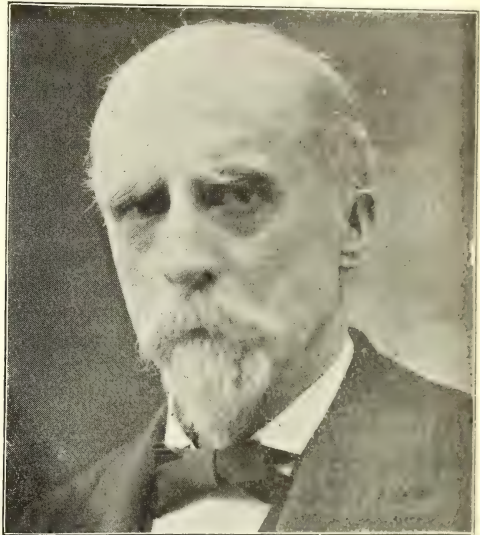
ing satisfied with their new commander, cut their way out, losing nine men killed and wounded. After returning home Mr. Higgs resided two years in Indianapolis; then returned to Connersville, and on the 24th day of December, 1867, issued the first number of the Connersville Examiner, a six column folio. The size of the page has been twice increased until it is now a nine column folio. He was married October 31, 1861, to Miss Kate I. Doris. In 1873 he was elected to the city council; in 1876 he was a candidate for county treasurer and received more votes than any Democrat ever did up to that time, lacking only 99 votes of election. He was postmaster during the two administrations of President Cleveland, and a member of Connersville Post, No. 126, G. A. R. The Daily Examiner was started in 1887, and has been continued ever since.

Connersville has an artist that gives promise of making a reputation for himself and for the State. Ernest Franklin Billau is only twenty-six years of age, but has produced some most creditable work. He studied in the Cincinnati Art Academy, in water colors and oil. Landscape and still life pictures are his choice and his talents run in that direction. He has done some very clever scenic work for opera companies. Perhaps his best work is a study of still life showing a violin, book and music.

David McKee was born in Rush county, Indiana, December 14, 1845. He was raised on a farm, educated at the common district school for about five years, graduated in the law department of the State University at Bloomington in 1872, admitted to the bar while a student and to the bar of the Supreme Court in the same year. Was married on the 19th day of June, 1873, to Miss Elenor McKee, of Wooford county, Kentucky. Located at Brookville August 13, 1873, where he practiced law till December, 1886, when he removed to Connersville. Is a member of the law firm of McKee, Little & Frost, of that place. Is also the senior member of the firm of McKee & Barrett, of Rushville. He is among the oldest members of the bar and active practitioners of Fayette county. Was elected an elder of the Presbyterian church in 1875, and has practically held the office ever since.

Is the father of four daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of E. C. Green, assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company of that place. Mr. McKee is one of the best lawyers in the State and has been identified with many celebrated cases in court, among which was the Goodwin case, where Col. Robert M. Goodwin shot and killed his brother, John R. Goodwin, the banker of Brookville, Mr. McKee was the attorney for the State and prosecuted the case with triumph. He is a straight forward, honest, upright gentleman, esteemed and respected by everybody.

Dr. George E. Jones was born and educated in New York city. In 1853 his father's family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1855 he entered the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated therefrom four years later.



DR. GEORGE E. JONES.

In 1861 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and ordered to report to the late Rear Admiral (the flag officer) Andrew H. Foote, who was in command of the gunboat flotilla plying on western waters, and by him ordered to report for duty on board the gunboat Mound City, Captain A. H. Kiltz commanding. He was in all the engagements up to the surrender of Memphis. In an encounter with the enemy near Fort St. Charles, June 17, 1862, while the Mound City was convoying

transports up the White river, the steam drum of the vessel was pierced by a shot from the hostile forces, letting loose the hot water and steam and scalding one hundred and thirty out of one hundred and seventy-five men, from the effects of which Dr. Jones has never fully recovered. In 1864, on account of ill health, he resigned his position in the navy, returned to Cincinnati, and entered upon the general practice of his profession. He was afterwards appointed professor of anatomy in the Dental College of Ohio. In 1885 was appointed on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and became closely identified with the growth and development of the gynæological department, and later was appointed surgeon on the staff of Christ's Hospital. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio and Indiana medical societies, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His wife preferring Connersville as a city in which to live he removed thereto several years ago, where he is engaged in a general and successful practice of medicine.

Among the aggressive professional men of Connersville to-day is Dr. S. N. Hamilton. He was born in Fayette county, November 23, 1845. His father belonged to line which was conspicuous in Scotch history. His mother was a cousin to Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Before he was eighteen years of age he enlisted as a private soldier in Company L, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He was present at the time John Morgan, the confederate raider, surrendered to the Federal forces. He was with the regiment on the campaign through Georgia, and on that memorable march also around Atlanta made by the Third Cavalry under General Kilpatrick. In the afternoon of the second day of the raid near Bear creek station, just below Jonesborough, he and a young man by the name of Jeffries, of the same company, captured a train loaded with commissary supplies belonging to the confederate army, and turned the same over to Colonel Kline, who was commanding the brigade. He was with General Sherman on

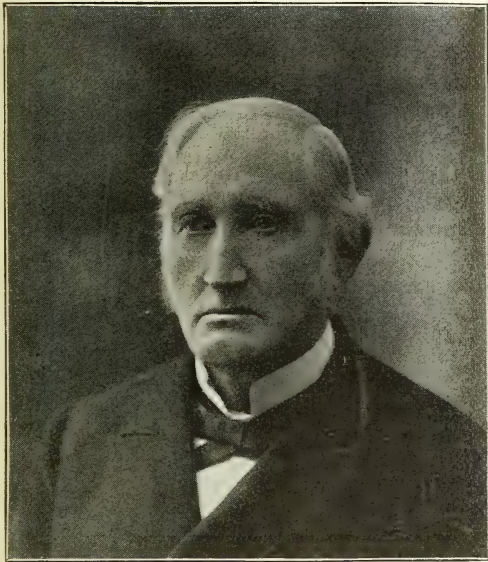
his march to the sea. After the war he studied medicine and in 1872-73 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis, graduating in the year 1875. For a time he practiced on the Texas frontier in the mountain country of the Colorado river. Later he was associated with Dr. R. D. Haire, a skillful physician and noted surgeon, at Schedd City, Mo. In 1882 he moved to Connersville. He is a member of the county, district and State medical societies, of the American Medical Association, and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is United States Examiner for Pensions, and County Health Officer; is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs also to the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. Mrs. Hamilton's mother was a cousin of James K. Polk. She herself is prominent in the social and literary circles, and is president of the A. D. O. U. Ladies' Literary Club.

Among the early settlers were the Claypool brothers—Newton and Solomon. They were Virginians by birth, who, with their father, Abraham, emigrated to Ohio, and from thence to Connersville in the year 1816. Newton embarked in the tavern business, and for a long time kept the only hotel in the place, and Solomon engaged in farming. Later, Newton Claypool became a prosperous and wealthy banker, and was intimately identified with the city's growth and advancement. Hon. B. F. Claypool was one of Indiana's most eminent lawyers and statesmen. He was also a successful banker, a great railroad projector, and a useful citizen. He also held many prominent positions and responsible offices. He studied law under the eminent Oliver H. Smith; had a liberal education, was a strong, persuasive speaker and became quite wealthy. He was born in December, 1825, was admitted to the bar in 1847, ranked among the foremost attorneys of the State as a civil and criminal lawyer. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President, a presidential elector in the Fifth congressional district, an elector for the State at large, and Senator from the

counties of Fayette and Union. Was afterwards president of the Connersville branch of the State Bank of Indiana, and later of the First National Bank of Connersville from its organization in 1865 to 1873, when he disposed of his interests therein.

Ed. F. Claypool, a brother, and now of Indianapolis, a millionaire, and one of the wealthiest men in the State, was the projector of the belt line railroad in the capital city of Indiana. He owns some of the largest and handsomest blocks in the city, among others the Bates House. He also has valuable estates in other sections of the country, and spends his winters as a rule in California.

Austin B. Claypool, another brother, re-



AUSTIN B. CLAYPOOL.

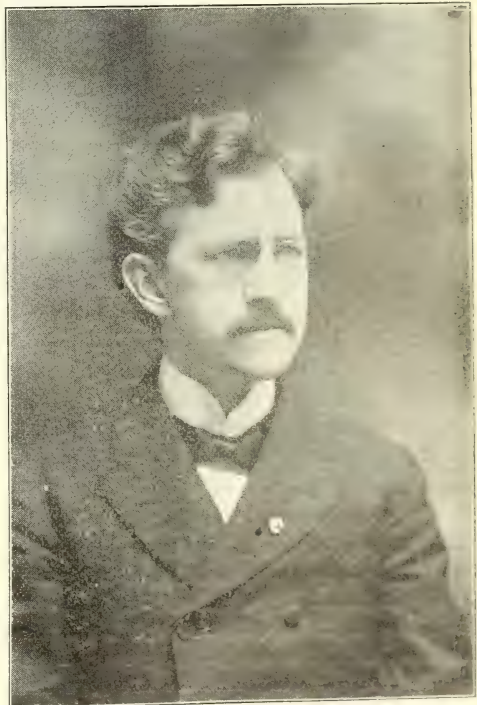
sides on the old homestead at Maplewood, just one mile north of Connersville. He was born on the 1st day of December, 1823, and was married to Miss Hanna A. Petty, on the 20th day of May, 1846. In May, 1896, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. He and his brother, E. F., are the only survivors of their father's family of ten children.

Rev. H. N. Mount, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is an only son of Gov. James A. Mount. He was born in Mont-



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

gomery county on his father's farm, December 24, 1871. There he spent the first sixteen years of his life. His education was begun in the district school, from which he entered the preparatory department of Wabash College at the age of sixteen, graduating from



REV. H. N. MOUNT.

the collegiate department of that institution with the class of '94, receiving the degree of A. B. In the fall of '94 he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was graduated thence with the class of '97. While in the Seminary, in addition to the prescribed work, he found time to pursue a post-graduate course in Philadelphia, receiving his Master's degree from Princeton University in '96. Upon graduating from the Seminary, Rev. Mount returned to Oxford, Benton county, Indiana, where he had spent some months previous to graduation, and

having known which he is fearless in the denunciation of wrong and the presentation of the right. As a speaker he is clear and forceful. He thoroughly enjoys his work, and so inspires others to share his labors with him.

A CITY OF HOMES.

Connersville may be called a city of homes. There is no dire poverty such as is found in larger cities, and the people are all prosperous, and most of them own their own



RESIDENCE OF E. DWIGHT JOHNSTON.

supplied the churches of Oxford and Boswell for one year, at which time he was called to the present pastorate. He was ordained by the Crawfordsville Presbytery, June 27, 1897. While at home, working upon the farm, he learned the lessons of untiring and persevering industry, which still characterize his labors in the gospel ministry. As a pastor, Rev. Mount is sympathetic and watchful, entering heartily into all the joys and sorrows of his people. As a preacher, he is careful to know the mind of the Master,

homes. There are many handsome and costly residences, showing refinement and culture in their adornment. Among these homes are those of C. E. J. McFarlan, J. B. McFarlan, W. W. McFarlan, M. Munk, James McIntosh, and Frances T. Roots. The most pretentious, and perhaps, the most beautiful of all the homes is that known as the Huston Homestead. This is situated in the midst of a beautiful and picturesque grove of silver maples and evergreen trees. It is just at the southern limit of the city, on

a sunny hillside, and looks out over the peaceful Whitewater river and valley. It is reached by wooded driveways, passing a natural lake that makes it a scene of rustic beauty seldom surpassed. This is a historic place, and was once the home of Samuel W. Parker, one of the most distinguished

Connersville Buggy Company, the Western Hosiery Mills, and was proprietor of the Citizens' Bank. He was United States Treasurer under President Harrison, and while in Washington remodeled the old home at a cost of nearly \$25,000. From the hill top back of the house a fine view is obtained of



J. N. HUSTON HOMESTEAD.

men Indiana ever produced—distinguished as an orator, editor, lawyer and member of Congress. His grave lies on the brow of a towering eminence just beyond the homestead, surrounded by a shady cluster of stately forest trees. In the summertime, when the air is redolent with the perfume of the flowers, and the forest trees are covered with their leafy dress, this is one of the most beautiful spots in all Indiana.

Some years ago this beautiful homestead passed into the hands of Hon. James N. Huston, one of the most public spirited men Connersville has known. He was at one time president of the Coffin Company, Eagle Milling Company, Silver Plating Company,

the Whitewater valley and Connersville, showing the lay of the quiet and peaceful valley and the shaded streets and handsome buildings of the city. The house contains twenty-six rooms, all commodious and handsomely decorated, and is lighted by gas and electric lights, and has its own system of water works, by means of a reservoir located on the hill above the house, the water coming from natural springs. Surrounding the house is sixty or more acres of ground, either in park or a high state of cultivation, containing an orchard of all the staple fruits, and a vineyard of the choicest grapes. The lake is stocked with fish, and has a handsome boathouse. All the outbuildings are in

harmony with the homestead. In the summertime this homestead is one of the most delightful places to be conceived, enriched as it is by nature and by art.

It is an ideal place for a health resort or a private school of high education. Some three years ago Mr. Huston, owing to financial embarrassments, made a voluntary assignment and placed this home in the hands of Mr. James McIntosh as trustee, and it is now for sale, with the grounds surrounding it. It ought to be utilized for some public purpose, such as a health resort or a seminary for young ladies, and the people of Connersville are hoping that it will yet be purchased with some such end in view. Indiana has one or two seminaries for young ladies, but there is ample room for another, and no place in Indiana would be more suitable for such an institution than Connersville, and no more beautiful spot could be obtained than this homestead. Indiana is becoming noted for its health resorts and here is a location designed by nature for just such a purpose.

ceptibly, and as a result almost every class of society has been touched with this influence.

The Cary Club was the first to organize. By the mutual agreement of Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, Mrs. W. B. Wright and Mrs. L. M. Ellis a club of twenty-five married ladies was organized November 3, 1891, at the home of Mrs. Ochiltree. Mrs. E. M. Michener was made the first president and much of the success of the club is due to her wise and helpful administration. The object of the club is "social and literary culture," and the club has done a noble and refining work in the field.

The "A Dozen of Us" was organized in May, 1892, through the efforts of Mrs. S. N. Hamilton, Mrs. D. C. Banes and Mrs. J. H. Fearis. Mrs. Banes was the first president of the club. It is an organization of the highest literary standard, and has long since out-lived its limit of membership, and its circle has been extended until it is now two dozen and over instead of "A Dozen of Us," though it still retains its old title.



J. B. MCFARLAN'S RESIDENCE..

SOCIAL LIFE.

When the literary club movement sent its wave over this country a few years ago Connersville felt the enthusiasm very per-

The Coterie is a club of young ladies from the society circles. Its membership is twenty, and only young ladies are admitted, although those who marry are retained in

the club. The idea of this organization was originated by Misses Irene Pepper and Portia Vance. It dates its existence back to the fall of 1893. Miss Pepper was the first president. The Coterie have made rapid

The Blue Ribbon Club is a temperance organization, the outgrowth of the Francis Murphy movement in this city and its birth dates back to December, 1888. In these more than ten years of its existence Mr. E. V.



PARK AT HUSTON HOMESTEAD.

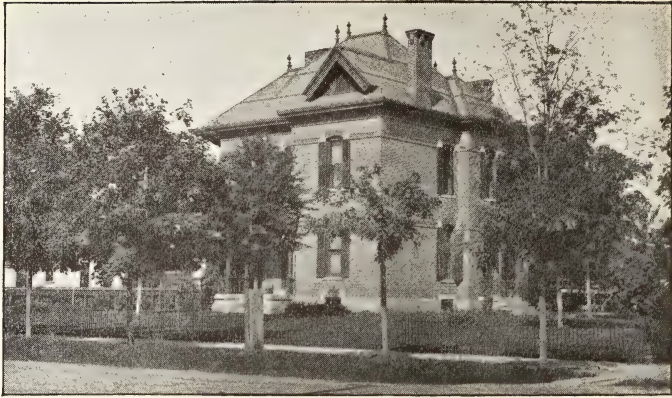
strides of progress and can show to the public some fine work on literary lines.

The ladies of Maplewood, a suburb of Connersville, felt the club wave very perceptibly, and in the fall of 1896 Mrs. B. F. Thiebaud invited to her home a number of ladies for the purpose of organizing a literary club. Mrs. E. C. Earle was made the presiding officer and a club of twenty-five was decided upon and called the Olio. Its history has been a proud one and the club has given much pleasure to its members and their friends.

In the spring of 1898 Mrs. E. C. Earle made a successful effort to gather the musical talent of the city into a musical club. The result was a Choral Club of about fifty members, most of them young ladies and gentlemen. Mr. John Stephens, of Hamilton, O., was employed as musical director, and this city now points with pride to its Choral Club, and their concerts are looked forward to with great pleasure by the citizens.

Hawkins has presided and held together every Saturday night a mass of people who are tireless of their enjoyment of the bright attractions of the B. R. C. programs. Mr. Hawkins has been ably assisted by Dr. J. H. Morrison, the vice-president and Mr. L. M. Ellis. Mr. Ellis has organized from the young men and women of the club an orchestra of twenty-five, which is second to no mixed orchestra in the State. Too much praise can not be given to those who have pushed this temperance club; it has been a place of pure amusement and instruction not only for the young and old at home, but for the stranger within the city gates. The membership now reaches over 2,000, and during these ten years that many persons have signed the pledge, among whom have been many drunkards, who were rescued by its influence.

The Young Woman's Club was organized February 14, 1898, by Mrs. Charles Kennler, president of the Young Woman's League, of



H. MUNK'S RESIDENCE.

Dayton, O. Mrs. Kennler was here as the guest of the Blue Ribbon Club, and was invited to organize a club from the young women who were interested in the B. R. C. The Young Woman's Club was the outgrowth of the effort and its active membership consists entirely of young women who are wage-earners. The object of its existence is to open a field of social and literary culture to young women whose lives are chiefly spent in earning a living for themselves and others who are dependent upon them. The idea is unique and worthy of cultivation. Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree has been the president since the organization of the club, and it is a lively, energetic gathering of

young women, meeting once each week. The membership is fifty active and fifteen associate members.

The Bay View Reading Circle is at work on the third year of its course. In March, 1896, Mrs. W. F. L. Sanders drew together a band of women, whom she interested in this work. A circle of fifteen has been kept faithfully at work and they call theirs the "Century Cycle Circle." Mrs. Sanders has been the presiding officer of the Circle since its organization. Many of the members are elderly ladies.

The ladies of the Roman Catholic Church took up club work in 1896, at the suggestion of the sisters who had charge of St. Gabriel's



F. T. ROOTS' RESIDENCE.

school. The club was called the "Adelaide Proctor Club." It has been prosperous and profitable to all who have interested themselves in its work. Mrs. John Carlos was its first president.

The children were also interested in all of this literary work going on among mamas and sisters. In 1895 seven little girls, led by Sophia Pepper and Jessie Edwards, formed a club and named it for their mutual friend, Louise Alcott. These girls are now high school pupils and are still pursuing their club work, which has been of much interest to them, as directed by older heads that have been interested in their work.

The following poems were written by ladies of Connersville and show much merit:

OUR CITY—CONNERSVILLE.

It stretches along the river's side,
And reaches out among the hills,
Where the sparkling waters hide
In brooks and tiny rills.

It kindly greets the morning sun
As it gleams along the eastern sky,
Telling that day has again begun
With the steady tread of the passer-by.



RESIDENCE OF AUSTIN CLAYPOOL.

It welcomes each succeeding year,
Laden with memories long since gone,
And whispering echoes of voices dear
We catch the strain of some loved one.

Along the streets are cheerful homes,
Whose walls resound with children's mirth.
Its buildings lift their towering domes
Far above, 'twixt sky and earth.

Its workshops are studded everywhere
'Mid noisy din, and busy hum,
The workman toils with patient care
To earn his weekly sum.

Its churches stand with towering spires,
The bells peal out in tones of love;
The pastors preach as God inspires
Their messages from above.

Its schools are filled with children dear,
In whom our future hopes survives;
May the lessons taught each year
Help them to live good and noble lives.

Fair city, crowned with Heaven's arch of blue,
Thy day is bathed with streams of golden light,
The proud moon sheds her beams of paler hue
And watches o'er thee through the night.

Thy early years of woods and flowers
Have lost their winding ways,
While here and there a strong oak towers,
To mark thy fleeting days.

—FLORENCE DOWNS.

UNREST.

I sit at my window this quiet eve,
Looking out to the fading west,
And strange and sad are the thoughts that come,
Filling my soul with a vague unrest.

Misty and grey the twilight falls,
Its shadow lies heavy within my room,
And over my heart like a funeral pall
Creeps another shadow of deeper gloom.

Why is it that in this world of ours
All things beautiful fade and die?
Why, hidden among the sweetest flowers,
Do thorns unlooked for so thickly lie?

There are graves of dear one along our way;
How short is the distance they lie apart!
But sadder still are the nameless graves
Hidden away in the human heart.

There 's a chamber closely locked within,
 Across whose threshold none may tread.
 Alas! for the fond hopes buried there!
 And over its entrance is written, "Dead!"

Life seems such a weary thing to-night,
 So fraught with sorrow and pain and tears,
 And I question thus, Must it ever be?
 Is there naught that satisfies, naught that
 cheers?

Faith droopeth low on tired wing,
 And Hope seems set with the setting sun,
 But the crescent moon lights the fading west
 And the stars grow brighter one by one.

And I turn again, my God, to thee,
 Weary and faint with this wild unrest,
 Claiming the promise thy love hath given,
 "Come unto me, I will give thee rest."

And looking up to the quiet stars,
 At last there comes a joyful thrill;
 Oh, heart, be glad! oh, soul, be calm!
 The Lord hath spoken, "Peace be still."
 —MRS. JOSEPHINE B. TATMAN.

ITS INDUSTRIES.

Fayette county is noted for its rich agricultural resources, for the progressive spirit of its farmers, and for the excellency and high standard of the stock raised. No poor stock is found on any Fayette county farm. The farmers there were among the first in the State to introduce improved breeds of stock, and it has been their pride to equal any display in the State at the fairs. Nearly every foot of the land is capable of a high state of cultivation. The county is well watered, and taken altogether it is the ideal home for the agriculturist. It is this rich soil, and the excellent stock raising, that has helped so materially in building up Connersville. The county is accessible by railroads to every part of the State, thus the people have ready transportation to market for their surplus products, either of the farm, orchard or factory.

Indiana being an agricultural country, manufacturing was a plant of slow growth at first, but within the last fifteen years the manufacturing interests have expanded and grown until the State is now about the fourth in the value of its products. In any

new settlement saw and grist mills are the first things needed, and they were soon started in Connersville, but they only operated for neighborhood consumption. Tanneries soon follow the mills, and that was one among the first industries at Connersville. The completion of the canal gave a new impetus. The farmers could raise many times the amount of wheat and corn needed for their own consumption, but hitherto there had been no way of getting any surplus to market, but the canal opened Cincinnati, and all the towns and cities on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to them, and a large flourishing mill was soon erected. This was the actual commencement of the great industrial resources of the county. Then came pork packing. Corn was abundant, and it was worth more on foot than in the sack, so the farmers turned their attention to the raising of hogs. This industry grew until more than 25,000 hogs were killed and packed each year. This brought a great influx of wealth into the county. The mills and the packing houses introduced another new industry, coopering, and as the county was well supplied with timber this industry rapidly grew, and many hands were given employment. Then came the making of vehicles. It was begun in a small way, but has grown until Connersville is known the world over for its manufacture of buggies and carriages, and now three large establishments are engaged in that branch of business. Then came the manufacture of furniture. This branch of business has also very largely increased since its origin, and several large establishments are engaged in it, and the yearly out-put is enormous. Hominy mills, woolen mills, the factory for the making of the celebrated rotary blower, and other factories have added their share to the growth of the industries of the city, until Connersville ranks among the important manufacturing points of the State. There is still room for other industries, and the future of Connersville is bright and the town will continue to grow.

THE WHITEWATER VALLEY.

(The following poem is respectfully dedicated to the Whitewater valley by its author, Richard Lew Dawson, who is anxious for writers, whose childhood homes were among

these hills—Lew Wallace, Joaquin Miller, Maurice Thompson, and others—to meet at Connersville sometime this summer and go together on a trip down the valley to Harrison.)

Whitewater valley! Surely none
Is lovelier beneath the sun!
As winding road and river run
In peace between
The double range of noble hills
That glow in green.

From quiet slopes and dusky dingles,
The sound of sheep and cow-bells mingles
With nature's song that thrills and tingles
The senses through,
When birds their praises pipe as loud
As poets do.
Soft lines of hill and tree lift high
Against the brilliant opal sky,
And nestling in the shadows lie
Old homesteads fair,

That cherish lives as sweet and true
As this pure air.

Beneath cool leaves the wild flowers nod,
Where the caressing, tender sod
Smiles at the voice and step of God.
And cliff and glen
Respond to Him and grimly lapse
To silence then.

From old Fayette the ranges sweep,
Thro' Franklin's bowers rare and deep,
In varied beauty till they sleep
At Harrison,
And dream of many a famous name
From them begun.

O, gentle valley! like the face
Of modest maiden full of grace,
For love of thee, my native place,
For memories there
For honest friends and thy own sake,
This laurel wear.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FEBRUARY QUESTIONS.

1. What races occupied Indiana before the advent of the white man?
2. What works were left by the Mound Builders?
3. Where are the most prominent works situated?
4. When did the Mound Builders disappear?
5. What Indian tribes occupied Indiana at the time of its settlement by the whites?
6. What tribe was the last to cede its lands to the government?
7. When was the cession made?
8. When did the "Pigeon Roost" massacre occur?
9. What other massacre (if any) took place in Indiana?
10. Who was Arthur St. Clair?

ANSWERS.

1. It is certain that the Mound Builders and the Indians occupied this country before

the appearance of the white men. It has been claimed by some, especially by Prof. John Collett, the eminent archaeologist, that there was an intermediate race between the disappearance of the Mound Builders and the advent of the redmen. This race he has denominated as the "race of fishermen." Of the existence of this race there is but little data, and that all may belong to the Mound Builders.

2. The Mound Builders left behind them many works, consisting of stone fortifications, earthworks, mounds and memorial pillars. Some of these works are very extensive, in one or two places covering more than one hundred acres. The largest and most scientifically constructed of these works are in the State of Ohio.

3. The most prominent of these works in Indiana are in Knox, Sullivan, Clark, Madison and Randolph counties. In Knox county are a number of mounds, three of them being quite large. Pyramid Mound is

fifty-seven feet high, and has a diameter one way of three hundred feet, and the other of one hundred and fifty feet. "Terraced" Mound is sixty-seven feet high, with a diameter at the base of three hundred and sixty feet from east to west, and two hundred and eighty feet from north to south. In Sullivan county are a number of mounds, but the most important work is a fortification on the Wabash river, which is partly constructed of stone and partly of earth. In some places the walls are thirty feet thick. In Clark county is a stone fort, a part of the made stone wall being seventy feet high. This is on the bank of the Ohio, and near the mouth of Fourteen Mile creek. It is a very curious work and worthy of a visit by school children. In Jefferson county is another stone fort, and several stone memorial pillars. In Madison county are two series of earthworks, and in Randolph is a work that ought to have been preserved. It is a fortification parallelogram in shape, with curved angles. Some States have purchased the ground on which the most curious of the works are located, for the purpose of preserving them, but Indiana does nothing of the kind.

4. There is no certainty as to when the Mound Builders disappeared from this country. It is all lost in the misty ages of the past. The best judgment is that they disappeared centuries before the advent of the Redmen. The Toltecs of Mexico had a record dating back more than a thousand years before the Spanish conquest, and these records speak of a large empire to the north, from which they migrated to Mexico. It is very probable this empire was that of the Mound Builders, but the record gives no data as to when that empire ceased to be.

5. When the French first entered what is now Indiana, this section belonged to the Miamis. About 1685 they were driven out by the Iroquois, and did not return until 1712. They afterward permitted the Pottawattomies, Shawnees, Delawares and a few other tribes to settle here, and when Vincennes was established some parts of most of these tribes had villages in Indiana.

6. The last tribe to cede its lands in Indiana were the Miamis. The Indian cessions were made by piece, a tribe making certain reservations, for the whole tribe, at first, and then when finally agreeing to re-

move from the State, certain tracts from the cession would be reserved for certain of their chiefs. This was the case with the Miamis.

7. In November, 1838, a treaty was made with the Miamis, whereby they ceded all their remaining lands, except a tract ten miles square, which was reserved for the band of Me-to-sin-ia. November 28, 1840, another treaty was made in which the United States agreed to convey this tract to Me-shing-go-me-sia, a son of Me-to-sin-ia, in trust for the tribe. June 10, 1870, Congress ordered this tract partitioned among the remaining members of the band, there being sixty-three of them. It was so partitioned, thus ending all the tribal titles to lands in Indiana.

8. The "Pigeon Roost Massacre" occurred on the afternoon of September 3, 1812. The Pigeon Roost settlement was in what is now Scott county. Three men, five women and sixteen children were murdered by a roving band of Indians. A few of the settlers escaped.

9. No other massacre of unarmed settlers occurred within the State, although predatory bands frequently killed a settler or two in some locality. Col. Archibald Laughery, while leading a band of about one hundred men, to reinforce General George Rogers Clark, was ambushed at the mouth of Laughery creek, Dearborn county, and forty of the men were killed and the others carried into captivity.

10. Arthur St. Clair was a distinguished general during the Revolutionary war, and the first Governor of the Northwest Territory. He was born in 1734 and died in 1818. He served with great distinction in the Revolution, and was highly regarded by General Washington. When the Northwest Territory was organized he was appointed its governor by Congress. When the Indians became troublesome he was ordered by President Washington to force a peace. The President, in his instructions, especially cautioned him against letting his troops be surprised, calling to his attention that the favorite mode of Indian warfare was ambuscades and surprises by night attacks. He took the field with quite a large force of regulars and militia. He was met by the Indians under Little Turtle, and surprised,

his forces suffering a terrible defeat. He remained Governor of the Territory, but the further conduct of the war was placed in the hands of General Anthony Wayne.

MARCH HISTORY QUESTIONS.

1. When and where was the first school opened in Indiana?
2. What was the first legislative action in regard to education in Indiana?
3. What became of the sections of land given by Congress for educational purposes?

4. When were county seminaries established, and when were they discontinued?
5. When were free schools established?
6. When were graded schools established?
7. How were they destroyed by the courts?
8. What is the Pestalozzian system of education, and when was it introduced into Indiana?
9. When was the first college established in Indiana?
10. Name the ten most prominent colleges in the State.

PRESIDENTS BORN IN MARCH.

Four of those who have been Presidents of the United States were born in the month of March. On the 16th of March, 1751, James Madison first saw the light. He had a most distinguished career in the service of his country. He was one among the first patriots of Virginia to counsel resistance to British tyranny. He was a man of even temper, of studious habits and of logical mind. He was a follower of Jefferson, but differed from that distinguished statesman on the question of adopting the Federal Constitution. He contributed several very able papers to *The Federalist*, in support of the Constitution, and with Washington was mainly instrumental in securing the assent of Virginia to that document. He was Secretary of State during the administration of President Jefferson, and conducted that department with remarkable ability during those troublous times. France and Europe were at war, and it was difficult steering the new nation so as to avoid conflicts with some one or another of the belligerents. The purchase of Louisiana was conducted during his administration of the State Department. When he became President he took to that office a mind ripe from experience, a well balanced judgment, and a spirit thoroughly American. England had long claimed and exercised the right to search the vessels of other nations and take therefrom any sea-

man they might allege to be a British subject. At last those outrages became so great that the United States determined to go to war rather than submit longer. The conduct of the war was anything but brilliant on either side, the only glory won by the United States being on the seas, where the American sailors won a number of victories that will stand for all time as among the greatest of any naval contest. After a treaty of peace had been signed, but before the news of it had reached this country General Jackson won the one great land victory, at New Orleans.

In negotiating for peace President Madison and his commissioners did not display either energy or courage, and finally agreed to a treaty, in which not a word was said about the original cause of the war. Nor were any of the other questions of difference between the two nations determined. In short, the treaty was only tantamount to an agreement to quit fighting, leaving all questions unsettled and each country to bear its own burdens. The treaty was signed a short time before Napoleon broke loose from Elba, and once more plunged all Europe in war. Had President Madison and his commissioners to Ghent been more determined, all the questions at issue would have been settled in favor of the United States, and indemnity would have been paid by England. During

the war a British force invaded Maryland, captured Washington, and destroyed by fire all the public buildings. For that outrage England ought to have been made to pay heavily, but the administration was so anxious for peace that it was willing to give up all claims of every kind. England acted as the conqueror and America as the conquered. Notwithstanding this great failure, Madison must be ranked among the great statesmen of America, as he was one of the purest patriots and public servants.

Sixteen years later, on March 15, 1767, was born one who shed luster on American history—Andrew Jackson. Born in the direst poverty, he spent the days of his boyhood among the stirring scenes of the revolution. With but limited education, a character established for gambling, quarreling and fighting, he climbed to the top of fame's ladder as a military officer, and became the idol of the country, wielding a wider and a more complete influence than any other man in American history. His character was one full of contradictions. At once a street brawler, horse-racer and cock-fighter, he was at the same time one of the kindest-hearted and most courteous of men. A citizen, who had been judge of the highest court of his State, when he became commander of an army he displayed the utmost contempt and disregard for the laws of his country; as President, sworn to obey and defend the Constitution, he rudely swept that instrument aside to accomplish his own purpose, yet, amid it all, whether setting at defiance the law of his country, taking and hanging subjects of other countries without trial, or sweeping aside the Constitution and laws, to break down the United States Bank, he was actuated by what he believed to be truly patriotic motives, and for the best interests of the country.

He might have been wrong in his attacks on the bank, but he was fixed in his belief that the continued existence of the bank was a menace to the perpetuity of the government, and he determined to destroy it. No one now claims that he acted in accordance with the law, but it is admitted that he acted in direct defiance of it; that his actions were those of a dictator. When a Secretary of the Treasury refused to remove the government deposits from the bank, because the law

placed them there, he promptly removed the Secretary and appointed one who would be subservient to his will. He overpowered Congress and forced that body to adopt his policy. Scattering the deposits of the government among State banks, he produced an era of wild speculation that finally almost bankrupted all the people. His celebrated "specie circular" was another one of his strange orders which wrought widespread ruin. His policy had built up banks in every direction, whose notes were used in the purchase of public lands. Without warning he issued a circular ordering that nothing but gold should be received in payment for such purchases. Those who had bought and made one or more payments could not secure the gold, and they were driven to ruin and bankruptcy, while the banks his policy had established went down like autumn leaves before a cyclone. Notwithstanding all these arbitrary acts, no one ever doubted his patriotism, nor believed that he was actuated by any but pure motives.

His firmness and patriotism saved the Union from dissolution. He fought and destroyed the United States Bank because he believed its existence endangered the perpetuity of the Union. He displayed the same firmness and determined love for the Union when South Carolina undertook to nullify the laws of Congress. It was at that time he gave his memorable toast, the mere enunciation of which notified Calhoun and his co-disunionists that they must stop in their course: "The Federal Union! It must be preserved." His inflexibility of purpose was known to the Southern disunionists, and when he thus announced his determination to preserve the Union, they saw their danger, and reluctantly gave their adhesion to the famous compromise measures. As the years go by, Americans learn to look upon Andrew Jackson with a more lenient eye, and to give him full credit for his remarkable powers. He will ever stand as one of the American heroes.

On the 29th of March, 1790, was born John Tyler, the first American to occupy the presidential chair through the death of the chief executive. Tyler was not a great man in any sense of the word. In politics he was what is known as a "trimmer." He shifted back and forth from one side to another—

now favoring and now opposing the same measure. In one thing, however, he was consistent. He was a radical State's rights man, after the order of John C. Calhoun. He upheld that gentleman in his nullification schemes, and opposed Jackson. He had been elected to Congress as a supporter of Jackson, and gave him his support in the first fight against the United States Bank. When President Jackson undertook to destroy the bank Tyler joined Calhoun in opposition, and voted in favor of the famous resolutions of censure. The only act of high moral courage displayed by him was when Benton's expunging resolutions were under discussion. He had voted for the censure which was sought to be expunged from the record, and the Virginia Legislature, which had elected him to the Senate, instructed him to vote with Benton. Such a vote would have been an act of stultification, and Tyler resigned, rather than obey the instructions. This act made him popular with the opponents of Jackson, and in 1836 he was nominated for

Vice President by several State Legislatures. He had been a Democrat, but for now became a Whig, and in 1839 he was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with General Harrison, his nomination being made to placate Henry Clay. On the death of President Harrison, Tyler succeeded to the office, and once more his shifting policy in politics began. In his message to Congress he practically advocated a reestablishment of the United States Bank, but when Congress passed bills for that purpose he vetoed them. His Cabinet resigned and he became once more a Democrat, abandoning the party that had elected him. He lived to see the outbreak of the civil war. At first a Union man, he joined in the secession of Virginia, and became one of the leaders of that party in his native State.

On March 18, 1837, Grover Cleveland was born. It is too soon yet to sum up the results of his two terms as President. Like Jackson, he was a man of unbending will, and patriotic in all his impulses.

MY COUNTRY.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside,
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moone imparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth;
The wandering mariner, whose eyes explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanted
shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air.

In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that
pole;
For in this land of Heaven's peculiar race,
The heritage of nature's noblest grace,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside

His sword and scepter, pageantry and pride,
Where in his softest looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother,
friend.

Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter,
wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of
life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye
An angel-guard of love and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
"Where shall that land, that spot of earth be
found?"
Art thou a man? a patriot? Look around;
Oh! thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps
roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy
home.

SOME STORIES OF OUR NAVY.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

The delay in recognizing the worth of Admiral Dewey, by creating the rank of Admiral, calls to mind that prior to the civil war the Navy Department was always slow in recognizing the services of the gallant seamen who carried the fame of the navy into all lands and all history. That was not the worst of it—on one occasion, at least, one of the most distinguished officers the navy ever had was disgraced and driven from the service for an action that ought to have met with prompt reward and promotion. The Paul Jones of the second war with Great Britain was David D. Porter. His father had been a distinguished officer in the navy of the Revolutionary war, and he had been bred to the sea. He was a midshipman on board the *Constellation* at the time of her famous fight with the French frigate *L'Insurgeant* in February, 1799. He was engaged in the war with Tripoli, and performed many daring deeds. He was on board the *Philadelphia* when she was captured and suffered a long imprisonment.

His next assignment to duty was in the Mediterranean. While at Malta a British sailor ventured alongside the vessel commanded by Porter, and indulged in some foul-mouthed abuse of the officers and crew. Lieutenant Porter ordered him seized and flogged. For this the governor of Malta ordered the *Enterprise* to be detained, but Porter loaded his guns, and with his crew at their posts, with lighted matches, swept by the forts without interruption. Not long afterward twelve Spanish gunboats attacked him in sight of Gibraltar. Those he soundly punished. When the war of 1812 broke out, Captain Porter in command of the *Essex*, made the first capture of the war, taking the British frigate *Alert* in eight minutes. He sailed into the Pacific ocean with his single vessel and soon his captures enabled him to have a fleet at his command. He actually swept the Pacific free of British commerce. His after history on that ocean reads like pages from a romance of the days of Drake and Howard, and his gallant battle with a

British fleet in the harbor of Valparaiso is one of the brightest pages in American naval history. In 1824 occurred the incident for which he was driven from the navy in disgrace.

An American residing on the island of St. Thomas was robbed of a large amount of property by pirates. The pirates took the property to the port of Foxardo in Porto Rico. In those days Porto Rico was a famous resort of pirates. Lieutenant Platt, in command of the *Beagle*, an American vessel, undertook to recover the property, sailed into the port and demanded a return of the property. He was refused by the authorities, and was arrested and placed under guard. On being released he sailed away to report to Commodore Porter. He met the Commodore just coming in. He related the story of his treatment by the Spanish authorities of Foxardo. The Commodore at once entered the harbor with two of the smaller vessels of the fleet, and the boats of the *Adams*, his flagship. He at once sent a demand on the Alcalde for satisfaction for the insult to his officer. One hour only was given for consideration of the demand. A shore battery was preparing to fire on the vessels, when Porter landed with two hundred marines and captured the battery. He then marched on the town. The Spaniards promptly agreed to offer an explanation and apology. For this prompt vindication of the honor of his country he was recalled by the government, tried by a court-martial, and suspended from the service. This unjust act so worked upon the feelings of the Commodore that he resigned from the navy and entered the service of Mexico.

One of the most amusing things of the kind occurred during the Mexican war. One of the points of aggression by our navy at that time was Alvarado. At the beginning of operations Commodore Connor was in command of the fleet, and he made great preparations to capture Alvarado. He organized an extensive expedition for that purpose, consisting of twenty or more vessels,

of all sizes. The fleet did not actually march up the hill and then march down again, as an army was said to have done in olden times, but it came as near doing it as a fleet could on the seas. He sailed up to the town in great pomp and with a great display of force. The officers and men spent the night in preparing for the conflict of the morrow, but to the astonishment of all the morning disclosed a signal from the flagship for the fleet to return to its anchorage off Vera Cruz.

Not long after this another expedition was organized, on a grander scale even than the first. The fleet was divided into two divisions, and the plan was to dash across the bar at the mouth of the harbor and storm the forts guarding the town. Commodore Porter led one of the divisions himself, his flag officer being Captain Joshua Sands. The Commodore's division had safely crossed the bar, and was almost directly under the fire of the forts, when it was discovered that the other division had grounded. The Commodore turned to Captain Sands and asked what was to be done. "Go ahead and fight like —!" was the rough reply. The Commodore did not take the advice, and once more the fleet turned back for Vera Cruz.

Commodore Perry relieved Connor in command of the fleet, and he, too, organized an expedition against Alvarado. He sent Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, with a little steamer, carrying forty men and one gun, to blockade the harbor, while he prepared his expedition. Perry made extensive preparations for his expedition, and to aid the navy a brigade of troops was sent along the beach. The troops made better time than the fleet, and on their arrival in sight of the town they were astonished at seeing the American flag floating over it. On inquiry it was found that Hunter, with his one gun and forty men, had made a dash on the town and captured it. The news put Perry in a towering rage, and he placed Hunter under arrest, and caused him to be tried by a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded. The reprimand was given by Perry in the following terms: "Who told you to capture Alvarado? You were sent to watch Alvarado, and not to take it. You have taken Alvarado with one gun and not a single marine to back

you." The reprimand wound up by the Commodore saying that the fleet was soon to make an expedition to Tobasco, but Hunter should have no part in it, but should be dismissed from the fleet. He was dismissed and sent back to New York. The story leaked out, and the people taking a different view of the affair from Perry, dined and wined him, and presented him an elegant sword, but the Department did not even give him thanks.

Hunter was an erratic officer, and not always subordinate. Some years after the occurrence above noted, he was in command of a vessel attached to the fleet then at Rio Janeiro. He quarreled with the commander of the fleet, and one night he deliberately sailed out of the harbor with his vessel, without orders, and proceeded to New York. For this he was finally dismissed from the navy.

Another gallant act that went without its reward was that of Lieutenant Pegram in 1855. Its story discloses the difference between the treatment of its officers by the British Admiralty and our Navy Department. In 1855 Pegram was in command of one of our vessels in the Chinese waters. At that time the coast of China was a nest of pirates preying upon commerce. Pegram, in connection with Captain Fellows, of the British navy conceived a plan for destroying the pirates, and organized a boat expedition for that purpose. Pegram took more than one hundred of his men, and was joined by Fellows with about sixty of his men. In the little harbor in which the pirates were hidden were a number of junks armed with more than a hundred guns, and one thousand men. Most of the junks were destroyed or captured and the piratical nest completely broken up. For his share in the expedition the British officer was promptly promoted by his government, while the American Secretary of the Navy contented himself with writing to Pegram that the correspondence which had taken place between himself and the British Admiralty on the subject would be placed on file.

There was always more punctilliousness about enforcing all the minute distinctions of etiquette in the navy than in the army, and many amusing instances of this kind are recorded of the old navy. The smaller the vessel the more emphatic were its offi-

cers in enforcing all that was due their rank and station. It is related by one old officer that during the Mexican war the fleet in front of Vera Cruz was joined by several gunboats of the most diminutive pattern. An officer of one of the larger war vessels once had an occasion to visit the commander of one of the little gunboats, and ranging alongside in his barge (which was nearly as long as the gunboat), he stepped from the barge over the port quarter of the gunboat. The lieutenant in command of the minute vessel of war informed his visitor, in a tone of insulted dignity, that his boat had a gangway, and that the proper thing for an officer to do was to always enter a vessel by the gangway. His vessel might be no bigger than a yawl, but so long as it was in commission he did not propose to have any of the usual rules of etiquette omitted.

In those days one of the characters of the navy was Captain Joshua Sands, who was somewhat noted for falling into the bad graces of his commanding officers. It is related of him that on one occasion he was on board the Franklin, then bearing the flag of Commodore Stewart, and had been suspended from duty for some infraction of the rules of discipline. While he was thus under suspension, a cry was raised one day, during the prevalence of a terrible gale of wind, that a man was overboard. Being under suspension Sands was not allowed to go on the quarter deck, but as a boat was being lowered to rescue the seaman, he sprang into it through one of the main ports. The man was rescued mainly through the efforts of Stewart. On his return to the vessel the commodore put him under arrest for "leaving the ship without permission."

Another stickler for discipline and for etiquette was Commodore Chauncey. It is related of him that while in command of the New York Navy Yard, he undertook to interfere in matters spiritual. One Sunday, at the usual service, the chaplain read a notice which he said was by order of the Bishop. The word "order" caught the ear of the Commodore, and he interrupted with, "By whose order did you say?" The reply was, "By order of the Bishop of the diocese." The testy Commodore did not stop to inquire the nature of the order, but as it emanated from some other source than himself, that was

enough for him, and he promptly said: "Well, the order will not be obeyed. I'll let you know that I am bishop of this diocese."

Another of the characters of the old navy was Captain Jack Percival, or "Mad Jack," as he was commonly called. He was very eccentric and his reports to the Department, as well as his private letters, were of the epigrammatic style. A book could be filled with specimens of his epistolary talent. One time a son of an old friend was appointed to a midshipman's berth, and was assigned to Percival's vessel. He wrote to his friend to announce the arrival of the son and in the letter said that the lad "had entered upon a profession where he would go down to his grave wept, honored and sung, or unwept, unhonored and unsung." The young midshipman had not been long on board before he incurred the displeasure of Percival, by some boyish freak. The irate captain at once sat down and wrote to his old friend: "Dear Sir: Your son is going down to his grave, unwept, unhonored and unsung." At another time he was a member of a board for the examination of midshipmen for promotion and wrote to the father of one of them to announce that his son had passed and made the announcement in the following equivocal language: "Dear Sir: Your son has passed. Do you recollect our taking the Columbus out of dock? She just grazed."

Once in awhile the Navy Department has departed from its rule and commended an officer for promptly discharging his duties when in foreign seas. One case of the kind occurred in our intercourse with Japan in the early days. An expedition to that country was sent out under the command of Captain Glynn. As he approached the shore a Japanese vessel came out and handed the American officer a paper warning him from approaching any nearer the shore. The captain promptly threw the paper into the water. He was then warned by the interpreter, but the plucky American informed him he would go where he pleased. He sailed on until he found an anchorage that suited him. The next day the prince of the district visited him with a great retinue. On entering the ship the prince started to go forward, when the captain clapped him on the shoulder and said: "Look you, here,

friend, you must go the other way." Such familiarity startled the Japanese, who thought their prince was about to be murdered. After some parleying, Captain Glynn told the prince he had come for some shipwrecked American sailors who had been made prisoners by the Japanese, and that they must be given up immediately. The prince replied that it would take forty days to go to Yeddo for them. To that Glynn would not listen, and declared they must be given him in four days. The prisoners were released within the given time and Captain Glynn was complimented by the Department.

When the civil war broke out many of the navy officers resigned and cast in their lot

with the South. The story is told of one of them who ranked high on the list of the confederate navy, that when the Union fleet was about to attack Charleston, he made in a consultation of officers the startling proposition to capture all the American war ships and drag them into Charleston harbor. His plan was that large hawsers, armed at one end by powerful hooks, should be stretched along the streets of Charleston, and when a vessel approached a boat filled with daring confederates should dash out, and hook the hawser to the monitor, and when that was done several hundred soldiers were to seize the hawser and drag the ironclad up to the wharf, where she could be captured at leisure.

CALLING THE ROLL.

BY N. G. SHEPERD.

"Corporal Green!" the Orderly cried;
 "Here!" was the answer loud and clear,
 From the lips of a soldier standing near,
 And "Here!" was the word the next replied.

"Cyrus Drew!"—and a silence fell;
 This time no answer followed the call;
 Only his rear man saw him fall,
 Killed or wounded he could not tell.

There they stood in the failing light,
 These men of battle, with grave, dark
 looks,
 As plain to be read as open books,
 While slowly gathered the shades of night.

The fern on the slope was splashed with
 blood,
 And down in the corn where the poppies
 grew
 Were redder stains than the poppies knew;
 And crimson dyed was the river's flood.

For the foe had crossed from the other side
 That day in the face of a murderous fire
 That swept them down in its terrible ire;
 And their life-blood went to color the tide.

"Herbert Kline!" At the call there came

Two stalwart soldiers into the line
 Bearing between them Herbert Kline,
 Wounded and bleeding to answer his name.

"Ezra Kerr!" and a voice said "Here!"
 "Hiram Kerr!" but no man replied.
 They were brothers, these two, the sad
 winds sighed,
 And a shudder crept through the corn field
 near.

"Ephraim Deane!" Then a soldier spoke;
 "Deane carried our regiment's colors," he
 said;
 "When our Ensign was shot. I left him
 dead,
 Just after the enemy wavered and broke.

"Close to the roadside his body lies;
 I paused a moment and gave him a drink;
 He murmured his mother's name, I think;
 And death came with it and closed his eyes."

'Twas a victory; yes, but it cost us dear,
 For that company's roll when called at
 night,
 Of a hundred men who went into the fight,
 Numbered but twenty that answered.
 "Here!"

DATES OF IMPORTANT AND CURIOUS EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1734. Copies of the "New York Weekly Journal" were ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman, or whipper, by the Governor and Council, for publishing matter claimed to be seditious.

1735. The first French settlers arrived at Vincennes.

1736. The statutes against witchcraft were repealed in Massachusetts.

1736. John Wesley founded a school in Georgia.

1736. Sieur de Vincent, who established the Post at Vincennes, captured and burned by the Chickasaw Indians.

1738. An Indian council, held at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, determined to "spill all rum brought among the Indians for four years."

1741. Thirteen negroes were burned at the stake in New York, and a large number more, with several white men, were imprisoned for being connected with what was called the "Negro plot" to burn the town.

1742. Richmond, Virginia, settled.

1744. Beginning of "King George's war" in America.

1745. The British colonists of America, under Sir William Pepperell, capture Louisburg. Restored to France in 1748.

1748. The Ohio Company given a large grant of land west of the Allegheny mountains by King George.

1748. The first church in Indiana was established at Vincennes.

1751. Georgetown, D. C., founded.

1752. The identity of lightning with electricity fully demonstrated by Benjamin Franklin.

1754. Beginning of the French and Indian war in America.

1755. Braddock defeated by Indians and French.

1755. Dispersion of the French colonists of Acadia.

1758. The French general, Montcalm, defeated Abercrombie at Ticonderoga.

1758. Benjamin Franklin sent to establish a line of posts in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania.

1758. Jonathan Edwards, the great theologian, dies.

1759. General Wolfe successfully invades Canada and captured Quebec.

1760. Montreal surrenders to the British and they become masters of all Canada, which then included Forts Miamis and Ouiatenon, in Indiana.

1762. France, by secret treaty, cedes to Spain all that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river.

1763. Peace established between France and England, France ceding to England all its possessions east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio.

1763. Mason and Dixon begin the survey of the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, since known as "Mason and Dixon's line."

1763. St. Louis, Missouri, founded.

1763. Beginning of the Pontiac war.

1764. General Gage, commander of the British forces in America, issues a proclamation taking possession of the recently ceded territory.

1764. Massacre of the Conestoga Indians at Lancaster Pennsylvania. A large number of Indians had sought safety in Lancaster, and had been placed in the Poor Asylum. A body of armed men invaded the town, and massacred about seventy Indians.

1765. The British take possession of the Illinois country, having been prevented from taking possession at an earlier date by the Pontiac war.

1767. Pontiac assassinated.

1767. The British Parliament imposed duties on paper, glass, tea and other articles imported into America.

1768. Tecumseh born.

1769. Daniel Boone visits Kentucky.

1770. George Washington visits the Ohio Valley.

1770. Boston massacre.

1772. General Gage orders the French settlers at Vincennes and other places on the Wabash to leave.

1773. Eight hundred and forty chests of tea thrown into Boston harbor by a body of masked men.

1774. Indiana placed under the jurisdiction of Canada.

1774. Virginia House of Burgesses determines to oppose the tyrannical acts of the mother country, and is dissolved by Governor Dunmore.

1774. Louisville, Kentucky, founded.

1774. First Continental Congress assembled.

1775. The people of Mechlenburg, N. C., declare themselves independent of Great Britain.

1775. The Revolutionary war begins with the battle of Lexington.

1776. Revolutionary war continues, and Congress declares the independence of the American colonies.

1777. Lafayette and other French officers join the Americans.

1777. A form of Federal government adopted by the colonies.

1777. The British officer in command at Vincennes issues an order requiring the settlers to take an oath of allegiance to King George.

1777. George Rogers Clarke submits to Governor Henry, of Virginia, a plan for the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

1778. A treaty of alliance formed between France and the colonies.

1778. Massacre of the white settlers at Wyoming.

1778. George Rogers Clarke begins his expedition against Kaskaskia.

1779. Paul Jones gains the first great American naval victory.

1779. Clarke captures Vincennes.

1779. Court of criminal and civil jurisdiction established at Vincennes by Col. John Todd, of Virginia.

1780. The General Assembly of Virginia ordered the Governor to employ at public expense a good and able printer to settle in that commonwealth.

1780. La Balme and thirty of his follow-

ers killed by the Indians near where Fort Wayne now stands.

1780. Major Andre executed as a spy. His remains were conveyed to England in 1821 and buried in Westminster Abbey.

1781. Colonel Archibald Laughrey, in command of about one hundred men, was attacked by the Indians, at a point on the Ohio river where what is now known as Laughery creek empties into the river, who killed about forty of the whites and carried the others into captivity.

1781. Articles of confederation adopted by the colonies.

1782. Provisional articles of peace signed between the colonies and Great Britain. The definitive treaty was signed the following year.

1783. New York evacuated by the British.

1783. Washington surrenders his commission as general of the Colonial army.

1783. Francis Clark, a local Methodist preacher, organized the first class of that denomination west of the Allegheny mountains at Danville, Kentucky.

1783. Virginia passed an act for laying off the town of Clarksville, on the right bank of the Ohio, at the falls.

1784. Virginia, by a deed of cession, relinquished her claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river.

1785. Congress passed an act for the survey of the lands in the territory ceded by Virginia. In that act it was provided that all sections numbered sixteen should be reserved for educational purposes.

1785. The standing army of the United States was fixed at one regiment of infantry and two companies of artillery.

1786. A skirmish took place between a body of the citizens of Vincennes and a party of Indians.

1786. The cotton plant was introduced into Georgia.

1787. Beginning of Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.

1787. Ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory passed by Congress, and Arthur St. Clair appointed Governor.

1787. The Federal Constitution formulated.

1789. The new government established and Washington inaugurated President.

1789. Death of Benjamin Franklin.

THE MONTH OF MARCH IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in the month of March:

March 1, 1781. Articles of confederation between the thirteen colonies were adopted. These articles preceded the present Federal Constitution.

March 1, 1809. Territory of Indiana divided and that of Michigan organized.

March 2, 1769. De Witt Clinton, father of the Erie canal, was born.

March 2, 1815. War was declared by the United States against Algiers.

March 2, 1868. House of Representatives adopted articles of impeachment against President Johnson.

March 2, 1876. Secretary of War, Belknap, impeached by Congress.

March 2, 1877. Rutherford B. Hayes declared elected President.

March 3, 1801. The first court in Indiana opened its session.

March 3, 1803. Ohio organized a State government.

March 3, 1820. Missouri Compromise measure finally passed Congress.

March 3, 1864. Grant made Lieutenant-General.

March 4, 1791. Vermont admitted into the Union as a State.

March 5, 1770. Boston Massacre occurred.

March 5-8, 1862. Battle of Pea Ridge; Union troops victorious.

March 6, 1766. Stamp act repealed by Parliament.

March 6, 1836. Alamo Massacre in Texas. Santa Anna, in command of a large force of Mexicans, besieged the Alamo, defended by about 350 Texans. The defense was kept up until nearly all the defenders had been slain, when the others surrendered on a pledge of safety. They were taken before Santa Anna, who at once ordered them to be shot. Col. Bowie and Davy Crocket were among them.

March 8, 1871. Ex-President Millard Fillmore died.

March 9, 1862. Battle between Monitor and Merrimac, in Hampton Roads.

March 10, 1862. Bombardment of Island No. 10. The bombardment lasted until April 9.

March 10, 1862. McClellan, with his army, crossed the Potomac river to begin his Peninsula campaign.

March 11, 1813. Act approved to remove the capital of Indiana from Vincennes to Corydon.

March 11, 1841. American ship, President, sailed from New York, and has never been heard from.

March 11, 1861. Confederate States constitution adopted.

March 11, 1867. Joseph A. Wright, twice Governor of Indiana, twice Minister to Berlin, and once Senator from Indiana, died.

March 13, 1773. First court held west of the Allegheny mountains, opened at Hannaston, Va.

March 13, 1782. Thomas Hart Benton, the great Missouri Senator, born.

March 14, 1862. Newbern. N. C., captured by the Union forces.

March 15, 1767. Andrew Jackson born.

March 15, 1781. Battle of Guilford Court House fought.

March 15, 1827. Michael C. Kerr, distinguished member of Congress from Indiana, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, born.

March 16, 1751. James Madison born.

March 16, 1865. Battle of Averysboro, between Sherman and Johnston, Sherman victorious.

March 17, 1776. Boston evacuated by British troops.

March 18, 1772. John C. Calhoun, the great South Carolinian, born.

March 18, 1827. Grover Cleveland born.

March 19, 1818. Thomas Pesey, last Territorial Governor of Indiana, died.

March 19, 1859. Oliver H. Smith, a distinguished Indiana lawyer and Senator, died.

March 19, 1865. Battle of Bentonville.

This was the last battle engaged in by Sherman's army.

March 20, 1802. Samuel Bigger, Governor of Indiana, born.

March 20, 1852. Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.

March 20, 1868. Impeachment trial of President Johnson began.

March 21, 1814. Abram A. Hammond, Governor of Indiana, born.

March 22, 1765. Stamp act passed by Parliament.

March 22, 1820. Commodore Decatur killed by Commodore Barron in a duel near Washington.

March 23, 1823. Schuyler Colfax, a distinguished member of Congress from Indiana, three times Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Vice-president, born.

March 23, 1854. Treaty signed between United States and Japan. This treaty opened Japan to the outside world.

March 23, 1862. First battle of Winchester fought.

March 24, 1794. President Washington issued his proclamation against the people of

Kentucky, warning them not to invade the Spanish territory.

March 25, 1813. Henry Lee, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, known as "Light Horse Harry," died. He was the father of Robert E. Lee, the famous confederate general.

March 27, 1807. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason began at Richmond.

March 28, 1814. The great battle in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, occurred, between Commodore Porter in the Essex and two British vessels.

March 28, 1870. George H. Thomas, one of the great generals of the civil war, died at San Francisco.

March 29, 1790. Ex-President John Tyler born.

March 30, 1850. Dr. John W. Webster condemned for murder of Dr. Parkman in Boston.

March 30, 1870. Adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution proclaimed by Secretary Seward.

March 31, 1774. Parliament passed the Boston Port Bill.

March 31, 1850. John C. Calhoun died.

THE WOMEN WHO WAIT.

He went to the war in the morning,
The roll of the drums could be heard,
But he paused at the gate with his mother
For a kiss and a parting word.
He was full of the dreams and ambitions
That youth is so ready to weave,
And proud of the clang of his sabre
And the chevrons of gold on his sleeve.

He came from the war in the evening—
The meadows were sprinkled with snow,
The drums and the bugles were silent,
And the steps of the soldiers were slow.
He was wrapped in the flag of his country

When they laid him away in the mold,
With the glittering bars of a captain
Replacing the chevrons of gold.

With the heroes who sleep on the hillside
He lies with a flag at his head,
But, blind with the years of her weeping,
His mother yet mourns for her dead.
The soldiers who fall in the battle
May feel but a moment of pain,
But the women who wait in the homesteads,
Must dwell with the ghosts of the slain.

—The Criterion.

THE WABASH TERRITORY.

BY T. M. WEAVER.

The geographical territory which now forms the great State of Indiana, from its discovery by La Salle in 1671, at which time it became a part of New France, down to the period of its first settlement by the advance guard of hardy American pioneers, was regarded as debatable ground, and for nearly two centuries was subjected to all the vicissitudes incident to a struggle of four successive as well as determined contestants and whose final destiny was determined by the arbitrary decree of that inexorable law of "the survival of the fittest."

While the early history of Indiana, in so far as it concerns the white man, centers largely about the portions bordering on the Wabash and Ohio rivers, it is with that region lying along the former stream we have most to do at present.

The entire region traversed by the Wabash from its source to its junction with the Ohio, embraces an area of 31,500 square miles, and is one of marvelous fertility. Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Second Visit to the United States," says concerning Indiana: "The northern part of the State is deeply covered with drift. The greater part of the State was covered with drift during the glacial period, but a small area in the southwest and west, bounded by a line extending from Charlestown, Clark county, northwest and west, around Martinsville, Morgan county, and thence southwest to New Harmony (Posey county). was not visited by ice." Dr. David Dale Owen, in his geological report for 1837, also says: "Indiana is situated near the great valley of Northwest America and far distant from the primitive range of mountains; her soil is accordingly formed for the destruction of the vast variety of rocks, both crystalline and sedimentary, which have been divided and intimately blended together by the action of air and water. It has all the elements, therefore, of extraordinary fertility."

As to the primitive man and his doings

upon Indiana soil before the advent of the white man, we are left largely to conjecture and speculation, but we do know that the red man's ideas of right were frequently based on might, and that there was a pretty general shifting about of tribes from first to last. The stronger tribes conquered the weaker, and disposed of them as they saw fit. Thus the Five Nations, after conquering the Lenni Lenapes, "dubbed" them "women," which, of course, put them on a peace footing, and through this "open door" William Penn entered and purchased lands of, and made treaties with, a people who seemed very docile as well as friendly. Remnants of tribes were often incorporated with their conquerors or driven westward and passed from tribe to tribe like prisoners passing to the rear during a great battle, until they were forced by stern necessity to settle in some arid region and to "keep off the grass" which their more powerful neighbors claimed.

But when the "noble red man" finally came in contact with the white man's civilization, he could not bring himself to adopt it. To him that civilization was a light too glaring, and he withered before it and so there was nothing he could do but "move on" and make room for a fitter as well as superior race.

When our forefathers first heard of Indiana Territory, the Miamis claimed jurisdiction over it, but they generously allowed their kinsmen, the Piankishaws and some other minor tribes and remnants of tribes, such as the Pottawatomies, Delawares, Weas, Shawnees, Kickapoos and some others to occupy certain portions, but they were exceedingly suspicious of Americans whose genius for territorial expansion seems to have been in blossom about that time. As to the Frenchman, his pliant and plastic temper rendered him a very different sort of being from the stubborn Englishman or the pushing, energetic American, so that he

can not be regarded as a very positive element in the settlement and development of the country.

Doubtless the Miamis had only a tentative hold upon the territory, since they were of all the tribes of the central West—the conquered in 1757 by that scourge and terror Iroquois. These Indians had conquered the Hurons and Ottawas and at last came to regard themselves as invincible. But they were not always destined to reap an easy victory and occasionally met “foemen worthy of their steel.” At Bone Bank, on the lower Wabash, in Posey county, there are remains of a large Indian burial ground. Mr. Henry Schoolcraft, the noted ethnologist, visited the bank in 1821 and found a great deal to call forth speculative inquiries. He finally concluded there must have been at that spot, perhaps a century or so ago, a last desperate struggle between the savage inhabitants of the lower Wabash and the five nations of New York and that the former were virtually exterminated, but with great loss to their assailants.

As early as 1763, when the present Northwest Territory was ceded to the English, Indian hatred towards the frontier settlers or “long knives,” was very marked. The first formidable conspiracy against the whites was matured by Pontiac and was far-reaching and for a time threatened the utter ruin of the few settlers scattered along the frontier. Again in 1788 an Indian war broke out which tended to unsettle everything. General Wilkinson’s attack upon the Indians at the mouth of the Tippecanoe stilled the rising tempest for a time, but it was reserved to “Mad” Anthony Wayne, in 1793, to punish the arrogance of the Indians of the Northwest and bring them into submission to the authority of the United States government. For several years after this chastisement there was comparative quiet on the border. But when certain tribes began to cede their lands to the whites the smoldering embers of discontent were fanned into flame and the Indians began to make forays upon the frontier settlements and soon the contest developed into a life and death struggle. In one of the incursions which the Kentuckians made north of the Ohio river they came across a little band of Indians and perhaps thinking that

all the good Indians were dead made a spirited attack upon them. The Indians, who were Piankashaws, were greatly grieved at this wanton attack, since they always prided themselves upon their loyalty to the government of the United States.

Thus matters went from bad to worse, the Indians committing all sorts of depredations and the whites retaliating. The warlike disposition of the savage was by this time whetted to a keen edge and he did not always stop to reflect upon the wisdom or justice of his acts. Occasionally a very trivial matter would set his inflammable nature on fire. A bloody battle was once fought between the Delawares and Shawnees which grew out of a quarrel between two Indian children over a grasshopper.

Patience at last ceased to be a virtue, and the frontiersmen rose in their might, and under the inspiring leadership of Gen. William Henry Harrison the struggle culminated in the fierce battle of Tippecanoe. The power of the Indians was broken forever upon the Wabash. The Indian confederation in Indiana dissolved, the remnants of the various small tribes turned their faces toward the setting sun, and most of them were finally swallowed up by the larger tribes and ceased to maintain their original tribal organization.

The last Indians to forsake their hunting grounds on the Wabash were the Piankashaws and a remnant of the Shawnees. Mr. Richard Flower, who conducted an English colony to Edwards county, Illinois, in 1818, says: “We visited the Piankashaws on the Wabash, from which the Shawnees had just departed.” The Shawnees appear to have had several settlements in southwestern Indiana, one of them being upon Pigeon creek above the present site of Evansville. The history of this last link which bound the red man to the lower Wabash country is quite remarkable. These Shawnees had a tradition that they were the original Indians of North America, and that the master of life had created them from His own brain, that they were endowed with greater genius than any other Indians and also that they were the progenitors of all the rest. Albert Gallatin expressed the belief that the Shawnees belonged to the Lennape tribe of the north

since they appeared to possess many traits in common. But their "first family" claims were of little avail against the new order of things. The car of progress was rapidly moving westward and a few more years saw them far away from the graves of their ancestors.

Events crowded upon the heels of one another with startling rapidity in the Wabash valley. First came the French and erected forts at various points, both to indicate their possession of the country and to serve as trading posts with the Indians. In due time the red coat made its appearance in the wilderness, for, with the fall of Canada, all the Northwest Territory passed into English hands. Finally there came upon the scene what Dr. Holmes once characterized as "an Englishman reinforced"—the native-born, genuine American—with his heart all aflame with patriotic ardor, and having, at that time, an intense dislike to John Bull, as well as a determination to "persuade" him to "move on." The Indian "Chippy Coke" had already been transformed into "Post Vincent." When the Englishman came he fancied the name of "Fort Sackville," but "Fort Patrick Henry" just about filled the ideal of the Americans for a fortified place in the wilderness of Indiana. Two sturdy Americans held the fort. One of them was Captain Helm, the commandant; the other, a man named Henry, the latter standing by a cannon well charged and which was so placed as to command the passage. Near by stood Helm with a lighted match. General Hamilton and his British troops marched until they were startled by the cry of "halt!" The British commander demanded the surrender of the fort, but Helm, with an oath, declared that no man should enter the fort until he knew the terms. Whereupon Hamilton replied, "the honors of war," and the plucky garrison then marched out, much to the chagrin of the British general. It was the same Yankee shrewdness—the ability to cope with any and every station; making everything

bend to one's will, which characterized the American captain on this occasion, and it was the same spirit which enabled Gen. George Rogers Clark, on a subsequent occasion, to make the most romantic campaign in all our history and to achieve a triumph which culminated at the same place where Helm had displayed such nerve—a triumph which, judged by its later results, was one of the most momentous in our history. Clark and his men on those damp February days, wading in water sometimes up to their chins, holding their guns above their heads; enduring hunger and fatigue, and, at last, breaking the power of the English and wresting the great Northwest from their grasp, is one of the most fascinating chapters in all our history.

In 1763 France disposed of Louisiana province to Spain, and that government, with its characteristic selfishness, imposed grievous commercial restrictions upon the people of the central Mississippi basin, but these did not weigh heavily upon the white man in the Wabash region, since his wants at that time were few and simple, being confined to his needs in the matter of trapping and killing wild game. Nor did they materially affect the French on the Wabash, who were mostly engaged in trading with the Indians and sending their furs to Canada for shipment to Europe. In 1801 the province of Louisiana was retroceded to France.

At last the Indians, French, English and Spaniards were out of the way. The stage was ready for the actors in the new drama about to open. Here and there a homestead was being disposed of in Kentucky. Men, women and children were busy packing up their few household belongings, preparing to take up the burden of life under new conditions and environments. Flatboats were launched and one after another disappeared behind the distant bend of the Ohio as they were borne along upon its glistening bosom—the advance guard sailing away towards its hopeful yet uncertain destiny.

THE INDIANIAN.

Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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THE NEW TRUSTEE LAW.

The new law regulating the method of transacting township business will be in effect when the laws of the Legislature are published and distributed, which will be about the first of September. The advisors provided for will not be elected until the regular time of choosing township trustees, but for temporary purposes the judges of the circuit courts will appoint the advisory board. This law is an experiment and one that may be of very doubtful utility. Under the present system the schools of Indiana have grown to their present proud position, and the probabilities are that the new law for a time at least will check the expansion of our school system.

It may work out all right, but divided responsibility never has worked satisfactorily yet. The Indianian hopes for the best. It has the interests of the public schools at heart, and would deprecate anything that would interfere in the least with their progress. The plea for the bill was "reform." No one denies that there has been extravagance in some places, and, perhaps, criminality, but a whole system ought not to be condemned because a few men out of a thousand go wrong. There was a very marked opposition to the bill as it finally passed both houses of the Legislature, and its passage was due solely to the lobbying of the school supply and bridge men. They were constantly on the floors of the legislative halls, buttonholing members; they followed them to their hotels and boarding houses. Their presence convinced not only the members, but all others that some reform was necessary. For months the papers had been

full of charges that the supply men had a "pull" with the trustees, and were demanding and receiving extortionate prices for their goods. Their presence lobbying against the bill was all the evidence that many wanted to prove the bill to be a judicious one, and one in the interests of the taxpayers. Had they remained away the bill would not have been passed. If trustees feel hurt at the bill, they must blame the officious intermeddling of supply agents.

The bill is now a law, and it should be faithfully carried out, and it may work for the best when its machinery is fairly understood. The tendency in Indiana is to multiply officers and boards, and we now have a board for nearly everything under the sun. Candor, however, will compel any honest observer to say that the Legislature is more extravagant than township trustees or county commissioners ever have been.

NO TIME FOR HISTORY.

The Indianian is in receipt of a letter from a teacher of one of the public schools of the State in which he says that neither he nor his pupils have any time for the study of history of the United States. If that is so, what a shame it is! How does it happen that the school curriculum is so loaded down that no time can be given to history? Better lop off some of the ornamental branches, such as drawing, music, Latin, French, and make time for history of the country. It matters but little about the history of Rome, Greece, or Europe, but a careful knowledge of the history of our own country and State is all important. Drawing, at best, is only ornamental, and for ninety out of every hundred of the children it is not even that. Music is an exercise, and as such should be maintained, but its study is not half so important as that of the history of the country. Even if it is not laid down in the curriculum a wideawake, energetic teacher, whose heart is in his vocation, would find time to teach it.

With this number we present our readers with the third of our series of "Picturesque and Historical Indiana," and have for our subject Fayette county and Connersville.

INDIANA IN THE SCHOOLS.

Prof. John W. Carr, superintendent of the city schools of Anderson, has taken an advanced stand on the study of Indiana history in the schools under his charge. In the study course for this year in the eight B and eight A grades his course, as given in the manual is as follows:

EIGHT B GRADE.

History of Indiana.—(a) The capture of Vincennes in connection with the Revolution, Smith's "History of Indiana, pages 87-103. (b) Ordinance of 1787 and the struggle over slavery in connection with the Ordinance of 1787, pages 169-191. (c) Organization of civil government in Indiana in connection with the admission of Indiana as a State, pages 192-220. (d) Internal improvements in Indiana in connection with the consideration of this subject in other parts of the Union, pages 277-284.

In the study of the revolutionary period pupils should be led to see the events that led to the formation of the Union. See Course of Study for City and Town Schools of Indiana, pages 48-51.

The topics selected from the "History of Indiana" should be presented in their proper relation to the history of the United States. The aim should be to familiarize the pupils with a few of the facts of the history of the State and to show the part Indiana has played in the development of the Union.

The work throughout this grade should be supplemented by the use of MacCoun's historical charts, good wall maps of the United States and Indiana, pictures and suitable blackboard illustrations.

EIGHT A GRADE.

The following topics from the history of Indiana: (a) Indiana in the War of the Rebellion, Smith's "History of Indiana," pages 327-465, vol. 1. (b) Indians' titles to land, how extinguished, pages 221-240, vol. 1. (c) Civil government in Indiana, pages 260-276, vol. 1. (d) History of schools and colleges in Indiana, pages 513-572, vol. 2. (e) Benevolent institutions, pages 627-634, (f) Penal and reformatory institutions, pages 634-642. (g) Indiana industries: Transportation, pages 642-654, vol. 2; agriculture, pages 654-666, vol. 2; natural wealth, pages 666-

682, vol. 2; manufacturing, pages 682-697, vol. 2. (h) Civil administrations, pages 697-759, vol. 2. (i) Noted persons of Indiana; Statesmen and politicians, pages 771-827, vol. 2; noted Indiana authors, pages 827-852, vol. 2; men of science, pages 852-870, vol. 2; noted Indiana women, pages 870-881, vol. 2.

As much of the history of Indiana should be studied as possible. It may be found necessary for individual pupils to report on some of the topics in Indiana history suggested above. At any rate all pupils should become acquainted with the leading facts of Indiana history.

The work throughout the grade should be supplemented by the use of MacCoun's historical charts, cyclopedias, maps, diagrams, poems, stories, pictures and other historical material.

The usefulness of *The Indianian* was well illustrated during the session of the General Assembly. Two years ago the Senate appointed a committee to obtain information as to where the various Governors of the State died, and where they were buried. The committee wrote letters by the dozen without eliciting the required information, when the chairman turned to a number of *The Indianian* and found it there carefully collated for him.

Among the multitude of bills that were before the General Assembly and failed to pass was one that ought to have received every vote. It provided that county commissioners might lend aid in the establishment of county historical societies. Indiana is far behind her sister States in this great work of collecting and preserving historical matter. This work should not be left to be done at the expense of individuals. It is a public work, a work of public interest, and if people are willing to give their time and labor the public ought to bear the necessary expense. The agitation for such a measure will be continued until it meets the approval of the General Assembly.

The *Indianian* would again urge the importance of the organization of historical societies or clubs for the study of American history. The people ought to be interested in preserving the historical data of their neighborhood.

Before this number of *The Indianian* will reach its readers the General Assembly will have completed its work and adjourned. It has done some good things, others that are bad, and has left undone many things it ought to have done.

The Indianian is under obligations to the press of the State for the many kind words they have said of us, and the encouragement they have given in our efforts to increase the knowledge of Indiana history among the people.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE INDIANIAN.

We desire that you place the *Courier* on your exchange list and we will reciprocate. When you come to Henry county in your historical sketches please use us and the *Courier* in any way you may wish, as we are heartily in sympathy with any and all efforts to collect and preserve the local and State history. The files of the *Courier* may assist you or our knowledge of the county and her people may be of use to you.

Very truly,
New Castle, Ind. *COURIER CO.,*
Per M. O. Waters.

The last copy of *The Indianian* is simply fine. Each issue makes a great growth over its predecessor. What are you coming to?

W. S. ALMOND,
Supt. Carroll County.

The February number of the *Indianian* contains a well prepared and fully illustrated historical sketch of the old town of Brookville, with some mention of the distinguished men who were natives of the place. The series of articles on "Picturesque and Historical Indiana," of which this is the second, promises to be valuable.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Indianian is a magazine published by B. L. Blair & Co., of Indianapolis, and is devoted to collecting and preserving all historical facts and incidents in connection with our State. In short, it is devoted to "booming" the interests of Indiana. It is doing excellent work and deserves the generous support of the public. It appeals to the pride of the people of the State and stimulates an interest in its history.—*Crawfordsville Review*.

We have been favored with a copy of *The Indianian*, a high class illustrated monthly

magazine devoted to the interests of Hoosiers, published at Indianapolis. Started with the idea of encouraging State history, it has widened its scope somewhat and now has much of interest to all Indianians. It is specially interesting to teachers and school officers, and well worth \$1.50 per year.—*Mitchell Commercial*.

The publishers of *The Indianian* present a very commendable piece of work in their February number in an historical and picturesque description of the Whitewater valley, particularly of Brookville and vicinity. There is also an excellent article on Lincoln and other valuable historical material. *The Indianian* has found a field that deserves cultivation, and it deserves success in its efforts. It is to be hoped that it will meet the appreciative reception which will insure it a long and prosperous career.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

The *Democrat* is glad to note that *The Indianian's* sketch of Franklin county, beautifully and copiously illustrated as it appears in the February number has met with the hearty approval of all classes of our citizens. *The Indianian* Company deserves wide support for their efforts in this new line.—*Brookville Democrat*.

The Indianian, a magazine published at Indianapolis, devoted to the local and general history of Indiana, has undertaken a work that should meet the approval of every citizen of the State.—*Connersville Farm Items*.

The Indianian: Will you allow a few words in commendation of the remarks of Mr. George R. Wilson in your February issue. He is unquestionably correct in saying that we of Indiana are to blame for the lack of respect shown us outside of our own boundaries, and that we can induce consideration by cultivating a proper sentiment of State pride. It is high time that something should be said by ourselves for the intelligence, education and culture of the State, and less prominence given to the crudities and provincialisms of our early history. The day of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" is long past. The "Hoosier" himself is practically an extinct animal, but the *Indianian* remains and represents a State rich in all the essentials of a great commonwealth, and he should be justly proud of her history, her institutions and her attainments.

A NATIVE INDIANIAN.
Greencastle, March 5.

SOME OF THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF CONNERSVILLE.

THE McFARLAN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

One of the greatest and most useful industries in Connerville is the large carriage manufactory of J. B. McFarlan & Sons. It is not only one of the most extensive of its kind in the city, but is also among the biggest concerns in the State. This company is engaged in constructing the best-made and finest-finished carriages, buggies, surreys, and all styles of vehicles of transport and purport. It is nearly a half century since Mr. McFarlan first set his foot in the city which he has helped to make prosperous

purtenances, covering an area of five acres of ground, was erected in the year 1886. The main building is a substantial four-story brick, measuring 60x270 feet in lineal dimensions. There are also two large wings in the factory, one is 60x150 feet and the other 60x190. A second building, 60x110 feet, four stories high, is connected with the main structure.

The equipment of this company is complete. The workmanship of the most modern and improved character, and the works themselves are located on one of the best railroads in the State, the C., H. & D road,



McFARLAN CARRIAGE WORKS.

and immortal by his active and untiring efforts in industrial enterprise. This was in the year 1856, and a small building on the corner of Sixth street and Grand avenue still marks the birth place of this distinguished industry. The onward course of this company from its incipency has been steady and progressive, original and independent, ever increasing in strength in its claim and right to superiority as regards the highest standard of excellency, by way of machinery and general workmanship. The present magnificent structure, with its ap-

two switches being built leading into the ground. The entire complement of mechanics and artisans comprise nearly four hundred employes, and the pay-roll is many thousands of dollars every month. The products of this big concern are of the best quality, and have been in the market for almost fifty years, and are shipped to every State in the union. This company has a large number of commercial salesmen looking after their various interests throughout the country, and also several branch houses and salesrooms, chief among which are those of

Council Bluffs, Ia., and Kansas City, Mo. Their present capacity is about twelve thousand vehicles annually. The personnel of this company is composed of J. B. McFarlan and four sons—C. E. J. McFarlan, W. W. McFarlan, J. E. McFarlan, and J. B. McFarlan, Jr. Each of whom is well fitted for the particular duties devolving upon him in the respective position he occupies, and all of whom work together in the most perfect spirit of harmony and unity.

The management of the McFarlan carriage works is, as it has always been, of the most perfect nature, their knowledge having been gained in the practical school of personal experience. Not satisfied with their reputation of the past, they are ever striving to attain still greater perfection in design, construction, finish, and durability, of their work.

The McFarlans own the most handsome residences in Connersville. These represent symmetry, grace and beauty, and make an imposing and stately appearance. Mr. J. B. McFarlan owns and controls considerable real estate and personal property in and around the city of Connersville. He has had much to do with the building up of the town, and in advancing its prosperity and success. He has always been first and foremost in aiding with his money and time new and weak enterprises, and even those industries that have come into the town in opposition to his own business he has assisted with capital. To him is due many of the important and useful manufacturing industries and other interests which have given employment to hundreds of needy and worthy workmen. Prominent among these enterprises with which he is identified, and of which he is president, are the McFarlan Carriage Company, the Connersville Blower Company, the Connersville Natural Gas Company, the Connersville Land and Improvement Company, the Fayette Banking Company, and the McFarlan Building Company.

THE INDIANA FURNITURE COMPANY.

This important and successful industry was formed in 1874, by Mr. William Newkirk, its present manager and superintendent, with the following named persons as incorporators: William Newkirk, J. B. McFarlan, John W. Ross, J. M. Wilson, B. F.

Claypool, W. H. Wherrett, G. C. and F. A. Hanson. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, but various additions and improvements have been made to the original plant from time to time, so that to-day the buildings are double the size they were at first. The Indiana Furniture Company confine themselves exclusively to the manufacture of sideboards, which are among the finest and best in the land. The work is principally done by hand, and is artistic and beautiful. There are upwards of one hundred and seventy-five different pieces of varying size and shape in a single sideboard made by this firm. One man is kept constantly employed and busy checking up the varied parts as they make their appearance in the stock room of the factory. The finishing, upfitting and glass room is on the top floor. The furniture all undergoes a thorough hand polishing before it can pass inspection. The company have nearly twenty traveling men on the road to look after their extensive trade throughout the country, also salesrooms in New York city and Grand Rapids, Mich.

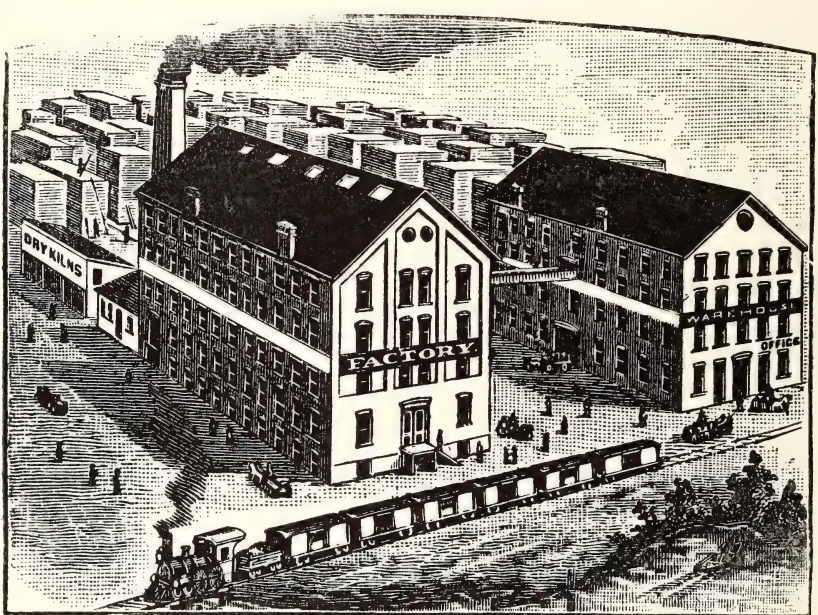
Mr. Newkirk has been closely identified with the history of the manufacturing industries in Connersville ever since 1865. He is a man of keen insight into business affairs, of sound judgment and practical integrity. He is now director and president of the Fayette Banking Company, one of the Board of Managers of Depauw University at Greencastle, and member and officer of the M. E. Church of Connersville, and owns one of the handsomest and costliest residences in that place. His long and active career has redounded to the public good, to the morals of society, to the life of religion and to the support of city, county and State.

THE REX BUGGY COMPANY.

The history of industrial Indiana, and especially of Fayette county, would certainly not be complete without a sketch of the new and extensive works of the Rex Buggy Company of Connersville. Only four months ago the big buildings now occupied by a full and complete stock of wheels, gears, bodies, poles and shafts for their fine line of buggies, surreys, carriages, phaetons, spring and road wagons were filled with all kinds of furniture, and with machinery and material for

its manufacture. There has been a stupendous transformation of stock, machines and men in that length of time. The buildings and grounds on which this plant is located were previously known as the Munk & Roberts Furniture Company. To bring about so remarkable a change as this in so short a time, required an unprecedented display of energy and industry. The interior of the factory had to be remodeled, the old products exchanged for the new, and other appliances and employes put in their places. A representative of *The Indianian* visited this institution on the 16th of February, and went from office to garret, and from garret

plation of being erected. Connersville may well boast of this splendid industry, which will no doubt prove a profitable accession. This company was incorporated on the 11th day of November, 1898, with a capital stock of \$65,000. The incorporators are: James E. Roberts, W. J. Harris and Frank G. Volz, of Indianapolis, and H. Munk and C. C. Hull, of Connersville. Until recently Messrs. Volz, Hull and Harris have been prominently connected with the Parry Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis; Mr. Volz having charge of the claim and credit department for seven years, Mr. Hull having been in the company's employ as assistant superintendent.



REX BUGGY COMPANY.

to the boiler and engine room, and found a well stocked buggy factory, and one hundred and fifty busy workmen. Skilled mechanics only are employed here, who are competent of turning out the best work and giving the finest possible finish to their vehicles. In the office are eleven persons, including four stenographers and typewriters. On the road there is a small company of traveling salesmen to look after their interest to the trade. The plans and methods of this company are of the most advanced and aggressive type. An additional building for the accommodation of their business is already in contem-

ent for nine years, and Mr. Harris having been at the head of the office department a cashier and accountant for six years. These men will endeavor to manufacture nothing but fine grade vehicles. Their capacity is fifty jobs a day, and their products are shipped to the central, west and southwest States. There are two five story buildings, one of which is 60x140 feet and the other 60x132 feet in dimensions. This company issues a handsome catalogue, beautifully illustrated with views of the most artistic design and finish. They offer their goods for sale only under the National Carriage Makers' warranty.

THE CONNERSVILLE FURNITURE COMPANY.

The industrial enterprises of Connerville would not be complete without mention of the Connerville Furniture Company. This firm was incorporated in the year 1883, with an authorized capital stock of \$75,000. The plant covers an area of seven acres of land, and is located on branches of the C., H. & D. and Big Four railroads. There are two large buildings, one of them six and the other five stories high, each 50x150 feet in dimensions. The lumber sheds and dry houses have the greatest capacity of any factory in the city. This company employs two hundred and twenty-five men the year round. They confine themselves to the manufacture of chamber suits, sideboards and chiffoniers. These are of the finest quality, and are shipped to various parts of the country. The annual out-put is over a quarter of a million dollars, and represents the best grade and highest polish of goods of this kind in the market. The greatness of this concern is seen in the fact that their products are called for by many of the best dealers in the land. This factory, perhaps, pays more dividends to its stockholders, and employs more men, throughout the year, than any other factory in the State. Mr. E. V. Hawkins is the general manager and superintendent of these works, who has been engaged in this line of business for more than twenty years. He came to this city from Vevay, Ind., and went to work for the Indiana Furniture Company as a cabinet maker. He gradually arose in worth to them until he became superintendent of a certain department in the factory, and from thence to the superintendency of this firm. Mr. Hawkins makes all the designs and originates all the styles of furniture that go out from this plant, and personally oversees every detail of work in this important enterprise. His conceptions are artistic, and his designs unique and beautiful. Naturally a person of the original and creative genius of Mr. Hawkins would lead to great popularity and admiration for his goods. He not only gives his time and attention to the affairs of this vast concern, but is also more or less active along other lines of work. He is president of the Temperance Society of Connerville,

member and president of the City School Board, and awake to the interests of the public.

THE ROOTS' ROLLER MILL.

The history of this mill dates back as far as the forties, and has had a remarkable record ever since it was started up. Since it fell into the hands of Francis T. Roots, about one year ago, it has been remodeled, a gas engine and new rolls and machinery put in, and a feed mill added, making this mill one of the most complete of its kind in the West; so acknowledged at least, and particularly since the price of cereals has advanced in Fayette county on account of the competition. Mr. B. F. Theibaud is manager and superintendent of this mill. A more energetic and industrious man for the place than he could not well be found.

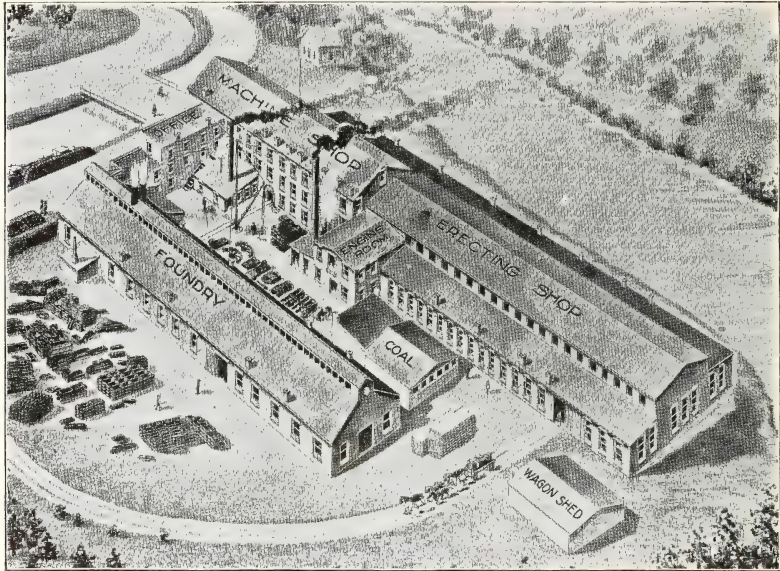
P. H. & F. M. ROOTS COMPANY.

Without doubt and with no exception the greatest manufacturing industry in Fayette county, as well as the largest plant of the kind in the world, is the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, whose works are located in the southeastern portion of Connerville, on the banks of the west fork of the White-water river. This company was organized in the year 1859, by the men whose names the concern bears to this day, who were brothers, but who are now dead and gone. It is but due these men to say that they were pioneers of the manufacturing industries in Connerville, and especially of the Rotary blowers and gas exhausters. Patents were taken out and improvements made from time to time, till in 1887 the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. In 1893 a reorganization was effected, and the capital stock increased to \$700,000. Recent extensive improvements have been made to the plant, which makes it by far the largest and most extensive concern of the kind in the world. The foundry building is 50x185 feet in dimensions, and is perhaps the cleanest and best equipped foundry in the State. The erecting room is 90x165 feet, and modern in its facilities. The machine shop is 80x125 feet, and three stories high. In all

about 55,000 square feet of floor space are occupied and utilized in the manufacture of the rotary force blowers and pumps and gas exhausters, of various sizes and weights. These valuable goods are shipped to all parts of the United States and Europe. The company is at present officered as follows: E. Dwight Johnston is the president and general manager; Lewis Roots Johnston, vice-president; Charles Mount, treasurer, and W. S. Calder, secretary. Mr. Johnston, the president of the company, was formerly professor of piano and voice culture in the Cincinnati College of Music, but in 1885 moved to Connersville, where he married

THE E. W. ANSTED COMPANIES.

What was formerly known as the Ansted & Higgins Spring Company is to-day called the E. W. Ansted Spring Company. It is an important and useful industry, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of steel buggy springs, and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State. The progress and success of these works are indicated by the fact that they are compelled to run day and night, and then the firm is behind on their orders. This enterprise is under the management and control of the man whose name it bears, Mr. E. W. Ansted, who has had ten years of experience in this line of work



P. H. & F. M. ROOT'S FACTORY.

the daughter of F. M. Roots, and in 1892 secured the controlling interest in the foundry. Under his management the works have greatly improved, the business increased and the value of the plant enhanced. He is also president of the Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., a firm which does an extensive business in the construction of a new system of grain elevators. He is a pleasant, genial, courteous gentleman, and a thoroughly enterprising business man.

prior to his locating in Connersville. The quality of the goods sent out by this company is the very best, and their products are shipped all over the States of Indiana and Ohio. The yearly out-put to-day is estimated to be about fifteen thousand tons of ties are equal, if not springs. Their facilities are superior, to any similar concern in Indiana. Their customers are among the largest carriage and buggy manufacturers in the United States. Their capital stock is about fifty thousand dollars at the present day.

THE CONNERSVILLE AXLE COMPANY.

Connected with the Spring Works, and under the same management, is the Connersville Axle Factory, with a capital stock of nearly thirty thousand dollars. This company manufactures nothing but axles. It is a valuable industry, and representative of its class and kind. The company is crowded with orders, and has more work than they can do, except they run day and night.

THE CONNERSVILLE WAGON COMPANY.

Just beyond the Spring and Axle factories there is located the Connersville Wagon Company's works, with a capital stock of about forty thousand dollars. Heretofore the firm has had more than they could do to turn out fast enough for the trade their high grade buggy and wagon wheels, and they have had no time to give to the manufacture of wagons, which they had originally intended to do. They are getting ready now, however, to make wagons, and preparations for the said product will be commenced at once.

These plants, which are connected together under the same management, have large buildings, the main structure being 130x230 feet in dimensions, and other buildings and improvements will likely follow.

Mr. Ansted, the prime mover and proprietor of these enterprises, is the owner also of valuable real estate in many of the cities in the natural gas belt, and also possesses one of the finest residences in Connersville.

He is a man of strong personality, of decisive character, of aggressive enterprise and jealous zeal for the future welfare of his city, county and State.

THE CONNERSVILLE BUGGY COMPANY.

In sketching the historical and industrial features of interest regarding Connersville, it is necessary to note that one of the most prominent and extensive enterprises of the State is the Connersville Buggy Company. In the city is decidedly a manufacturing

town, it is but due this firm to say that they have contributed about as much perhaps to the commercial advancement of the city as any other concern in it. It was incorporated in 1883, with only a small amount of capital, but has had a steady and healthy growth, till to-day it controls four or five times what it did at first. Their buildings cover a large area of ground, the main structure alone is nearly three hundred feet in length. In this immense establishment one can observe the buggies and carriages in every stage of development, from the crude hickory, poplar and ash to the most highly polished and finished vehicles. The chief characteristic of the concern is, they are interested in making but "one grade only" of goods, which is the best of qualities, and which one grade principle they have adhered to from the beginning. The predomance and wisdom of this prevailing precept are fully exemplified in every vehicle of their manufacture. The work is all done by hand, and none but expert workmen and skilled artisans from the old school of mechanics are employed. The gears are made of well seasoned hickory, and neatly ironed with the best wrought iron. The bodies are all built of kiln dried ash and poplar, and the parts securely glued and screwed together. The paints and varnishes are of the best quality and finest luster, as well as correctly applied.

Besides the buggies and carriages manufactured by this company, they also make sewing machine wagons. These wagons are in service in every State and territory of the Union, also in Great Britain and Ireland, South America, Mexico, Cuba, and no doubt will soon be running the length and breadth of the distant Philippines. Mr. L. T. Bower is president, S. Michener and E. M. Michener fill the offices of secretary and treasurer of this company, all of whom are men of enterprise and influence. To the city of Connersville this manufactory bears an industrial and substantial importance.

THE McFARLAN BLOCK.

By far the finest, costliest and most imposing public building in Connersville is the McFarlan block at the corner of Central avenue and Sixth street. It is a memorial of

the McFarlan name, the McFarlans owning the site on which this building now stands determined to erect thereon an edifice that would be an honor to both the builder and the location. The first foundation stone was laid in 1894, but the building was not finished till in the year 1895. It cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The dimensions are 165x165 feet, making a perfectly square and proportionate building, and is four stories high. On the first floor there are ten different business establishments, together with the office of the hotel that bears its name; on the second floor are numerous offices and the handsome dining room, whilst on the third floor are the spacious sleeping rooms of the McFarlan Hotel.

verware, and are laden with the most substantial edibles as well as richest delicacies. The hotel is equipped with billiard room, reading room, lavatories, bath and toilet rooms, of the most modern type. There are also two elevators—a passenger elevator and a freight elevator. The heating is by steam, the lighting by electricity, and the plumbing and sanitary arrangements are most perfect and complete.

The present managers and proprietors of this house are the popular Bundy Bros. of the Bundy House of New Castle, Ind., who are genial and clever to all, courteous and obliging, and attentive to the comfort and interests of their patrons. They command the highest respect of every one, and



McFARLAN BLOCK.

The McFarlan block is an object of attraction. Its massive stone masonry and heavy plate glass windows would do credit to any city. It is second to none in the State of Indiana. The interior of this hotel as regards finish, furnishing and decoration is one of the finest. There are about one hundred rooms in the house, single and en suite. The parlors are exquisitely furnished with fine moquette carpets and excellent furniture. The halls, corridors and sleeping apartments are all large and handsome. The dining room has a seating capacity for seventy-five guests, and presents an attractive and inviting appearance. The tables are spread with pure white linen and costly sil-

are seeming favorites of both citizens and travelers.

THE CONNEERSVILLE BLOWER CO.

This company represents an investment of \$100,000. It is officered by a directorate of unusual financial strength, in the persons of whose members are all the elements essential to the success of a great undertaking and whose names are among the most honored on the civic roll of the city of Connersville.

The company's plant covers an area of several acres. The annual products reveal a capacity approaching the enormous figure of \$100,000.

The main factory is an immense building over 200 feet in depth, the upfitting department measures 32 by 75 feet and the foundry 50 by 62.

CONNERSVILLE BLOWER CO.

Special mention may be made of their new Cycloidal Blower. The successful construction of this machine came as a pleasing surprise to scientists and those interested in the study of cycloidal curves, and the many applications of the curves in practical mechanics.

The especial value of this construction had long been recognized, viz.: That of combining the epi- and hypo-cycloids to form the contact surfaces of impellers for rotary blowers, gas exhausters and pumps. Many

as its capacity will be 13,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The personnel of the members forming the directorate of the company is strongly marked by that ability, genius and capital so indispensable for the success and prosperity of a great enterprise. The name of J. B. McFarlan, the president of the institution, is synonymous with the growth and material progress of Connersville itself, and most of her prominent institutions. His extraordinary business career has not been marred by a single mistake, and every undertaking he has engaged in has been a notable triumph.

John T. Wilkin, the company's engineer, is one of the finest mechanical engineers in our midst. He is undoubtedly better acquainted with the construction of positive blowers and the requirements of such machines than any one engaged in the business.



CONNERSVILLE BLOWER CO.

had been the attempts to utilize them in that connection, but in vain. While conceded to give the theoretically correct form to a revolver or impeller, it came to be regarded as impossible to produce such surfaces by machinery with sufficient accuracy to admit of their use in practice with any degree of satisfaction.

Among some of the installations by this company that are deserving of special notice may be mentioned the fitting out of a leading Western smelter with enough large blowers to deliver 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute, and the equipping of the old A. T. Stewart store in New York with three very large machines, each driven by an electric motor, to operate a pneumatic tube system. They are now at work on what will be, when finished, the largest rotary pump ever built,

THE SONG.

A song lay silent in my pen
Where yesterday I found it,
Right cozy in its gloomy den,
With a melody wrapped 'round it,
Through all the years 'twas waiting so,
To hear the summons of that minute;
I thought I loved the pen; but, no,
It was the song within it.

To-day my lady sang to me
My song in sweetest fashion;
Unwrapped it from the melody
In radiance of its passion.
As one might see a blossom grow,
Yet never see the sun above it,
I thought I loved the song, but, no,
It was her singing of it!

—JOHN ERSKINE.

Lessons for Opening School

of any grade. Every day throughout the year
are prepared in full by Prof. W. R.
Houghton in his work entitled:


➤ TRUE LIFE ➤

or Lessons on the Virtues for opening school. The topics are so rich and varied that they never tire. The book pleases all teachers who use it. The lessons are short, attractive to pupils, and tend to the up-building of character. Price 60 cents. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price.

FAYETTE PUBLISHING CO.,

Connersville, Ind.

History Clubs.



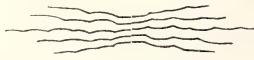
Whereas, It is generally recognized that the citizens of Indiana can advance the interests of the State the better by having a more thorough and perfect knowledge of the State's history, its resources, etc., and

Whereas, We are approaching the end of our first century as a State and will therefore be called upon to make before the world an exhibition of our resources, its development and our capabilities as citizens and as a State; and,

Whereas, We being in almost the geographical center of the United States, the center of its population, with the best railroad facilities known to the globe, of a hospitable people, and already bearing the palm of supremacy in

many avenues open to this world's efforts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned citizens of, organize ourselves into a club or class for the study of Indiana history as pertains to our State and nation, with a view to doing our full part in the cause of the State and upbuilding of State and national pride and for the preparing of ourselves to meet the emergencies which will fall upon us with the close of this century. We therefore bind ourselves separately and collectively to study the history of Indiana, to persuade our friends to study her history and to sing her praises and to foster and encourage all Indiana institutions, whether they be educational, religious, commercial or political.



CONSTITUTION.



ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This club shall be known as Indiana History Club.

Article II.

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve for

Sec. 2. An Executive Committee of members shall be appointed by the President. The duties of the committee to be the arranging of an outline of history studies for the club.

By-laws.

Section 1. The meetings of the club shall be on of each week.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at each meeting. In case of his absence the Vice-President shall preside.

Sec. 3. The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as are usually devolved upon such officers in similar associations.







Sec. 4. The club from time to time shall appoint a Lecturer, who shall have charge of the method of study.

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   of Indiana.   



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have it; Lawyers should have it; Merchants and
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THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL, 1899.

NUMBER 5

HENRY COUNTY AND SOME OF ITS BEAUTIFUL TOWNS.

Eastern Indiana has long been known for the intelligence and progressive spirit of its people. About half way between the Ohio river and the northern boundary of the State, and only a few miles from the Ohio line is Henry county. It is on the high plateau of land that marks the highest elevated part of the State, with beautiful streams flowing through it in all directions. Like all the southern half of Indiana it was once densely wooded, and through its groves of forest trees wandered wild animals and wild Indians. In 1818 a treaty was made with the various Indian tribes by which large bodies of land in central Indiana were ceded by the Indians. This was called the "New Purchase." Up to that time the land was not legally open for settlement, but a few whites had squatted upon tracts, erected their cabins and made small clearings. The Indians were peaceable, and no trouble was feared from thus entering upon Indian lands. What is now Henry county was a part of this New Purchase. Its wide scope of forests, beautiful streams, its fertile soil, its hills and valleys offered superior inducements to the pioneer, and as soon as it was open for settlement the pioneers began to seek homes. It is said that Daniel and Asa Heaton were the first white men who explored the county, but they made no settlement, only tarrying long enough to trade a little with the Indians. It is claimed that these explorations were made in 1819, but in the same year some half dozen families located permanently, putting in crops and erecting cabins. When the New Purchase was erected into a county it was given the name of Delaware, in honor of the Indian

tribe of that title. The territory was afterward divided up into twenty or more counties. All the territory was fertile and inviting to home seekers, but that part now known as Henry was especially so. Most of the county is upland. Like most of southern Indiana the heavy forests were rich in walnut, beech, oak, poplar and other timber of the best kind. The shedding leaves of the trees, accumulating for many centuries, had made a soil of surpassing fertility. To clear the land of the trees, and make it ready for cultivation was the hardest part of the farmer's task. Planting the seed, all he had to do was to wait for the harvest, which was sure to be abundant.

Wild game abounded and fish were plentiful in the streams, so, much of the provision was ready to the hand of the pioneer. Neighbors might be few, and the luxuries and many of the comforts of life might not be obtainable, but still he was happy and contented. As soon as the lands were open for settlement those who had squatted on claims and built there cabins hastened to the government land office to make good their titles by properly entering them for purchase. The early settlers of Indiana, in every part, were mainly from the South, coming from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas. Here and there would be a family from Pennsylvania, and occasionally one from New England, but the great majority were from the South. Some of them came full of the institution peculiar to the South and were staunch adherents of slavery. Others were poor men flying from the curse, and hunting homes in a section dedicated to freedom. Others were Quakers, who hated

slavery as the sum of all villainies. Along the Whitewater and in the New Purchase the Quakers predominated. They were honest, industrious, God-fearing men and women, and early gave tone to the moral element of the new settlements. Hence, all that section has been renowned for the uprightness, integrity and intelligence of its people. In politics the great majority of them were Whigs, and adhered to the doctrines of that party while that party had a political existence, and when it died they adhered to the Republicans, which arose on the ruins of Whigism.

Henry county was organized by act of the

soon the work of laying off streets began. The "tavern" was the only place in which court could be held, and a "tavern" in those days was about the first building constructed in a new settlement. In the tavern the first term of the court was held, and the commissioners of the county set themselves to the task of providing a suitable place for county officers and the court, and another in which to keep safely those who violated the laws. The specifications for the court house called for a building two stories high, 22 feet long and 18 wide, to be built out of hewed logs and to have a cabin roof. Before the work of construction began the specifications



GROTTO AT IDLEWILD PARK, NEW CASTLE.

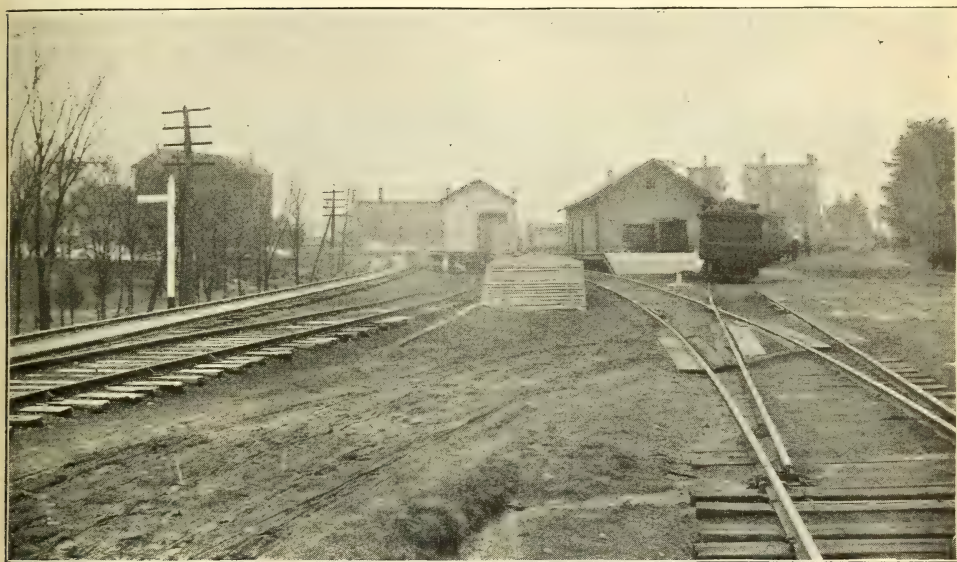
Legislature in 1821. No place was designated as the seat of justice, but commissioners were appointed to select one. New Castle won the prize. It then had but a few cabins, placed here and there, at random, without much regard to where streets ought to run, or would run, when the place once began to take on town airs. One hundred acres had been given as an inducement for naming the place as the county seat, and

were changed so as to enlarge the building considerably. The logs out of which it was built were seven inches thick, with a twelve inch face. The cabin roof was made of oak boards, held in place by weighted poles. The floors were puncheon and the two outside doors of thick plank. The court room contained two windows, with fifteen lights each. The second story was divided into two rooms. The jail was also built of hewed

logs, as were all the early jails in the State, and it is claimed to be a fact that no prisoner was ever able to break from one of the old log jails.

An examination of the old records of any of the early Indiana courts will develop that

than two or three days, yet some of the ablest lawyers in the State were sure to be present. A court then was composed of a presiding judge, appointed by the Legislature and two associate judges elected by the people.



L. E. & W. AND PANHANDLE RAILROADS, NEWCASTLE.

the large majority of the cases on the criminal docket were for assault and battery. The good old pioneers were not apt to settle their difficulties by any other method than a fist fight. This was true of Henry county, and about all the judges had to try were indictments found against some one who had taken the law into his own hands, and knocked down his opponent. The first entry on the docket in Henry county was a fine of two dollars assessed against one Andrew Shannon for "swearing two profane oaths in the presence of the court." It is not said whether Shannon swore at the court or a jury. In either case the swearing might have been justifiable. Henry county had no lawyers of her own in those days, so the attorneys who attended court were those in the habit of "riding the circuit," and lived in Brookville, Connersville, Richmond and afterward Indianapolis. It generally happened that the court would not last longer

As early as 1822 the work of forming church organizations began. By this is not meant the building of churches, but the assembling together for worship of persons of like denominational faith or creed. Nearly all the early settlers of that part of Indiana had some church relations in their former homes, and they brought with them their peculiar beliefs. Among the settlers were Quakers, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, with here and there a "NewLight." The Quakers were the first to begin to hold meetings. The meetings were at first held in private houses. They were followed by the Methodists, and they in turn by the Baptists. The advent of the "circuit rider" was always a great occasion. Those godly men despised fatigue, or danger, or hardship in pursuing their call to preach. They traveled on horseback and on foot through the trackless forests. When night came, if no cabin was nigh, they un-

saddled their horse and slept on the ground beneath the shade of some gigantic tree. They swam swollen streams, faced the icy blasts of winter, or the burning heat of summer without thought of holding back from an appointment to preach. Whenever and wherever they appeared they were gladly welcomed, and the best the cabin afforded was freely set before them. They preached

all the people turned out to hear him preach, and usually listened with devout reverence.

They did not preach to sleepy congregations nor did they preach short sermons. In those days sermons were from an hour and a half to two hours long, but no one wanted them briefer. It was not long after the advent of the wandering preachers before church organizations were formed, and then



STREET IN NEW CASTLE.

in the morning, afternoon or at night, just as the people could be gathered to hear them. They comforted the mourner, visited the sick, buried the dead, baptised the children and married the young people. Always and everywhere they did good. On their travels the old-fashioned saddle bags, containing a change of linen and a Bible and hymn book, was all they carried with them. They had neither scrip nor purse. No cabin door was shut against one of them. Quakers were quiet, peaceful and silent, while the Methodists and Baptists were full of fiery zeal. When one of those pioneer preachers of any denomination entered a settlement

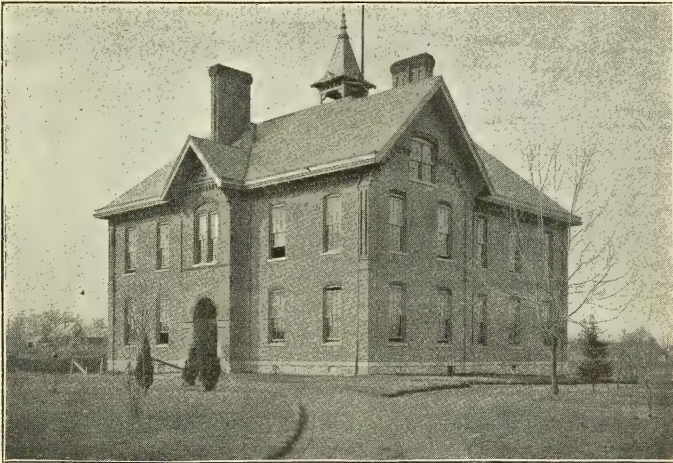
came the erection of church buildings, or meeting houses, as they were called. Those early churches were rude affairs, constructed of logs, but to those pioneers they were the houses of God, and revered accordingly. Those rude houses have long since given way to commodious and handsome structures of frame or brick, and some of them in the cities of the county are of a high order of architecture.

The cause of education did not languish in the hands of these intelligent people. Some of them were illiterate themselves, but they were fixed in their desires that their children should have at least a start for an

education. The congressional donation of lands was ready to their hands, and the laws of the State provided for the erection of school buildings by the people. Thus it was at almost the very start of their county existence they were in a better shape for educational purposes than the older counties of the State. In 1822 the first school house was erected. It was a hewed log structure built in the dense woods at New Castle. Two years later another house was built in another part of the county, and then they began to multiply as immigration brought children enough to be taught. The Quakers were always the friends of education, and wherever they opened a meeting house they established a school. A school was opened at Spiceland as early as 1828, which afterward became the Spiceland Academy, that has had such a wide and enviable reputation. In 1836 ground on which to erect a county seminary was purchased. These seminaries were provided for by the laws of the State. It was not long before a comfortable build-

rank, and contained pupils from all parts of Henry county, and from some of the adjoining counties. It continued to flourish until all the seminaries of the State were ordered sold.

As early as 1849 the people of Henry county began agitating free schools maintained by taxation. The question was left to a vote of the people, and free schools won by a very handsome majority. But a better day was dawning for education in Indiana. The constitution of 1850 provided for a system of free schools and the first session of the General Assembly under that constitution passed a very comprehensive school law. Under that law taxes were levied and school houses rapidly erected, and a better system began to prevail. The county seminary became the New Castle Academy, and flourished. The decision of the Supreme Court checked the growth of the schools for awhile, but for a quarter of a century the schools of Henry county have taken rank with the best in the State.



NEW CASTLE SCHOOL BUILDING.

ing was erected on the ground purchased and the seminary opened for pupils. In the ordinary schools of the county the curriculum was confined to reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar, but at the seminary the higher branches, such as algebra, geometry, surveying, navigation, philosophy and botany were taught. The New Castle seminary at once took high

The school at Spiceland blossomed into the Spiceland Academy, and in 1863 Clarkson Davis and his wife, Hanah E., took it in charge, and it has long stood as one of the chief features of educational work in Indiana. The schools at Knightstown and Middletown, as well as those in the country districts, have rivaled those at the county

seat, and no one wonders that the people of Henry county are proud of their schools.

In 1832 the first newspaper of the county made its appearance. It was published at Knightstown, and was called the Federal Union. Its appearance was at the time when South Carolina was talking about taking itself out of the Union, and setting up a little government of its own, but was deterred by the remark of Andrew Jackson that the "federal union must be preserved." So it is not to be wondered at that a new paper in a county inhabited by people so

1837 the Indiana Sun began to shine for all from an office in Knightstown, and continued to shine until in 1841, when its name was changed to the Courier, and the plant removed to New Castle, where it is still published, one of the handsomest and newsiest of the papers of the State. It has changed owners many times, but it has never changed its politics. It was first Whig, and when that party ceased to be because there was no more use for it in this world, the Courier became Republican, and Republican it is to this day.



NEW CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL.

loyal to the Union should take that name. Its very name ought to have recommended it to public favor, but, alas, it met the fate of so many other ambitious molders of public opinion, and died from the want of patronage. One of the owners was a physician, and while pills and plasters might cure the ills of the physical body, he found they would not make a paper go. It was followed by the Banner, but it ceased to wave after a few weeks. In 1836 the New Castle Banner was started. It was edited by a Methodist preacher, and perhaps contained a little too much brimstone for the Baptists and Quakers, for it died very young. In

Henry county was reliably Whig in the days of that party, and has been reliably Republican since, so it was hard sledding for a Democratic paper to get a foothold. In 1852 an effort was made to establish one under the name of the Democratic Banner. It struggled along for three years, when it was gathered to its fathers. In 1859 another effort was made to maintain a paper in Knightstown, but it suspended publication in 1861, and for some years the Courier of New Castle had a clear field. From the close of the war up to 1885 a good-sized newspaper graveyard was filled, the occupants coming from almost every town and village in the

county. We regret to say that headstones have not been placed at their graves. They sprung up like mushrooms and covered the ground like autumn leaves.

Henry county is one of the richest agricultural counties in the State. The farmer's life is one of supreme happiness. Crops never wholly fail, and he has ready access to market. Six railroad lines traverse the county, and the old dirt roads have given way to magnificent gravel thoroughfares, extending to all parts of the county, and toll gates do not place an embargo on traffic. There is not a poor farm in the county, nor is there any poor stock. The people are intelligent; the public affairs administered with honesty and economy; the schools are among the best; the newspapers are sprightly, able and newsy. Churches abound and give a moral tone to the community.

To ride through the county is like riding past the well kept parks of old England. The farm dwellings, many of them, are elegant in their architecture, and everything about them shows thrift and a high order of cultivation. Many herds of the finest cattle may be seen, and it is no task for a Henry county breeder to take prizes at fairs and cattle shows. With the improved cattle have come improved breeds of sheep, horses and hogs. Why people who can live and farm in Henry county should want to go to Kansas, Nebraska or any other place in the Union is one of the unsolved mysteries.

New Castle is the county seat. Of this beautiful little city, a writer said in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette some years ago:

"Somebody, a long time ago, either a poet or a bragging Senator, I am not certain which, said that Rome sat upon seven hills, and from her throne of beauty ruled the world. As to hills, New Castle can discount old Rome, for she sits upon about seventeen hills, and while it is a throne of real, genuine rural beauty, she does not exactly rule the world. A great city on a vast plain is a grand and inspiring sight, but for loveliness in nature and the work of man's hands combined, a small city, situated as New Castle, with the crests of its hills crowned with fine resi-

dences, surrounded by beautiful grounds, takes the cake, to speak after the manner of men. On a bright day New Castle is a picture of magnificent proportions, a panoramic landscape painted in all the colors of nature. The people furnish a finished setting to the picture. They are open-handed, generous, intelligent, cultivated, and refined, and as a result of this combination they are happy and prosperous. Many of them possess large wealth, and there is no abject poverty to be found.

"Some of the residences are really palatial in their appearance and surroundings, and give ample evidence of the taste and refinement that reign within. In a business point of view the people are reasonably prosperous. There has not been a failure or assignment for more than a year, and this too, notwithstanding hard times have pulled a tight cord in all other parts of the State. The banks have an abundance of capital and are sound to the core. The city and the county are well governed. No scandals, no peculations, no defalcations, no betrayal of public trust, no crushing of the people with taxation, no debt, no extravagance in public affairs."

Since the above was written time has only strengthened what was then said. New Castle has improved much since then in many ways, and is more of a beautiful city than ever.

New Castle is well supplied with newspapers, and has no reason to be anything but proud of them. The Courier is the oldest, having been established in 1841, by John W. Grubbs. Mr. Grubbs continued its publication until 1846, when C. V. Duggins took charge. He controlled the paper until 1850, when Mr. Grubbs again became its editor. It changed hands repeatedly until 1877, when W. H. Elliott became its manager. On his assuming control prosperity came to the paper, and has continued ever since. For more than twenty years Mr. Elliott directed its course, until in 1899 he accepted a government position in Porto Rico, and leased the office to Mark O. Waters and J. A. Greenstreet. In connection with the Weekly Courier there is now issued every afternoon, except Sunday, the Little Courier, which is daily growing in popularity.

The next in point of age is the Henry County Republican, established in 1870. As its name indicates it is stalwart Republican in politics. It passed through various hands, until its present publisher and editor, W. F. Cameron bought it twelve years ago. Four years ago a daily edition under the title of the Daily Press was established and has proved successful in every way, as it has deserved to be.

Henry county is overwhelmingly Repub-

tion list has grown more rapidly since January of this year than ever before.

The First National Bank was the first bank at New Castle, and was organized in 1865, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first president was Martin L. Bundy; vice-president, Edmond Johnson; cashier, Daniel Murphy. The charter of the bank was renewed in 1885. From the beginning the



MASONIC TEMPLE. NEW CASTLE.

lican, but the Democrats long desired a paper that would advocate their principles, and in 1872 the Democrat was started at New Castle. It had an awful struggle for an existence for several years, changing hands many times, but in 1879 it got a firm hold and has been on a paying basis ever since. The present publisher is Mr. Walter S. Chambers, who bought the plant in 1895. Under his management it has rapidly increased in value.

The Tribune was the last paper to be started in New Castle. It first appeared in November, 1897. It is independent as to politics, and is fully impressed that it has a mission to fill. It has adhered to its independent course and within less than two years has reached a circulation of more than 1,500 weekly. It reports that its subscrip-

tion list has grown more rapidly since January of this year than ever before. The bank has done a prosperous business, paying dividends to the amount of \$381,000. The present officers are: Dr. W. F. Boor, president; George B. Morris, vice-president; E. B. Phillips, cashier; P. G. Phillips, assistant cashier; M. M. Canaday, bookkeeper. The directors are: W. F. Boor, George B. Morris, John Ehman, W. J. Murphy, George R. Murphy, L. Livezey and J. W. Maxim.

Contingent upon and intimately identified with the commercial thrift and industrial resources of the city of New Castle and the county of Henry, the Citizens State Bank is justly regarded in the community as one of the most conservative and responsible financial and fiduciary institutions in that section of the State. Organized under the State laws, July 1st, 1873, the bank became a success from its very inception under the

management and direction of its efficient officers—John R. Millikan, president; Benj. Shirk, vice-president; D. W. Kinsey, cashier, and Thomas B. Millikan, assistant cashier. The present capital and accumulated surplus exceed \$175,000, and the official statements show a most excellent and satisfactory exhibit.

A general banking business in all its branches is transacted, deposits received, loans made on undoubted security, collections attended to in all sections of the Union, government, State and corporation bonds negotiated and all legitimate matters of a financial character promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Of the present officers, Wm. M. Pence (president), D. W. Kinsey (cashier), and Thomas B. Millikan (assistant

If the artist and literary genius, F. Hopkinson Smith, was to arrive in this quiet little town he would be surprised beyond measure to find how many feet have wandered from the vocation which he has prescribed (on the rocker of the cradle) into the popular path leading to wisdom and usefulness, via literary clubs and societies. Much that is tangible has been accomplished by the club women of New Castle. In January, 1898, a committee was formed of representatives of each club and the Y. P. S. C. E. societies for the management of the Public Library and Reading Room. They labored under many discouragements, but owing to the energy and enthusiasm of the chairman, as well as the generosity of the



MAIN STREET, NEW CASTLE.

cashier) have been connected with the affairs of the Citizens State Bank since its organization. John M. Morris became identified with and interested in the bank in 1895 and has been the vice-president since that date. It is safe to assert that no similar institution in the State possesses a higher rank, either on the score of solvency or judicious management.

public, they feel a just pride in the good results obtained.

The Woman's Club is the oldest literary club now existing in New Castle. It was organized in December, 1893; the first meeting, however, did not occur until January 10, 1894, with Mrs. Martha J. Burr as president. The object of this organization was "a desire to obtain a higher degree of literary

culture, a greater fund of knowledge and a better appreciation of the dignity of womanhood." In order that one be eligible to membership in this club one must be in possession of that magic prefix, "Mrs." The membership is limited to twenty members. They joined the State federation in 1895. It was due to the efforts of this club that the county federation was organized.

of forming a literary club, mutual improvement being the object. The hostess was chosen president. The membership was limited to twenty members, and the name decided upon was the Sorosis, but before the programs were printed the president had died. It was a sad bereavement to the club, for in her they had found an efficient member, with much executive ability. Mrs. D.



FIRST MILL IN HENRY COUNTY, BUILT IN 1834.

The Altruistic Club is the outgrowth of a club formerly organized in February, 1894, at the home of Miss Jennie Bunch. Mrs. Caroline Coffin was its first president. They had no "club calendar" or constitution, only rules to control time and place of meeting. An executive committee to prepare subjects, etc. The purpose of the club being to familiarize more fully its members with the different authors and their writings, "with especial reference to the study of Ben Hur and Shakespeare." Many of the plans of this club proved impracticable and a reorganization was effected in September, 1895, with thirteen of the original members and a limited membership of twenty-six. Mrs. Georgia Byer Bagot was elected president. It was then christened the Altruistic, joining the State federation in 1895.

In May, 1896, several ladies met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Pence, for the purpose

W. Chambers assumed the duties of president for the first year. The Sorosis Club has been affiliated with the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs since the year of its organization.

The University Club came into existence in 1894. Miss Ida Mullen was its first president, and Mr. Harry Martin instructor, with a limited membership of twenty members. The object of the organization is self-improvement.

The College Club is in its fourth or fifth year. Miss Florence Parker was its first president. It has no constitution and the eligibility to membership does not altogether require a college course, although Depauw, Bloomington and Cornell are all represented. It was organized with a view to the social feature as well as the instructive. The membership limit is sixteen.

The Fortnightly Club is as yet in its in

fancy, having been organized only a little more than a year. After many preliminary meetings a permanent organization was effected at the home of Miss Gertrude Needham, with a membership of eighteen. The object of the club is to keep in touch with the past and present without the assiduity that generally attends club work. Mrs. Emma Higdon was its first president. There are many more clubs, circles and societies that deserve mention that are not literary in tendency, yet they are a benefit and have a noble and refining influence, especially the Musicales, which contains many members who are real artists.

Knightstown, a town of about 35,000, is situated on the southwestern edge of Henry county, surrounded by some of the most beautiful farming lands in the State. To the southeast and west rise low bluffs, thinly covered with forest growth, which gives a scenic charm to its surroundings rarely seen in central and northern Indiana. Its corporation records date from 1837, and in the days before steam roads Dillon's hostelry was a noted stopping place on the stage route of the National road. Perhaps of most historical interest is the brick building at the corner of Washington and Clay streets, which old settlers tell me was the first brick house in the county and at the time it was built was quite an attraction, people coming many miles to see Knightstown's fine brick house. Knightstown was one of the first towns in the State to have a railroad. The old embankments of the old Knightstown & Shelbyville railroad are still in evidence. During the war this place was an important point on the underground railway.

Bell's Hall has an historical interest in the fact that Fred Douglass had his arm broken there while attempting to address the citizens on public questions in the early sixties.

In the last few years the town has made wonderful progress. Natural gas was struck in paying quantities among the first towns in the State. It has two splendid railroads—the Panhandle and Big Four—and thanks to an enterprising council a complete modern system of municipal water works and a newly finished uniform system of cement side-

walks. Its streets, owing to the abundance of gravel, are almost as fine and smooth as if macadamized. Its school building and campus, owing to the foresight of former trustees, are among the finest and best equipped in the State. Its churches, of which there are four, are all handsome structures, with large and wideawake congregations. Its handsome private dwellings are numerous and reflect credit on the town and personal pride of their owners.

In the recent improvements the I. O. O. F. have added to the beauty of the town by building a handsome temple of pressed brick, and by laying out and keeping up beautiful Glencove cemetery. The A. F. and A. M. recently remodeled in stone their temple, making it the most striking architectural structure the city affords.

The town is surrounded with beautiful drives. Among those a delight to the eye for its pretty views of river, woods and pasture and its abrupt, low bluffs is the one leading south to the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. The Home is the attraction in which our citizens take most pride. Its handsome buildings, well kept grounds and well contented children are well worth the drive and time taken to inspect them. Another beautiful drive full of scenic surprises in bits of woodland, hill and stream is a country road to Spiceland to the northeast. But pretty drives around Knightstown are numerous, every road leading from it having advocates of its being the prettiest drive. The best way to judge is to try them all.

Knightstown, situated near the confluence of two small streams, has a drainage on three sides, making it one of the driest, healthiest places, and, taken in connection with its sociable people, one of the most enjoyable places to live in in the State. Try it and be convinced.

Knightstown has a number of social clubs. The American Literary Club was organized October 23, 1894. The studies have not been confined entirely to the literature of our country, but attention has been given to the history and literature of the European countries. There are twenty members in this organization and in the fall of 1897 it became a member of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs. The attendance

has always been good and many pleasant and profitable afternoons have been spent not only in club work but many social functions have been given. Heliotrope and green were adopted for the club colors and also a flower—the violet.

The evening of March 3, 1889, was made memorable to a few interested women, who met to organize something—they were not quite sure what it would turn out to be. But as each held within her heart a shrine for the immortal poet, the Shakespeare Club

alike pleasurable and profitable to all. They have written a "Story," to which each member contributed a chapter and which is now in the hands of a publisher. The club flower is the carnation. The colors, pink and white.

The Chautauqua Circle was organized in 1890. The work required a four years' course of reading, but the Circle has at all times made it a course of study and has done very thorough work, not only doing the required reading but branching out and writing papers, noticing current events and



KNIGHTSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

sprang into life. The readings were devoted to Shakespeare for some time, when it was decided to adopt a more extended course. Accordingly other works have been included. The meetings are held every Monday evening at the home of the members. Surely no organization ever afforded its members more thoroughly delightful occasions to "hang on memory's wall" than has the Shakespeare Club.

The Avon Club owes its existence to a number of the representative young ladies of Knightstown. Their inclination was to study Shakespeare. Whether in study or enjoying a variety of unique entertainments, of which the club has had many, it has been

points of interest bearing on the work. There is now a class of sixteen, and nineteen have graduated from the classes.

The Crescent Club consists of the representative business men of the city. They occupy a suite of rooms beautifully furnished. On "guest nights," when the ladies are entertained, it is conceded by all that in their hospitalities, their ability and manner of entertaining the Crescent Club is second to none. In coming years they will have a valuable library, judging from the variety of good literature which fills their reading tables each month.

Priscilla Club was organized in September, 1898. Object, literary and social even-

ings, occurring weekly. The study is Field, Elliot, Shakespeare and other writers.

Hypatia and Wednesday Afternoon Culbs have many enjoyable meetings.

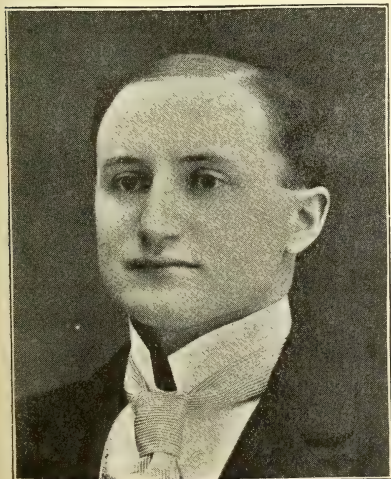
The schools in this historic town have kept abreast of the advance in educational thought. They held a high place in the old days when the high school was known as Knightstown Academy, and through the liberality and enlightened actions of the Board of Education, and the cordial support given them by the community, there has been a steady growth. From the first school in the old Baptist church, where the work of education began in 1828, to the magnificent high school building is a long step, but it displays the hold the common school system has taken on the people of Knightstown. The first building erected for school purposes was built in 1832. The first class graduated from the high school in 1877. The main part of the present high school building was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$21,000, and the trustees, in 1887, increased its capacity by adding that portion now used for the pupils of the high school. This building is a model in its conveniences and already the nucleus of an excellent library has been gathered. The library has been most carefully selected and comprises works tending to help the student. The Board has been

uniformly fortunate in its selection of teachers. Mr. Homer H. Cooper has proved to be not only an acceptable superintendent but a very efficient one. He is a graduate of Indiana University. For six years he held the position of principal of the high school, and from that position was promoted to the superintendency. He is thoroughly in love with his vocation, and works with an enthusiasm that is always sure to bring success when tempered, as it is in his case, by a sound judgment. His high school already has a high rank among those of the State, but he does not intend to rest satisfied with that, and his aim is still to improve. With the hearty co-operation of the Board and the people he will succeed in his highest aims.

ODD FELLOWSHIP AT KNIGHTSTOWN.

The dispensation for the lodge in Knightstown was granted August 22, 1851, as Knightstown Lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F., the lodge being instituted October 9, 1851. The first officers were: J. S. Ballard, N. G.; John Doble, V. G.; J. W. Meyer, secretary, and J. M. Vermule, treasurer. On Sunday night, February 23, 1868, the lodge hall, with furniture, library, records and paraphernalia were burned. The regular meeting night was on the 25th, and such was the zeal and promptness of those early brethren that when the lodge arrived it found a room provided and the outfit complete for work. This same characteristic energy has been the heritage of the lodge, and finds its expression to-day in the work of the present membership that has undertaken and carried to completion the erection of a temple with large and well fitted lodge rooms, business offices and an opera house that in itself is an honor to a city of the size of Knightstown.

This enterprise was undertaken in October, 1898, when the ground was broken and the present date, April, 1899, finds it almost entirely completed in its interior as well as exterior finish. The structure is imposing, facing the Public Square, and conspicuous to all who visit the city. The front, with twenty-five feet of the return, is of Philadelphia pressed brick, with stone trimmings. The entrance is through a well conceived and



PROF. HOMER H. COOPER.

finely executed arch, passing through which you enter the spacious vestibule, with broad stairways leading to the offices and lodge rooms above, while giving direct communication with the auditorium. This last notable feature of the building is sixty feet in width, seventy feet deep and thirty feet in height. The seating capacity of the floor and gallery is 1,000, and the dip given the floor gives to each one in the audience a full view of the stage. The stage is very roomy and worthy of special note. The lodge room is forty-five by sixty-one feet square, studded to eighteen feet three inches, with Doric column, and Corinthian capital support, and when fully completed to design will be unsurpassed in the State.

Parlor, library, ante-rooms, banquet hall, kitchen, all and every thing that pertains to labor or refreshment is at hand, every particular taken together constituting a whole worthily representing the men who are de-



ODD FELLOWS' HALL, KNIGHTSTOWN.

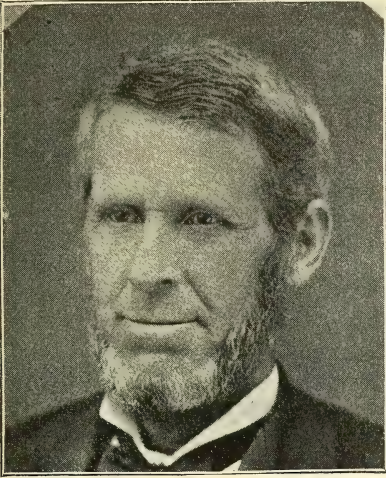
voting their time and money to the erection of this noble monument to Odd Fellowship. The present lodge numbers 152, and is officered by L. E. Gilson, N. G.; E. J. Albertson, V. G.; W. S. Garritson, secretary; E. C. Morgan, treasurer; under whose official leadership the lodge moves on in its beneficent work.

Middletown is another one of those thriving villages so common in eastern Indiana. It is one of the oldest towns in Henry county, having been laid off into lots, streets and alleys as far back as 1829. It is in the midst of a thriving agricultural community, but since the discovery of natural gas and the influx of manufacturing industries it has taken on new life. It has an excellent school. The Farmers' Bank of Middletown was established in May, 1882. It opened its doors with deposits amounting to \$1,379. Now its average deposits amount to \$128,000. This shows not only the prosperity of the bank, but of the community. It is one of the proud boasts of the township in which Middletown is situated that during the Civil war, with an enrollment of the military strength of the township of only 260 it sent to the service 227 men, 175 of them volunteering in the three years' service. Can any other township in the State equal this record?

Among those who have served their country well and have reflected honor on Henry county is William Grose. He is a native of Ohio, but, while he was an infant, his parents removed to Indiana, settling in Fayette county. He came from patriotic stock. His grandfather was killed during the Revolutionary war, and his father served under General William Henry Harrison in the last war with Great Britain. He was born himself at the very beginning of that struggle. In 1829 the family removed to Henry county, locating on a farm in the midst of the wilderness. There in that struggle to carve a homestead out of the wilderness young Grose grew to manhood. Schools were not very plentiful in those early days, and William had but few opportunities to secure an education, but what opportunities he had he used to the best advantage. He was of a studious nature, and applying himself fitted himself to teach school in the winters, working on the farm or in a brickyard during the summers. After his marriage he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He grew very rapidly in the estimation of the people, and soon commanded a large practice.

In 1856 he was one of those who at Pitts-

burg organized the Republican party. In the same year he was elected to the Legislature of the State. In 1860 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but the war coming on before his term of service expired he resigned and became colonel of the 36th Indiana regiment. In the army he was a gallant soldier, and participated in nearly all of the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, reaching the grade of brevet major-



GENERAL WILLIAM GROSE.

general. He served throughout the war, and in 1866 was appointed revenue collector for his district, in which he served eight years. General Grose is one of those who have helped to make Henry county what it is to-day.

Twenty-four years on the bench and three score years of active, busy, honorable and upright life stands as the record of Hon. Jehu T. Elliott, one of Indiana's honored citizens. He was a native of Wayne county, but grew to manhood in Henry. Like so many of those who have distinguished themselves and reflected honor on the State, Judge Elliott's first experience of life was in the arduous labors of the farm, and when he was a boy the farmer's life was one of much greater toil and privation than it is to-day, for then the forests had to be cleared

before the soil could be cultivated, and the farmer's children had but few opportunities to secure an education. What time he could get for attendance on the schools of his neighborhood young Elliott employed to the best advantage. The law was his chosen profession and at the age of twenty he entered the office of Martin M. Ray, an eminent attorney of Centerville. There he remained a year, applying himself with such assiduity that at the end of that time he was able to pass an examination and be admitted to practice. He chose New Castle as his future home, and there opened an office. He soon displayed such talents as to secure a large clientage, and found his practice lucrative. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate and served in that body for three years. When he was but thirty-one years of age he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the Circuit Court of his district.

He was re-elected in 1851, but a year later resigned to accept the presidency of a projected railroad. This was not a congenial occupation and he resigned after a service of about two years, and in 1855 was again elected Circuit Judge, where he served until 1864, when he was chosen a member of the Supreme Court of the State. In that capacity he served six years with distinguished ability, making a total service on the bench of twenty-four years. As a Judge he was upright, impartial and firm, and he won the good opinion of all. He was of industrious habits, and when he had a cause before him gave it all the study it needed to thoroughly master it. His written opinions, given while on the Supreme bench, are regarded as among the ablest in the record of that court. He died in 1876.

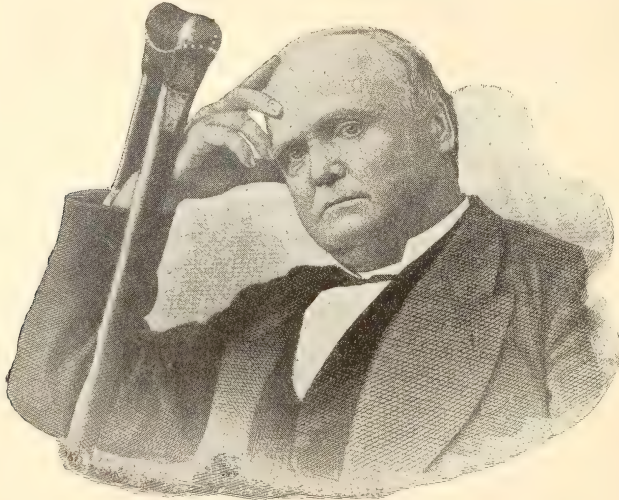
A familiar figure in New Castle and Henry county is Hon. Simon T. Powell. He is a native of the State, having been born in Wayne county. His parents removed to Illinois, and Simon went with them. There he attended the schools in Champaign, and then spent three years at St. Gabriel's College, Vincennes. Leaving St. Gabriel's he returned to Wayne county, where he studied under the instruction of Prof. Hoshour, one of Indiana's great educators. In 1841 he was

chosen to take charge of the Henry county Seminary at New Castle. Since that time his home has been in New Castle. While teaching in the seminary he studied law. He served several years as deputy clerk of the county, and in 1850 was elected to the office of clerk. During the war he was an ardent friend of the Union, and on no one did the late Governor Morton more rely than upon Mr. Powell. He had one son killed during the war, and another wounded. From 1871 to 1876 he served as supervisor of internal revenue.

In politics Mr. Powell has been an ardent Republican. In 1868, '72, '76 and '80 he was a delegate to the national conventions of his party. He was one of the 306 who stood by Grant so long at Chicago in 1880. A convention of the Republicans of Indiana would hardly look natural to the old-timers without the presence of Mr. Powell. He has been prominent in the business interests of Henry county for about half a century and has won the esteem and respect of all classes of the people.

Henry county just then opened for settlement. His father was a farmer, and on the farm Martin labored, getting what little education he could at the nearest school. He afterwards spent a year at Miami College, Ohio. In 1837, while still a lad, he entered the office of the county recorder as a deputy and served four years, studying law during a part of that time with Judge Elliott as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and began the practice of his profession, but in 1844 was elected treasurer of the county, serving three years. In politics he was a Whig and one of the admirers of Henry Clay. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1848, which nominated General Taylor, and while he was sadly grieved over the failure of his favorite Clay he gave Taylor an earnest support.

In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court and re-elected in 1856. He was a member of the Legislature at the outbreak of the Civil war, and gave his earnest support to all the war measures. In 1861 he was appointed a paymaster in the army and



HON. SIMON T. POWELL.

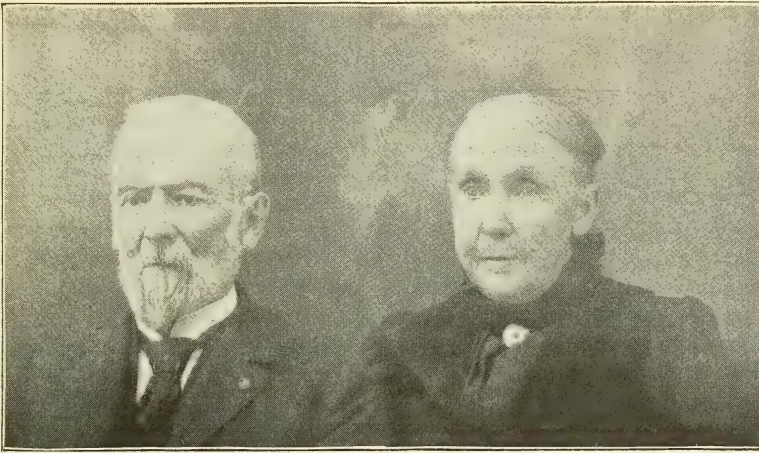
Henry county has another distinguished citizen in Martin L. Bundy. He was born in North Carolina, but while he was an infant his parents left the Old North State and emigrated to Indiana, settling at first in Wayne county, but a year or two later removing to

served as such with fidelity and faithfulness throughout the war. On the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Republican, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President. He was also a delegate to the

convention of 1872 which renominated Grant. From 1867 to 1874 he was bank examiner for Indiana, and then was sent by the Treasury Department as examiner for the States of Tennessee and Alabama. He has been as prominent in business as in politics. In 1864 he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of New Castle and served as its president. In 1874 he organized the Bundy National Bank.

elected prosecuting attorney in 1857. Later he engaged in publishing maps in Racine, Wis., in 1858, but in 1860 he practiced law in Chicago with Hon. G. A. Johnson. The affairs of his father needing legal aid he returned to New Castle and resided there until his death.

He was a member of the American Society of Microscopy and of the National Microscopic Congress of 1878. He was also



HON. MARTIN L. BUNDY AND WIFE.

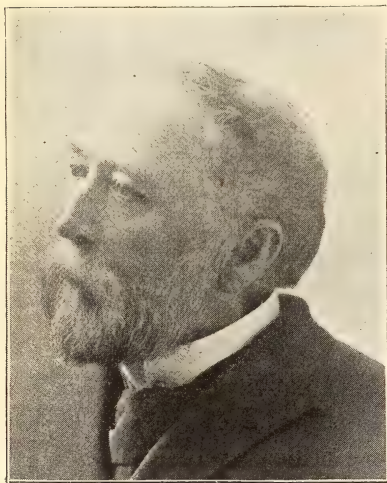
Thomas B. Redding, eldest child of Fredell and Anna (Nixon) Redding, was born east of New Castle. He attended the country school when his farm duties permitted, taking up one subject at a time, as the custom was. It is said that he never gave arithmetic but eight week's study, mastering every problem without aid from the teacher. His father had very little sympathy with higher education, but through the intercession of Rev. Thomas Rogers consented that his son might go to college. The young student largely supported himself while at Asbury by keeping boarders (at 37½ cents per week), by teaching shorthand and by acting as tutor. He devoted himself too earnestly to work, and just prior to graduation lay seriously ill for weeks. His college work ending in 1854, he taught school at Richmond, Ind., for one year, then at New Castle. He edited the *Courier* for a time, then began the practice of law. He was

a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of England and a foreign member of the French Academy of Hygiene. He became interested in science through his love for and study of plants, but later he became interested in biology in its broader aspects. His knowledge of the human body, both in its anatomy and functions was wonderfully profound. His later years were given to the study of microscopic organisms. He has read many scientific papers before various societies. "God in Creation and Revelation," "Biology and Religion, or Harmonies of God's Revelations," "Osmic Acid," "Trichina Spiralis and Trichinosis," "The Microscope and Its Revelations," "Uses of Celloidin," are some of the most important papers he prepared and read before various assemblies and associations.

During the last two years he spent much time studying fresh water life and had made elaborate drawings, accompanied by de-

scriptions. But the descriptions were in shorthand, and he was urged to prepare these in connected form, so that they might not lose their value. He complied with this request and had finished a few weeks before his death the material in hand. It is comprised in two volumes and describes several hundred species of algae, infusoria, etc. Of Henry county plants he arranged and classified some hundreds.

In literature he read much that was scientific and thoroughly enjoyed poetry and history and travels. His French books are



THOMAS B. REDDING.

probably three or four hundred in number. He had most pride in his scientific and law libraries.

He was constantly at work. The adornment of home and the pursuit of knowledge offered him recreation after his day's duties were over. He was never known to waste time. He read books written in various languages—Hebrew, French, German, Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish. No college student was ever more devoted to study than was he throughout his entire life. When the day's work was done the microscope, the book, the pen, occupied his time. His power of concentration was remarkable. He could

carry on the most difficult line of thought in the midst of talking, music or distractions of any kind. He seemed to remember all that he had learned. He had investigated so many subjects that whenever he talked with a specialist of any kind those who heard him were amazed at the information he had. Agriculture, horticulture, architecture, drainage, mechanical appliances, medicine, theology, biology, literature, law, history—he seemed at home in all. He had a truly scientific mind—he could investigate any subject without bias and could reach unprejudiced conclusions.

He married Sarah Wilson Covington, a daughter of Elijah and Ailsie (Grey) Covington, December 2, 1858, at Scottsville, Ill. She died in 1887. They had three children—Ailsie Anna, who died in infancy; Alice Grey, who died at the age of five years; Rosa Mary, who survives.

Of him his daughter writes: "If any one trait of my father is more deeply impressed on my mind than another it is his exceeding gentleness with his family. Unselfish to the last degree, self-contained, loving deeply, a tower of strength to us all. His devotion to my mother during her life and his loyalty to her memory since her death are very precious remembrances. At noon of the day he left us, his little grandchild stood clamoring at the door for her mother to go with her to school. He took the trouble to go through the hall, and open the door that he might kiss his "little sweetheart," as he called her. His hospitality was great, his appreciation of the virtues and ability of others marked. He was free from petty jealousy and strife. I believe he kept but one model before his eyes—Christ."

Henry S. Shroyer was born in Jefferson Green county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1814. He came to Henry county, Indiana, and settled in New Castle in 1835. He opened the first saddle and harness shop in the town and worked at his trade for eight years when he went into the dry goods business and was one of the leading merchants for thirty years. He retired from active business life in 1882. He is to-day at his advanced age a man of remarkably vigorous

powers. March 21, 1839, he was married to Esther Hoover, daughter of David and Catharine Hoover, of Wayne county, Indiana. An unusual event was the celebration of their sixtieth wedding anniversary on the 21st of March, 1899, on which occasion the aged couple were the merriest of the party. He has been a life-long Democrat and a member of the Methodist church.

until it became known as one of the noted educational institutions of the State. Continued ill health finally forced him to seek relief from such active duties, and in 1882 he retired from the Academy, but his long and arduous work had already done its work on a frame originally weak, and in May, 1883, he died. One of his great forts as a teacher was his power to induce students to



HENRY S. AND ESTHER SHROYER.

Henry county and the cause of education throughout the State owe much to Clarkson Davis and his wife, Hannah E. Mr. Davis was a native of Wayne county. His father was a teacher of a country school and Clarkson soon evinced an ardent desire for an education. He was of a delicate constitution, and the hard labor and hardships of pioneer life were too much for him, and at a very early age he sought to escape from them by becoming a teacher, and at the age of sixteen taught his first school. While teaching he paid his expenses by work outside of school hours, and at last accumulated enough money to enable him to enter Earlham College. He was soon appointed Governor of the Students, and later teacher of mathematics. He remained with the College until 1862. The next year he took charge of the Academy at Spiceland, and built it up

the greatest possible exertions, bringing out all that was best and truest in them.

His wife was an ardent helper in all his work. She, like her husband, was a native of Wayne county. For twenty-eight years she was connected with Spiceland Academy. She traveled in Europe extensively, and devoted much time to literature. Mrs. Davis wrote much, both in prose and poetry.

Among the prominent attorneys of Henry county and of that section of the State is Hon. Eugene Bundy. He was educated at Miami University and Union College, New York. He began the study of law in 1869, and the following year was admitted to the practice. He has served the people as State Senator and as a judge on the bench, and at all times has served well and acceptably.

He is not only a leading attorney, but is one of the leaders in all works of enterprise, and of his political party.

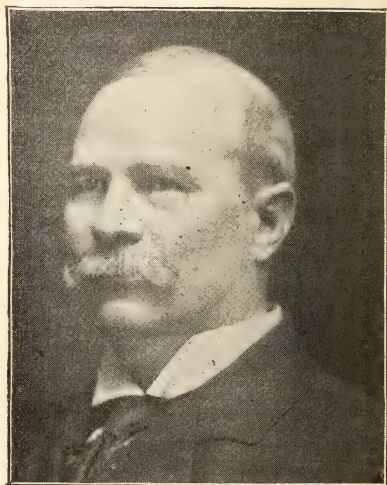
New Castle and Henry county can lay claim to the production of at least one artist who has won fame and distinction, and been recognized as one of the best artists in her line in the country. Miss Frances M. Goodwin early developed a decided taste for drawing, and entered the school of the Indianapolis Art Association to pursue her studies. She afterward entered the Art Institute of Chicago. Her ambition was to become a painter, but at Chicago the fever for modeling took hold of her and she could hardly keep away from the modeling room of the Institute. She began by dividing her time, studying painting most of the day, but giving one hour each day to modeling. This grew into two hours, and finally it took all her time. At the end of her first three months she had modeled a group for the



MISS FRANCES M. GOODWIN.

closing exhibition of the Institute and also won a diploma for a bust from life. This greatly encouraged her, and she pursued her studies with increasing ardor. Her first public work was a statue of "Education," for which she had received a commission from the Indiana Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair in 1893. This statue attracted a great deal of attention, and for it she received a diploma from the Managers. Among her other public works is a bust of the late Vice-President Colfax, ordered for the Senate Chamber at Washington.

New Castle has produced several eminent attorneys. Among them is Hon. Mark E. Forkner. He is a native of Henry county, and received his education in the schools of the county and at New Castle Academy. At the age of eighteen he began the study of



HON. MARK E. FORKNER.

law, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he was appointed to the circuit bench to fill a vacancy, and was elected to that position for a full term, serving until 1888. Judge Forkner has long been looked upon as one of the ablest stump speakers in Indiana, and has always taken a deep interest in political matters. He was one of the attorneys in the first suit to set aside a political gerrymander of the State for legislative purposes, and was connected with that work until a final decision was given by the highest court of the State. In 1890 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Congress in his district, and four years later tried for the nomination for Supreme Judge.

Charles S. Hernly, the chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, was born upon a farm in Henry county, Indiana, September 23, 1856, being the year in which the Republican party had its birth as a national organization. Mr. Hernly's father was a native of Lancaster county Pennsylvania. His great great grandfather, Ulrich Hoernl

as the name was originally spelled, was a native of Switzerland, but left his native land and settled on a farm near Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1737, and the ancestral home is now owned by the descendants of Ulrich Hoernli, and has never passed out of the Hernly name. Here they hold their family reunions and commemorate the sturdy virtues of their Swiss ancestors.

Mr. Hernly's mother was a native of Maryland and born of German parents. Her maiden name was Hoffacker and she is still living in New Castle, and is a kind-hearted and noble woman. Her son has said of her

the poor and the oppressed. Later they became members of the Republican party.

A story is told of John Hernly, the grandfather of Charles S., concerning the building of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh. Simon Cameron, then a rising young politician of Pennsylvania, took great interest in the project and was making speeches in Lancaster county, urging the people to take stock and help the project along, and was stopping with John Hernly during his stay in the county. At one of his meetings Mr. Cameron said to the people that the day would come when one could get in the cars at Philadelphia in the



HON. CHAS. S. HERNLY.

that she is one of the most cheerful and kindest women in the world and the most perfect type of an optimist he ever knew. Heredity has left its impress upon Mr. Hernly, and his abounding good nature, coolness in emergencies and judgment and determination are doubtless largely due to his German ancestry.

Mr. Hernly's father and grandfather were originally Whigs, but when the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery arose their affiliations were with the Free-soil party, for their sympathies were ever with

morning, go to Harrisburg, do a day's business and return to Philadelphia in the evening. Mr. Hernly doubted the statement and that night when they returned home, Hernly said to Cameron that if he did not stop lying about how fast the cars would run on the new railroad he would so discourage the people that they would quit attending the meetings.

Charles S. Hernly was the oldest of five children and was reared in the country at an old-fashioned water mill on Little Blue river in his native county, where his father

tended the mill and engaged in farming. He met with an accident when twelve years old, by which he lost a leg. He fell from a wagon, the hind wheel of which ran over and crushed his left knee in such a manner that amputation of the limb was necessary.

The house where he was born and passed his early youth was a typical Indiana cabin with clapboard roof and big fireplace, and he has said that his earliest recollections are of his father hauling up the big back logs with oxen. He first attended the common schools in the country and afterwards the New Castle school and later the Spiceland Academy, the famous Quaker school of his native county. Mr. Hernly's father died when he was fifteen years of age, leaving his mother with five children, the youngest being two years of age. Upon the father's death the family removed to New Castle, the county seat, and Charley being the oldest child, was the mainstay of the family, and he has said that the proudest days of his life were when he earned the money which enabled the widowed mother to keep her children together.

Mr. Hernly taught school for several terms in the district schools of Henry county, and in 1876 he entered the law office of James Brown and Robert L. Polk as a student. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar. Success came to him from the start. His manners were genial and he was ever full of sympathy for the misfortunes of others. He was especially strong in his statement of a case, and very forcible before a jury. He was bold and fearless and practiced law upon the theory that a lawsuit was a battle which must be fought out to some decisive result. He had cultivated the best writers in the language, and often surprised his hearers by the vigor and force of his English.

From boyhood Mr. Hernly has taken an active interest in politics and in the affairs of his native county, and he has been largely identified with every important public enterprise, and it is said that he has given as much of his time and means for the good of the community in which he lives as any man

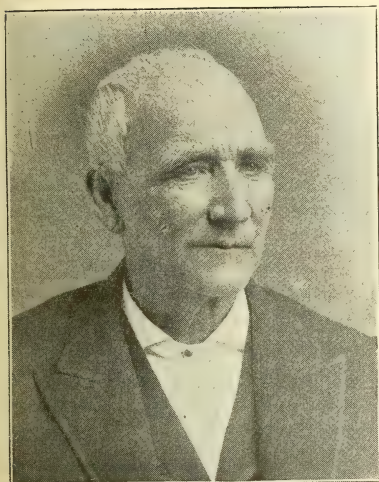
of his age. He has been successful in all his business enterprises, and was never defeated at an election but once, and that for an unimportant office, just after he had arrived at his majority. And the defeat, he has said, was one of the luckiest events of his life.

Mr. Hernly possesses a great fund of humor. He is a true and loyal friend, but easily approachable and remarkably frank in ordinary intercourse, but cautious and reserved in grave matters. Outside of a legal battle he is very considerate of the feelings of others, and no man in the community has more friends among the younger people than he. A story of suffering to him never falls upon unwilling ears. As an illustration of his kindness to the poor a story is told that a few years ago he put up at public sale a lot of Jersey cows. A poor woman, the mother of eight children, came to him to inquire about purchasing a cow, to help her through the winter, but said she had no money, but would try and pay some day. Mr. Hernly, after hearing her story, told the colored man to go to the stall and lead out a cow, which he gave to the poor woman, stating that he would do that much toward helping her raise her children.

Mr. Hernly has served as chairman of the Republican central committee of Henry county for several years, and has served one term as clerk of the Henry Circuit Court. He is popular with his neighbors of all parties. He owns a farm near New Castle, and is a stockholder in the local telephone company. He has never lost interest in farm life, which he says is one of the noblest occupations in life. As chairman of the Republican State committee. Mr. Hernly has exhibited some great qualities as a campaign organizer.

Mr. Hernly has a wife and two children. His wife is a thoroughly devoted and accomplished woman, her maiden name being Elizabeth Thornburgh, she being a descendant of the well-known Thornburgh family of East Tennessee. Their home is a beautiful but modest one, where a generous and refined hospitality is dispensed.

Amnog the early settlers of Henry county was John R. Millikan, who came to the county a young man from Tennessee. His early life was spent on a farm, with but limited opportunities for an education. At the age of twenty-one he sought a home where he could have better opportunities for educational improvement, leaving Tennessee. On arriving in Henry county he applied himself to securing an education and soon so far succeeded as to be able to teach, and for several years he followed that vocation. When the question of free schools was agitated he was one of the three men in his township



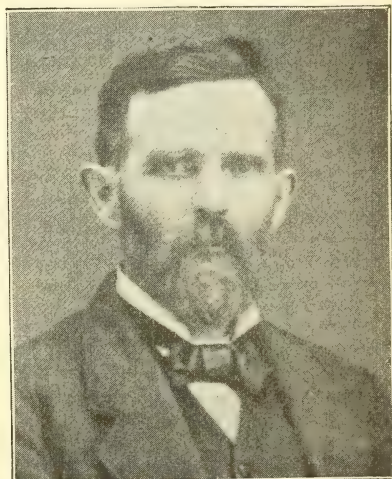
JOHN R. MILLIKAN.

who voted in favor of that proposition. Purchasing a farm he devoted his time and energy to agriculture. He was several times elected to the Legislature, and was the author of the law providing for assessments on lands to pay for the construction of gravel roads. In 1873, when the Citizens' State Bank was organized at New Castle, he became its president, and served as such for more than twenty-two years, dying in 1895.

When, late in December, 1897, it was announced that Elwood Pleas was dying, a wave of sorrow and a sense of loss passed over the entire community. Not because a man of wealth or position, as the world es-

teem these things, was passing away, but that a patient, unselfish thinker, toiler and investigator was winging his flight from earth just at a time when the need for him seemed to be the greatest, and when his merits and his works were beginning to be known and appreciated.

Elwood Pleas was born in eastern Indiana on May 4th, 1831, and died at his home near Dunreith, Ind., on the 30th of December, 1897, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Pleas's opportunities for gaining an education were but limited. The usual winter terms of country school, a term at the Friends' Boarding School (now Earlham College) at Richmond, and a brief course of study at the State University make up the sum of his school opportunities. But he was naturally inclined to study, was of vigorous health, a model of physical manhood, whose activity was spurred forward by a quick, active brain. He won a reputation as an



ELWOOD PLEAS.

editor, a politician and a patriot. He controlled and edited the New Castle Courier during the civil war and the days of political turmoil that succeeded it, and became a terror to crooked politicians and corrupt political fixers. He had opinions and dared to express them. He hated dishonesty and was not afraid to speak out. He was a soldier for a time in the Union army. But he had

no love for the bitter turmoils of politics. Voices were calling him to the fields and the woods. They were voices far sweeter to his ears than the wranglings of office-seekers and office-hunters. He sold his newspaper, returned to the country and entered upon that course of natural studies and investigations that made him famous. Twice thereafter he was induced to take up the editorial pen and scissors for short periods.

His first and favorite study was geology. In it he became most proficient and accomplished most. His great cabinet of hundreds of families and species was the accumulation of long years of such painstaking toil as no other amateur geologist of the State has undertaken—the term “amateur” being used only in the sense of one who is not under a salary or stipulated pay.

He was in the midst of the work of mounting and labeling his large collection when his waning strength failed, and he left the uncompleted task never to return to it.

He was also a careful observer in many fields of biological investigation. Land and fresh water shells and life, ornithology and entomology were favorite pursuits. His papers upon these subjects and his reports of special investigations were always full of interest and valuable suggestions and conclusions. When the Henry County Historical Society was organized in April, 1886, it was as the result of the consultations held and the conclusions arrived at by four men. These were Elwood Pleas, Martin L. Bundy, Thomas B. Redding and Benjamin S. Parker. During the eleven years of his life that followed thereafter he was one of the most active members of the society, and it was to it that many of his best papers were contributed. At the same time he was in correspondence with the authorities of the Smithsonian Institute, the editors of scientific journals, scientific societies and collectors, and students in different parts of the earth; in short, doing whatever he might to widen the scope and increase the accuracy of his knowledge. But Mr. Pleas was no mere scientific machine. He was a big, warm-hearted, genial, whole-souled man, who adored his wife and family and loved his neighbors and friends. His wife, to whom he was wedded in April, 1854, three sons and one daughter survive him. His children have

inherited much of his stalwart character. One son is a physician in the Indian Territory; one a fruit-grower in Florida, and one lives with his wife and family in the old home with his mother, while the daughter is a neighbor. Mrs. Pleas retains the cabinet; but it should be the property of some college or society with sufficient means to complete the work of classifying and labeling, which Mr. Pleas had so well begun.

After the death of Mr. Pleas the local papers were filled with accounts of his life and labors. The New Castle Courier, the paper of which he was once the editor, devoted no less than ten columns of its space to the story of his studies and toils, and it is a tribute to his character and worth.

William O. Barnard, son of Sylvester and Lavina (Myer) Barnard, is in nationality essentially American. Among his ancestors were some of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, whence they were attracted to the home of religious freedom established by the Mayflower passengers.

Some of these were Thomas Barnard, who as a colonial soldier was slain by the Indians in King Philip's War; Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Macy, who was the first white settler of Nantucket Island, driven thither in 1660 by Puritan intolerance, scarcely less severe than that which he had left England to escape. Macy's crime consisted in giving shelter from a rainstorm to two strangers who came under the ban of the Puritan law for being Quakers.

A short time before the war of the Revolution many of the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket emigrated to North Carolina, but the slavery surroundings of the new homes were unsuited to their Quaker tastes, and they early sought more congenial surroundings in the infant State of Indiana.

In 1818 came William Barnard, grandfather of William O. Barnard, and settled on a farm in Union county, a few miles east of Liberty. Near here the latter was born October 25th, 1852. In 1854 his parents moved to Dublin, Wayne county, and in 1856 to Fayette county, where our subject spent his early boyhood, performing boyish tasks incident to farm life, until 1866, when

parents removed to Liberty township, Henry county. Here, during his minority, he continued his farm life, taking advantage during the winter season of such educational opportunities as the district schools of the time afforded. Soon after he became of age he attended three terms of school at Spiceland Academy under the late Clarkson Davis, during which time he spent his winters teaching in the country schools. Afterward he was one year principal of the schools at Economy, Wayne county, and one year a teacher in the New Castle public schools.

In 1876 he was married to Mary V. Balenger, and in the same year began reading law in the office of the late James Brown. He was subsequently admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in New Castle. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Henry and Hancock, and in 1888 was re-elected to the same office. In 1889, by act of the General Assembly the circuit was divided and Henry county became the Fifty-third Circuit. From the new circuit he was again elected in 1890. After retiring from the office of prosecuting attorney he continued the general practice of law until 1896, when he was elected judge of the Henry County Circuit Court, which office he now holds. His official positions have come from the hands of the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated. In addition to his service to the people he has served his party in various capacities, among which was chairman of the county central committee.

Ever since a mere boy George W. Pitman has had a natural inclination for curiosities and beauties of nature, and when a lad would pay a penny for a flint arrowhead or a pretty stone rather than buy candy. His first collection, of which he was exceedingly proud, consisted of twelve specimens. He has collected all kinds of curio, and now has a collection of over 25,000 specimens, mostly of the Indians and Mound Builders. He has given a close study to these strangeraces of people as the evidence of their existence is found in Henry county.

There are twenty-two mounds in Henry county, built by the Mound Builders, which

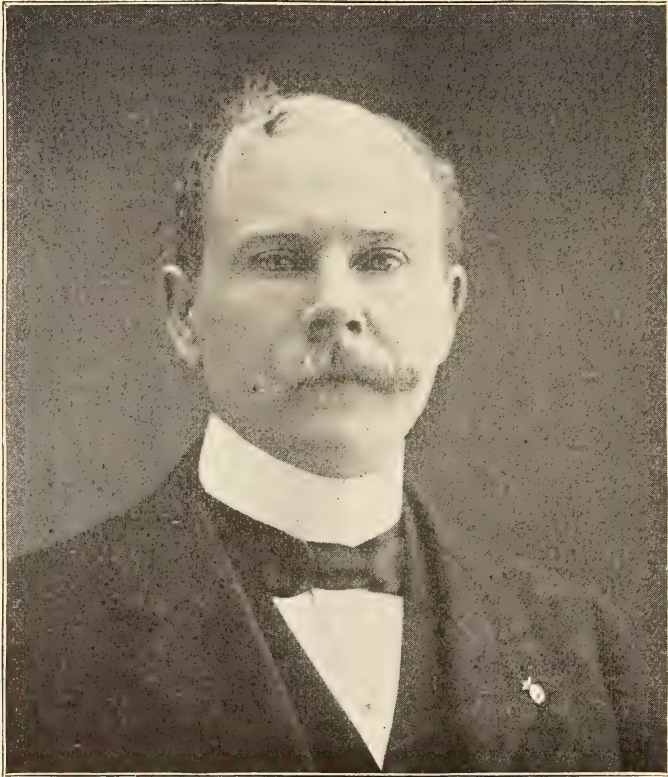
Mr. Pitman has examined or surveyed. One of them, on the farm of J. C. Huddleson, north of New Castle, is the most noted inclosure, and one on the farm of J. R. Peed, two miles south of town, is the largest in the county. This mound is now about ten feet high and one hundred feet in diameter at the base, with a circle or ridge of earth thrown up all the way around the mound, leaving a ditch perhaps ten feet-wide between this and the mound proper.

Mr. Pitman has arrangements made to make a complete re-survey and drawings of the mounds of Henry county during this summer. He offers to donate his entire collection to the Henry County Historical Society if the society will provide a suitable room in which to properly display the same, and furnish proper attention for its care and preservation.

Leonidas H. Newby, the subject of this sketch is the fifth child of a family of seven. His father moved to Greensboro, this State, from North Carolina, in 1837, engaged in merchant tailoring business, and on account of extending a too generous credit to his customers failed, when Leonidas was twelve years of age. The latter was born on a farm near Lewisville, Ind., on the 9th day of April, 1855. When his father failed, Leonidas was thrown on his own resources. He secured a place in the Greensboro schools as janitor, at the same time attending the school as a pupil. This position he held during the school terms and worked on a farm during the summer seasons until he was sixteen years old, at which time his parents moved to Knightstown. He then alternately attended and taught school until of age, teaching within a few days of five months before he was seventeen years of age. The last two years of his teaching he was in the High School, and graduated from it in 1875, being the first graduate from that institution. After his graduation he studied for two years under Professor Hewitt, devoting three hours a day to study and three hours in assisting the superintendent. In May, 1873, however, while teaching school, he began the study of law in the office of Butler & Swaim, and continued reading with them

until 1875, when he entered the law office of J. Lee Furgason, remaining until 1877. During this time he made the law office his headquarters on Saturdays and vacations, and the remainder of the time attended or taught school. On the first of January, 1878, he quit the school and formed a partnership with Walter B. Swaim for the purpose of practicing law. This arrangement lasted one year, after which Mr. Newby practiced alone. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of

nearly four years. One of his first cases on opening an office was the famous Foxwell murder case at Rushville, Indiana, in which he appeared for the defendant. The ability shown by the young attorney in this case received much favorable comment, and so placed him on his feet as to give him a good start. In 1886 he was the leading counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Anderson murder case at Williamstown, Kentucky. In that case, either upon the one side or the other, were some of the most brilliant men



HON. L. P. NEWBY.

Henry and Hancock counties. His office did not begin, however, until nearly one year had elapsed after his election; but within three months after that event the prosecuting attorney then in office resigned, and Governor Porter appointed Mr. Newby to the vacancy, thus enabling him to hold the office

of the South, including W. W. Dickson, member of Congress; Judge O. D. McManama W. P. C. Breckenridge, Hon. W. P. Harden then Attorney-General, and afterwards the Democratic candidate for Governor against Governor Bradley. Mr. Newby has been employed in the trial of causes in all of the

Middle States, as well as in some of the Western, Southern and Eastern ones, and has held the greater part of the practice in southern Henry and northern Rush counties, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice throughout eastern Indiana. Mr. Newby has never aspired to the bench, but is, however, a favorite when acting as special judge, and has frequently been called to the neighboring counties during the last ten years to hold special terms of court and to try cases on change of venue, having sat as the trial judge on the trial of many very important cases, among which have been some two or three murder cases.

He is now in the State Senate, having been first elected to that body in 1892, his plurality in his county being 209 more than that given for General Harrison for President. In the Senate he has shown himself to be an apt, ready and brilliant speaker, taking an active part in all questions before that body, and was soon recognized as the leader of the Republican side of the Senate. At the close of that session he was the Republican nominee for president of the Senate for the ensuing two years, and has twice since that time been elected to that office. For six years he was joint caucus chairman of the two houses, and had charge of all the political legislation in the General Assembly.

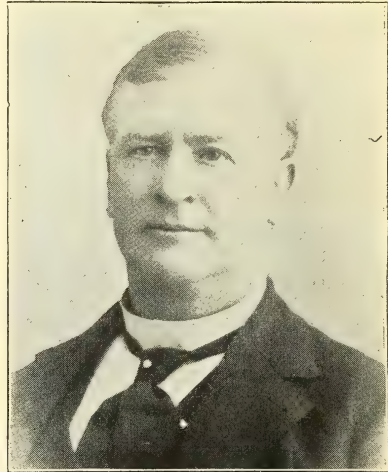
Mr. Newby is active in politics, and was for many years a member of the executive committee of the State central committee of the Republican party. In addition to his abilities as a lawyer and politician, he has always been regarded as a good business man. He is the president of the Citizens' State Bank, the natural gas, electric light and some other institutions of considerable capital.

He has for eight years been a member of the judiciary committee, the most important one of the Senate, and was for four years its chairman. Mr. Newby was unanimously elected president pro tempore of the Senate for the late session, and is now a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1876 he was married to Mary E. Breckenridge, daughter of Robert B. and Julia A. Breckenridge, of Knightstown. They have two children, Floss and Floyd, who are both being educated at DePauw University.

He has a beautiful home at Knightstown and enjoys life as few others are able to do.

One of the most prominent citizens of Middletown was the late Dr. James H. Welsh, who died March, 1895, at Asheville, N. C., from a disease of the throat contracted during the war. Dr. Welsh was a native of Butler county, Ohio. Dr. Welsh grew to manhood on a farm, but was given a good education, and at the age of nineteen began teaching school. In 1862 he began the study of medicine, and entered the Ohio Medical



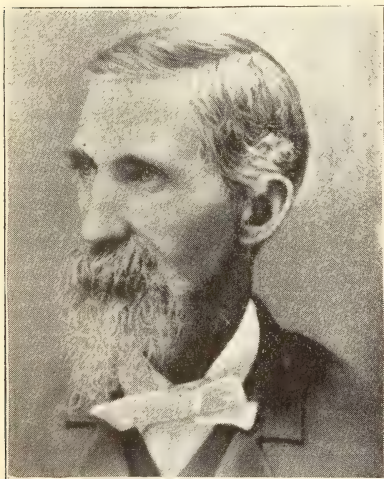
DR. JAMES H. WELSH.

College, graduating in March, 1865. He at once entered the army as Assistant Surgeon. At the close of the war he located in Henry county. He retired from practice several years ago, and traveled extensively. He was always a hard student and built up for himself a reputation for learning, especially in his chosen profession.

Benjamin S. Parker is a native of Indiana. He was born in a "cabin in the clearing," in Henry county, February 10, 1833. His parents were people of much intelligence and great lovers of books, so that his education began in the cabin home with his earliest recollection. His school opportunities

were limited to such as were offered by the Friends' School, known as "Rich Square School," which were, however, remarkably good for those days. In early manhood he became a teacher, and succeeded well. Afterwards he engaged in newspaper work, and became one of the best newspaper men in the State. In 1882 he was appointed, by President Arthur, United States consul at Sherbrooke, Canada, and served until Mr. Cleveland became President. So favorably had he impressed himself upon the business men of that section of Canada, who had business with his office, that they appealed to President Cleveland to retain him. In 1886 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Henry county, and served four years.

He began writing when quite young, and like all young writers published much in the local papers that scarcely gave promise of the better work he did in his mature years.



BENJAMIN S. PARKER.

Aside from a small volume which was printed for home circulation, in 1871, his published books have been "The Cabin in the Clearing, and Other Poems," in 1887; "Hoosier Bards," in 1891, and "The Rhymes of Our Neighborhood," in 1895. All these volumes have been uniformly well received by the critics and the public. He has also been an occasional contributor to the *Century* and other magazines.

His most popular poem, but by no means his best, is "The Cabin in the Clearing," from which one of his volumes takes its names. His best work is to be found in such poems as "The Hoosier Bards," "'Tis Morning and the Days Are Long," "The Damascus Road," "Carco Bay" and "Endymion." In dialect he has written but little, and his greatest success in that line is "The Old Camp Meeting," in African patois. "'Tis Morning and the Days Are Long," is given as fairly representative of his poetry in the serious and lighter vein. His prose work is equal to his poetry, but has not attracted so much attention, as no collection of it has been made, and he has published no prose volume.

"TIS MORNING AND THE DAYS ARE LONG."

I had a dream of other days;

In golden luxury waved the wheat;

In tangled greenness shook the maize;

The squirrels ran with nimble feet,

And in and out among the trees

The hangbird darted like a flame;

The catbird piped his melodies,

Purling every warbler's fame;

And then I heard triumphal song,

"'Tis morning and the days are long."

They scattered roses, strewed the palms,

And shouted down the pleasant vales;

I heard a thousand happy psalms,

And, laughing, wove a thousand tales

Of mimic revelry and joy;

They mocking well the worldly great—

Each tan-faced girl and barefoot boy,

Dear shapers of my early fate—

And then again the Æolian song,

"'Tis morning and the days are long."

Far winding past the storied town,

The river ran through bosky groves,

Its flood we sailed our vessels down

Full freighted with a myriad loves;

Our souls went floating to the gales

With scarlet leaves and shreds of bark;

We named them cutters, schooners, sails,

And watched them fade in shadowy dark

Then down the waters flowed the song

"'Tis morning and the days are long."

O morning! when the days are long,

And youth and innocence are wed,

And every grove is full of song,
And every pathway void of dread,
Who rightly sings its rightful praise,
Or rightly dreams it o'er again,
When cold and narrow are the days,
And shrunken all the hopes of men,
He shall re-awaken with his song,
" 'Tis morning and the days are long."
There palpitations wild and sweet,

The thrills of many an old delight,
And dimpled hands that lightly meet,
And hearts that tremble to unite,
Arise upon the rosy morn,
Pass down the lovely vales and stand
The picture of a memory born,
The mirage of a lotus land—
A land where once we trolled the song,
" 'Tis morning and the days are long."

THE STORY OF A SLAVE IN INDIANA.

BY WILLIAM TRAIL.

William Trail, Sr., was born a slave May 23, 1784, in Montgomery county, Maryland, Basil and Barbary Trail being his lawful owners. He never complained of ill treatment from the hands of his master during the days of his childhood. But the mistress took a dislike to him and made him the object on which to vent the fury of a very bad temper. She would beat him so he would run away and hide out until almost starved, and the master would become uneasy about his property and search the premises until he found him.

When he was about twelve years old his owners with him moved and settled in Spartensburg county, South Carolina. He was finally sold to one James Blakely, a farmer living in Lawrence county, South Carolina. The bargain being something like the following: Blakely was to take charge of the boy, and at a stated time pay to Edston three hundred dollars for the same, and it was further agreed that if payment was not promptly made the boy should be returned in good shape. The bargain being closed, Blakely, with his property, went home and set him to work on the farm. Here a difference arose between slave and master about the name he should be called by. Blakely had a son named William and he was nicknamed Bill, and the old man proposed calling the slave Will to distinguish them. To that name the slave boy strongly objected

and refused to answer to, telling the old man to call his son by his proper name (William) and him Bill as before, but the will of the master prevailed and the slave will be known hereafter as Will, while remaining in slavery.

Will worked away on the farm, of which he in time became almost manager, going with his master once a year and sometimes oftener wagoning or rolling tobacco to Charleston. On a few occasions he went to Savannah and Augusta, Ga.

As Will grew up to the stature of a man he became strongly impressed with the fact that he was a man and was entitled to the proceeds of his own labor. He saw that on him depended the success of the family and for his services he was very poorly fed and clad. At last he dared to tell the old man that he had a right to better clothes, but the master could not see it just that way. But Will would not give it up so. He then proposed to work for the master five days of the week and have one for himself and furnish all of his clothes. The matter was settled by an agreement to that proposition. The slave went to work under the first contract of his life furnishing such clothing as suited himself much better than those he had before and keeping a little pocket change besides.

In time he bought a colt of one of the master's sons, paying thirty dollars for the

same, mostly in work. He raised and kept the colt by pulling grass for feed and clearing up small patches in the crooks and bayous of branches about the farm and tending them in corn one year for himself, doing most of the work by moonshine. By extra exertion and the strictest economy in a few years he had a horse to ride when he went out on Sunday. He was treated kindly by all the family except the old master and one of his boys. He valued Will highly as property, but he became jealous and abusive because he thought that his slave was doing too well and thought too much of himself, and would say with his kind of an oath, "You have got too much sense."

The slave was now ruined as property. Will was a man up in the twenties, and the one day of freedom in each week had done its work. Having once tasted the sweet morsel of liberty there was no more contentment as a slave.

Will decided once for all that he would one day be a freeman. Having settled on that determination, preparations must be made. He commenced laying up money by little and studying plans for escape. That was before the great system of the underground railroad was in operation. About that time there was a great immigration from the neighborhood to what was then Indiana Territory, and some of those who had moved to the West would write back and others would return on business. Those persons would tell of the new country and about the route of their journey, the distance from one town and public place to another. That was Will's opportunity to learn something about the road to a land of liberty, having previously gained some knowledge of travel in his long experience on the road with the wagon. By the time the year 1814 had made its appearance, Will was near 30 years old, and thought himself the possessor of a horse and saddle, saddlebags, pretty good clothes and some money. So he thought the next thing most needful for him was to possess his own body. So Will thought the time was nearing when he should be about the great undertaking about which he had thought so much and so seriously.

There was one of the old master's sons, a lad of 15 or 18 years, who did not approve of his father's mode of treatment of Will,

and became a trusted friend to him. This lad had learned to read and write quite well. So he thought himself able to give his friend Will an instrument or writing which would be sufficient to carry him safely over the long and dangerous journey to the land of liberty. The writing given had neither day nor date, and read something like this: "Let William Trail pass and repass as a freeman and disturb him not." To be understood it is necessary to state when business was pressing at home Will would work the whole six days of the week for two or three weeks. That would give him two or three days together for himself. At the time he was intending to break for freedom he had two days due him.

He selected as the time of his journey the full moon in August, 1814. On Thursday night just after dark he armed himself with the pass which the boy had given him, and taking the full name of William Trail and his few earthly possessions he mounted his horse and bade farewell to slavery forever. It being Thursday night on which he started and having two days' time of his own he was not expected home before Monday morning. This gave him three days' travel before he was looked for.

He traveled on alone for about three days, stopping over night to feed and rest like other freemen would do. About the fourth day out he fell in company with two white men also going to Indiana. On learning he was bound for the same place they proposed that they all go in company, which was gladly accepted. They traveled on together stopping at the same houses on the road, his white companions asking no questions concerning his freedom. On the way he could hear people ask of them, "Is that a freeman with you?" They would answer, "We think he is. He pays his own way and takes his turn with us in filling the bottle." That was taken as proof that he was free. They traveled on in that way until Saturday evening, when his companions proposed stopping over Sunday, saying they had friends living a short distance off the way where they could stop over without cost and invited him to go with them. He excused himself, saying his money was growing short and he would rather be journeying onward. So saying they parted and Trail went

on by himself. All went well until he reached Lexington, Ky., where the citizens objected to his proceeding farther and took him before a justice of the peace. The justice told them that he did not have the law and could not dispose of the case. They took him to another justice and he asked him where he was from, what county, the name of the clerk of the court and all the officers, all of which he answered satisfactorily. Then he proceeded to examine his pass, which was done up in a minute of the Baptist Association, and pronounced it worthless, and hung his head in meditation. Then the crowd asked, "What are you going to do with him?" "I will have nothing to do with him," said the justice. "Well, what does the law say about it?" continued they. The justice answered firmly, "I will have nothing to do with him." All then joined saying, "If you will have nothing to do with him, we won't." And he was released. He always thought possibly the justice of the peace was a member of the Baptist church and that the minute of association was what saved him.

He then mounted his horse and proceeded onward, the great dread now being the Ohio river, which was yet before him. But in due time he drew up to the great river, the dividing line between the slave and freesoil and asked the ferryman to land him over the turbulent stream. The request was complied with and the services paid for. Then William Trail stepped ashore on the free soil of the State of Ohio, in the then small village of Cincinnati, bearing within himself a lighter heart than he had done for many days.

From Cincinnati he wended his way up the Miami and Whitewater valleys to a settlement several miles above Brookville, and stopped among old acquaintances from South Carolina, probably his greatest mistake. But his undisturbed enjoyment of freedom was of short duration. Word was promptly sent back to the old master, who was not the man to give up so valuable a property without an effort to reclaim the same. The old man saddled his horse and followed on to Indiana. Not thinking it wise to tackle his slave personally he stopped and put up at Brookville and employed a man named Harvey to go and arrest Will,

otherwise William Trail, and bring and deliver the same to him at Brookville. On the day the arrest was made it so happened that Trail was sent by his employer to work the road. On the afternoon of that day while all hands were busy at work a strange man rode up and entered into conversation with the crowd, while Trail remained busy cutting on a log. The stranger, who proved to be Mr. Harvey, Blakely's agent, stepped up to him and proposed to relieve him for a spell. The ax was handed to him. He then laid hold of Trail and commanded all in the name of the State to assist him.

They gathered around him so he saw resistance was useless. He was tied and put on a horse and his feet tied under the horse, and away they started for Brookville. Harvey leading the horse, and Trail being tied so he could only use his arms from the elbows out he commenced trying to untie the rope which was tied behind his back. The man looking back asked what he was doing. He moved away his hands and said nothing. Harvey took hold of the rope and jerked him so as to raise Trail's anger and he commenced boldly to untie himself. The man thought that would not do, and jumped on the horse behind him, holding the reins over Trail's shoulders. He took hold of the reins in front and guided the horse to the woods; the man had to get off and lead back to the road. By that time Trail thought of his knife in his pocket. It was with difficulty he got hold of the knife and opened it and reached behind for the rope with his right hand. The man seized hold of his arm from the left side, hoping to wrench the knife from his grasp, but that was not easily done. Trail held onto the knife and drew clear around the rear of the horse and up to his right side, then motioned the knife as though he would cut his throat. He then let go and stepped out of reach. Trail then saw that he could cut the rope in front as well as behind, and as soon as thought it was done. Then cutting the cord which bound his feet he sprang from the horse and looked at his antagonist, and there he stood with a pistol in each hand pointing to his own face, which was as white as a sheet. Trail said, "You have taken me thus unaware, but after this you nor any other man will ever take me alive, and you may tell Blakely that he may

sell me or do as he pleases, but I will not serve him another day." So saying he started back the way they had come from. Mr. Harvey advised him not to go back and took the other end of the road. Trail followed the road a short distance, then took to the woods and kept concealed for a time, having friends who aided him. During that time Blakely managed to get hold of his horse and all his clothes except what he had on. But before he left Trail made a proposal to him through the agency of friends to pay him three hundred dollars on condition that Blakely should set him free according to law, and the proposition was accepted, and a lawful agent appointed to execute the writing and receive the payments. Then Blakely remounted and went back to his home, taking with him all of Trail's effects.

Papers were written up and duly signed by the agent and delivered to him transferring William Trail from property to a man. In that condition he commenced life three hundred dollars in debt and the wide world to make the money in. But that force of character which had carried him thus far was destined to bear him through. He went to work clearing land, always preferring to take jobs and be his own boss. He claimed the honor of having cleared the timber off the first lot in the town of Brownsville in Union county. In time the money was made and paid over to the agent, but he did not see fit to pay the same to Blakely. And Blakely instituted legal proceedings to recover payment, but the court held that Mr. Blakely had a right under the law of Indiana to set his slave free but had no right to sell him and could not recover.

Time went on and Trail was still cutting the forests of the new country, while his former owner in the South continued to smart under the loss of his slave. He met a Southern trader or jockey named John Cleveland and informed him that he had a slave running at large in Indiana. A trade was made on the spot by which Cleveland delivered to Blakely a horse for the chance of the slave, each one signing an agreement not to come back on the other for any shortcomings. With this second-hand claim John Cleveland set off for Indiana in search of the bird on the wing. He found a man at what

was called the north bend of the Ohio river named Sam Hedge, who kept a ferry and made a business of getting slaves across and directing them where to go, and when they came and offered a reward he would bring the slave in and receive the reward. So John Cleveland, the trader, employed Sam Hedge, the slave catcher, to catch and bring back William Trail, the freeman, to be enslaved again. At that time he was making his home near Connersville. The kidnapping party came up to Connersville and by bribery or some other means secured the service of the sheriff of Fayette county to assist in their unlawful business. They came for him one cold winter day and found him helping a neighbor to butcher hogs. They alighted two in number and informed him that he was wanted to answer to a civil writ in a case of debt. He informed them that he had no debts outstanding and wanted to know who the debt was payable to. The sheriff looked at his papers and said to John Cleveland. Trail said he knew no such man. The sheriff then pleaded that it possibly was a forgery, but to come along and try the case and if it went against him he would go his security. That made things look reasonably fair, so he agreed to go and asked liberty to go home and change clothes, which was granted, and they all started off together, as the road led near by his home. But when they got off some distance he saw another man get up from the roadside and mount his horse and come riding up, meeting them. After a little while one of the party rode up to Trail and told him that he could not go home to dress. He said that he must go. While this talk was going on two of the party took hold of him while the third hitched the horses. Then he came into the scuffle, making three against one. Their object being to bind him and convey him across the river and sell him into slavery. But that was not so easily done. Trail was a powerful man physically and not wanting in courage. By this time he knew well their intentions and was determined to fight it out to the bitter end. He struggled bravely against that fearful odds and hallooed at the top of his voice, hoping to attract the neighbors to his assistance. In that he was successful. A man and woman came, thinking some one had fallen on the ice and got hurt.

They wanted to know what the trouble was. The sheriff said they wanted to take Trail to try whether he owed service or not, and ordered the man in the name of the State to take hold and assist. The man did not take hold, but advised him to submit, saying that he would go along and see that he should have a fair trial.

But the man had come in a great hurry and not having put on his hat and could not go on to town bareheaded, so he had to go back near a half mile and then return. That gave the villains still a little hope of success. The sheriff promised to travel on very slowly and give the man ample time to overtake them. They mounted their prisoner on a horse, taking good care to hold on to the bridle, and started on. As soon as they had got out of sight of Trail's friend they took to the woods. He objected, but the sheriff ordered them onward. He saw that would not do and jumped off and ran back toward the road. One of the men came after him galloping in full tilt, evidently intending to ride over him. He stepped among a cluster of logs. They alighted and made at him. Keeping them at bay a few seconds, he saw his friend coming, and said to them, "There comes my friend; I guess we will go the right road to Connersville." Then all was quiet and they went along as though there had been no trouble.

All arrived at Connersville and Trail pleaded not ready for trial and was given three days' time and lodged in jail. The circumstance created great excitement among the people of the surrounding neighborhood. They visited him at the jail, first one then another, so he had company most of the time. Finally the people concluded that the kidnappers having the sheriff on their side would steal the prisoner away on the night before the day set for trial. To provide against such a contingency the people gathered in town, armed and with other available means of defense. They hauled in logs and built a great fire in front of the jail and stood guard all night, the weather being very cold. The kidnapping party saw the hopelessness of their plans and sat around in despair at the hotel until a late hour in the night, then called for their horses and made way for the Ohio river. On the next day when the trial was called no-

body appeared against Trail and he was released. This was the last attempt made to enslave him. Previous to that time Trail had after paying for his freedom saved a little money and bought twenty-five acres of land in Fayette county. He afterwards built a cabin on it and moved in and soon afterward married.

He being at the time of their marriage about forty-one and his wife about twenty-five years of age, the fruits of their union were seven sons—Archibald, James, William, Jr., Joseph, Brazillai, David and Benjamin—all of whom lived to attain manhood. After their marriage William Trail and his wife continued to live at their home in Fayette county for about eight years.

They began to realize that they had not enough for the support of their young family. They sold out and in the year 1832 entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Henry county in the west part of Greensboro township, and hired a man to build a cabin on it. The man only put up the wall and roof. On or about the last day of February, 1833, William Trail and his family left their old home, and after traveling three days arrived in the neighborhood of the new one. They put up over night with a settler. On the next morning, being the third day of March, 1833, he got up early in the morning, took his ax, went to the cabin and cut just enough space to pass the goods through and the family to crawl in at.

In the early days of settlement there was a survey made for a road running from Anderson to Knightstown, which line ran angling through Trail's land. After laying for many years without being opened and almost forgotten, some of the people conceived that it would be a capital plan to inflict an injury on him to open the road. So they went to work with a will and laid the farm open from one side to the other. Then father Trail sued the supervisor for damages and after a hard fought contest in court he recovered a small amount of damage, and the cost amounted to a sum so large that the supervisor had to sell his farm to pay out.

Both father and mother Trail felt the disadvantage of being without the knowledge of letters. They were desirous that their children should be educated, but such

schools as the neighborhood afforded were closed against them on account of color, except in one or two instances when it was hard to make up a school by subscription, when they were called in. When some of the older boys of the family grew up so they could leave home they went away to school and learned something of the rudimentary branches of an education, then returned and opened a little school for the benefit of the younger ones, and a few other colored children who had come into the neighborhood by this time, some of whom learned very rapidly.

When the constitution of the State was being revised and the question of the present school law was pending some of the old-timers who were opposed to the measure would in support of their argument refer to the Trail boys and say they were the best scholars that had been raised in the settle-

ment and had not cost the State a cent in being educated.

Father Trail was by nature very sensitive. He always felt the full weight of an insult and was ever ready to resent the same. He felt a great interest in the anti-slavery cause and was conversant with the workings of the underground railroad. One of the greatest desires of his age was to live to see all men free. He spent the last ten years of his life in comparative peace and quietude and died at his home on the sixteenth day of September, 1858, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his remains were laid to rest on his own farm.

Mother Trail was a woman of quiet disposition, devoted entirely to her home and family and always tried to made the very best of circumstances. In times when trouble seemed to be almost unbearable, to propositions to leave and try some other place she would invariably say, "If we can not live at home we can not live any place."

OUR ARMY OF THE DEAD.

BY WILL CARLETON.

By the edge of the Atlantic, where the waves
of Freedom roar,
And the breezes of the ocean chant a
requiem on the shore,
On the Nation's eastern hilltops, where its
corner-stone is laid,
On the mountains of New England, where
our fathers toiled and prayed,
Mid old Keystone's rugged riches, which
the miner's hands await,
Mid the never ceasing commerce of the busy
Empire State,
Where the country's love and honor on each
brave, devoted head,
Is a band of noble heroes—is our Army of
the Dead.

On the lake-encircled homestead of the
thriving Wolverine,
On the beauteous Western prairies, with
their carpeting of green,
By the sweeping Mississippi, long our coun-
try's pride and boast,
On the rugged Rocky mountains, and the
weird Pacific coast,
In the listless, sunny Southland, with its

blossoms and its vines,
On the bracing Northern hilltops and amid
their murmuring pines,
Over all our happy country—over all our
Nation spread,
Is a band of noble heroes—is our Army of
the Dead.

Not with musket, and with sabre, and with
glad heart beating fast;
Not with cannon that had thundered till the
bloody war was past;
Not with voices that are shouting with the
vim of victory's note;
Not with armor gayly glistening, and with
flags that proudly float;
Not with air of martial vigor, nor with
steady, soldier tramp,
Come they grandly marching to us—for the
boys are all in camp,
Waiting for its marching orders—is our
Army of the Dead.

Fast asleep the boys are lying, in their low
and narrow tents,
And no battle-cry can wake them, and no

orders call them hence;

And the yearnings of the mother, and the
anguish of the wife,

Can not with their magic presence call the
soldier back to life;

And the brother's manly sorrow, and the
father's manly pride,

Can not give back to his country him who
for his country died.

They for who the trembling Nation in its
hour of trial bled,

Lie, in these its years of triumph, with our
Army of the Dead.

When the years of earth are over, and the
cares of earth are done,

When the reign of Time is ended, and Etern-
ity has begun,

When the thunder of Omniscience on our
wakened senses roll,

And the sky above shall wither, and be
gathered like a scroll;

When among the lofty mountains, and
across the mighty sea,

The sublime celestial bugler shall ring out
reveille,

Then shall march with brightest laurels, and
with proud victorious tread,

To their station up in heaven, our Army of
the Dead.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MARCH QUESTIONS.

1. When and where was the first school
opened in Indiana?

2. What was the first legislative action
in regard to education in Indiana?

3. What became of the sections of land
given by Congress for educational purposes?

4. When were county seminaries estab-
lished, and when were they discontinued?

5. When were free schools established?

6. When were graded schools estab-
lished?

7. How were they destroyed by the
courts?

8. What is the Pestalozzian system of
education, and when was it introduced into
Indiana?

9. When was the first college established
in Indiana?

10. Name the ten most prominent colleges
in the State.

ANSWERS.

1. The first school was opened at Vin-
cennes in 1793 by M. Rivet, a French priest
who had been driven out of France by the
Revolution. He was a man of great learn-
ing, and when he fled to America found his
way to the little settlement of Vincennes,
most of the inhabitants being French.

2. In 1785 Congress set apart the six-
teenth section in every congressional town-
ship for educational purposes. The Terri-
torial Legislature many times discussed the

question of making an organized effort to
provide some system of education, but en-
acted no laws on the subject. In 1807 the
Vincennes University was chartered, this be-
ing the first educational institution other
than private neighborhood schools on the
subscription plan. In 1808 the Legislature
provided that the several courts of Common
Pleas in the Territory should lease the re-
served school sections for the use of schools,
and in 1810 provided for the appointment of
trustees of the school funds. In 1816, when
the Constitution was adopted, it was made
the duty of the Legislature to provide for a
general system of education, ascending in
regular gradation from township schools to
a State university, wherein tuition should be
free and open to all. In 1821 a committee
was appointed to draft a law providing for
a school system, in which they were espec-
ially charged to guard against any distinc-
tion between rich and poor. This law, when
drafted, provided for the erection of school-
houses by the people, and the opening of
schools, but tuition was not to be free.

3. It was first provided that the school
sections should be leased, and then a new
law limited the life of such leases to seven
years, providing that a certain number of
fruit trees should be planted by the tenants
each year. By another change of the law
the lands were all sold, with the exception
of a tract or two in Gibson county, which
are still leased.

4. County seminaries were established by

act approved January 26, 1818. They were ordered sold in 1852, and the proceeds turned into the school fund.

5. Free schools were established by law approved June 14, 1852.

6. Graded schools were provided for under the same act.

7. The law authorized a tax in cities and in townships for the purpose of carrying on the schools. The law was contested, and the case fought through the courts, until the Supreme Court decided that it was unconstitutional. This closed the graded schools for several years. In Indianapolis the schools were kept open for awhile by the contributions of some of the wealthier citizens.

8. The Pestalozzian system of instruction is what is now known as manual labor. It was first introduced by Pestalozzi at Berne, Switzerland. Frances Josef Nicholas Neefe, a soldier of the Napoleonic wars, became one of his assistants and was sent to Paris to introduce the system there. William Maclure, of America, visited Pestalozzi in 1805 and became an enthusiast on the subject. Proceeding to Paris he induced M. Neef to come to America. He opened his first school at Philadelphia, and had as one of his students David Farragut, who afterward became the distinguished American

Admiral. In 1826, at the solicitation of Maclure, Neefe opened a school at New Harmony.

9. The University of Vincennes was the first college established in Indiana. It was incorporated in 1806.

10. The ten leading colleges in the State are Indiana University, DePauw University, Purdue University, Wabash College, Notre Dame University, Hanover College, Franklin College, Earlham College, Butler University and Franklin College. In addition to these are St. Mary of the Wood, and Oldenburg, for young ladies.

QUESTIONS FOR APRIL.

1. What was the internal improvement system of the State?
2. When was it first adopted?
3. Of what did it consist?
4. How and why did it fail?
5. What was the "Butler Bill?"
6. Are there any canals in Indiana now operated?
7. Who was Governor when the internal system was adopted?
8. Who was Governor when it was finally abandoned?
9. What were the "swamp land frauds?"
10. What were the "Stover frauds?"

PRESIDENTS BORN IN APRIL

Four Presidents of the United States were born in April—Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, James Buchanan and Ulysses S. Grant.

If Thomas Jefferson had no other title to fame and the admiration of the world than that of being the principal author of the Declaration of Independence his name would live forever on the pages of history. A Virginian by birth, and descending from the earliest settlers of that colony, he inherited all the traditions of the Old Dominion. He was from sturdy Welsh stock. He was born April 2, 1743, and his father being quite wealthy for those times, he was able to give his children such educational advantages as the country afforded. The father died when his great son was only fourteen years old, but he left him a large share of

his wealth. Thomas studied under private tutors until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered William and Mary College. He remained in that institution two years, and then began the study of law. He was a hard student, applying himself closely, especially to ethics and literature. He early gave evidence of being posssssd cmfwfwfw gave evidence of being possessed of a powerful and acute intellect, and when the colonies began to protest against the oppressions of the mother country he sided with them and became one of the most ardent of the patriots, and one of the most trusted leaders. As a member of the Provincial Congress, Governor of Virginia, Ambassador to France, he gave every effort to furthering the cause of the struggling colonies. When it came time for the colonies to declare

themselves free from the yoke of the mother country, and to claim a place among the nations of the earth, Thomas Jefferson was chosen one of the committee to draft the declaration, and the committee accepted his draft with but few changes.

Americans have so long lauded him as the author of the Declaration that his public career has not been scanned as closely as those of his colleagues, and for half a century it would have been a daring man that would have attempted to criticise him in any way. As the country gets farther away from its idol worship, it more calmly weighs the characters of those who have been in public life, and, being thus weighed, Jefferson loses much of that glamour which for so many years was thrown around his name. He was a politician as well as a statesman. He was ambitious, and not always correct in a high standard of manhood in pursuing his own political schemes. He was a staunch advocate of States' rights, and was opposed to setting up a government that would in the least interfere with the absolute sovereignty of the States. Thus he would have had the thirteen colonies mere petty sovereignties, held together by some sort of an agreement, but each acting as it deemed best in all things. He opposed the adoption of the present constitution, but became Secretary of State under President Washington. As such Secretary, or rather while holding that position, he did all he could to thwart the President, and kept under pay some of the vilest traducers of Washington the country knew. He became thoroughly imbued with the worst doctrines of the French Revolution.

He sought the presidency at the close of Washington's second term, but was defeated by John Adams, and became Vice President. Four years later he and Aaron Burr were the candidates of the new Republican party. The electoral vote was a tie, and a long struggle in the House of Representatives resulted, which finally terminated in favor of Jefferson, which was extremely fortunate for the country. The leading acts of his administration were the purchase of Louisiana, and the laying of an embargo on English ships. The first was a stroke of far-seeing statesmanship, the latter a weak and futile following of French example. While he was serving his second term the famous conspir-

acy of Aaron Burr was organized. President Jefferson took prompt steps to thwart Burr, and to bring him to trial on a charge of treason. Burr was tried before Chief Justice Marshall, and Jefferson vehemently attacked that distinguished jurist because Burr was not convicted.

At the close of his second term he retired to private life, but never lost his interest in public affairs. During the Revolution he was the central figure, with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, in the civic side of that contest, as Washington was of the military side. It will not be claimed that Jefferson was perfect as a statesman or a politician, but no one will deny his great abilities in both lines and his ardent patriotism.

James Monroe, the second President born in April, was a much smaller figure. He was an honest public servant of fair abilities, but not great in any sense. He was a follower of Jefferson, and it was the friendship of that great man that made a President out of Monroe, more than the abilities of Monroe himself. He served during the term that has been since known as "the era of good feeling." He came in just as the last war with Great Britain closed, and as the whole nation was feeling jubilant over the peace, he had but few crosses to bear while serving as President. He was born in Virginia, April 28, 1758. Like Jefferson and John Adams, he died on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He was a student at William and Mary College when the war of the Revolution broke out. He abandoned his studies and went into the army, reaching the rank of captain. Resigning, he returned to Virginia and began the study of law under Mr. Jefferson. He was afterward elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and then to Congress.

With Jefferson he opposed the adoption by Virginia of the Federal Constitution, but after that instrument was ratified he became Governor of his native State. When Washington was inaugurated President he sent Monroe to represent the government at Paris. The former minister had been of royalistic predilections, and some friction had occurred. Washington thought to heal that by sending Monroe, who was known to be ultra in his views in favor of the revolutionary party in France. Washington had soon to recall him, and then Monroe published a

book, in which he incorporated the confidential communications of the government with him, and made an indecent attack on Washington. When Jefferson became President he sent Monroe again to France, this time to act with Mr. Livingston in making the Louisiana purchase. He was afterward minister at London. He became Madison's Secretary of State, and was acting as such when the treaty of peace was made with Great Britain, in 1814. It was through his instructions that the American commissioners failed to insist upon a settlement of the causes which had led to war.

As President he called into his Cabinet as Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, the ablest diplomat of the country. Up to that time Virginia had held the office of Secretary of State all the time from the foundation of the government, with the exception of six years. What is now known as the Monroe doctrine was formulated by Adams while Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, born in Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791, had a long and varied career. He served his State in Congress and as Senator, and the country as minister to England. It was unfortunate for him that he was elected President when he was well advanced in years, and at a time when the factional differences in the country needed a stronger hand. He had long sought the presidency and was finally nominated for that office when he was absent from the country. The country was torn up over the slavery discussions. During his absence the Missouri Compromise had been repealed, and the warfare was at its height. He was a Northern man by birth, but fell under the domination of the South. His course in regard to the Kansas trouble was weak and shifting, and eventually produced the civil war. The new Republican party had just come into existence when he was a candidate for the presidency, and its near approach to success at that time alarmed the South. In 1860, when Lincoln was declared elected, the Southern States began seceding and seizing government property. Buchanan was overawed by his Cabinet, which was mainly composed of Southern men. A rupture came in his Cabinet near the close of his administration, and his selections of new members was eminently wise, but the change came too

late. There is no doubt that he was loyal to the Union, but he lacked firmness to cope with the troubles besetting the government.

On the 27th of April, 1822, in a little hamlet in Ohio, was born one whose name was afterward to be the central figure in the greatest war of modern times—Ulysses S. Grant. When the war came he was a citizen of Galena, a clerk in a leather store, on a salary of \$600 a year. He had served in the regular army with distinction, but he was unknown even to the people of Galena. He was seemingly without ambition, and with no thought of future greatness, yet within less than four years he filled the world with his deeds as a commander. Without the aggressiveness or self-assertion needed to get back into the army he sought for an opportunity to serve the country that had educated him, but was rebuffed on every hand. Finally, by accident, almost, he got into the service. Once in, his whole idea was to fight, but those above him held him back, until almost in defiance of them he made the first great capture of the war at Fort Donelson, and his message to the Confederate commander rang through the land like a trumpet tone that had hitherto been unknown in the war. Modest and retiring, he took his place wherever his superiors placed him, never thinking to question their actions. His immediate superior endeavored to disgrace him, but he kept to his duty, and just a few days before he was forty years old won another great victory, fighting the bloodiest battle of the war, and was again disgraced.

He kept his own counsel, and was soon restored to command, took what the government gave him, and sought other opportunities to fight the enemies of the Union. His marvelous campaign around Vicksburg attracted not only the attention of his own government, but all the military minds of Europe. It was a new revelation in warfare. The country turned to him as the one man who knew how to win victories. From that time he was not hampered in his actions. Sent to Chattanooga, where the Union army had suffered a terrible defeat, he was no sooner on the ground than another series of brilliant movements began, which ended a few days later in a crushing defeat of the Confederates. Then called to the supreme

command, the armies of the Union marched forward in all parts of the country, and never again met a defeat. His orders and reports were marvels of simplicity of style and directness. No order of his was ever misunderstood.

He was called to the presidency and served eight years, demonstrating in that time that the silent man, without experience in statecraft, was one of the wisest statesmen of the age. A few years later, while

fighting back death inch by inch, as he had fought the enemies of the Union, he displayed other powers no less remarkable than those he had displayed at the head of armies. He wrote a book of memoirs, in a style so pleasing that the wonder has been where he obtained his literary ability. His administration of the office of President was not free from mistakes, but it must stand out as one of the great administrations in our history.

THE BANK OF VINCENNES.

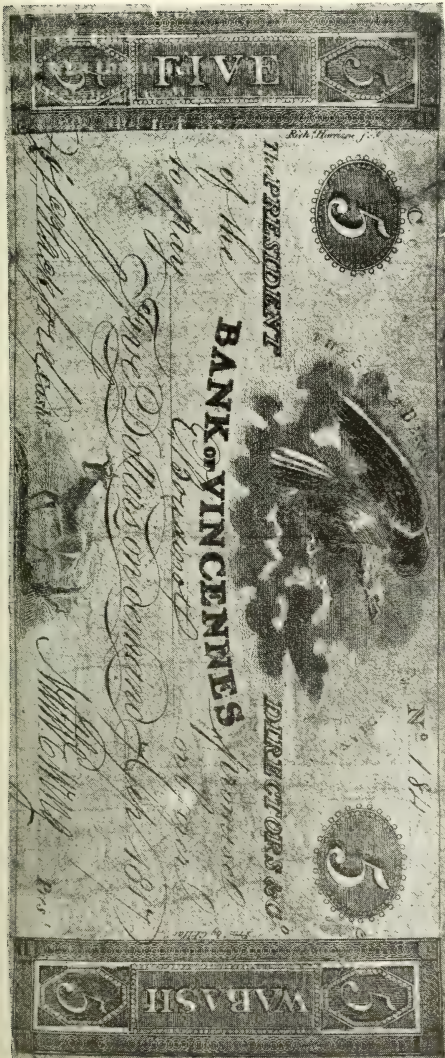
Editor Indianian:

Dear Sir—I note a reference in your February number to the old Bank of Vincennes. As this, the first financial institution organized within the Territory and which was afterwards recognized as the State Bank of Indiana, has a special interest to the student of State history, I am induced to enclose one of its circulating notes, which you can reproduce for your magazine if you desire.

The Bank of Vincennes and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana at Madison, organizations which now seem almost mythical, were originally chartered by the Territorial government in the year 1814, each for twenty years, with nominal capitals of \$500,000 and \$750,000 respectively. On the adoption of the State constitution in 1816 these banks were recognized by the new State, and the Bank of Vincennes adopted as the State Bank of Indiana. It was also empowered to increase its capital \$1,000,000 to establish branches and constitute the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank as one.

The meager records accessible indicate that the new State gave but little practical support to this institution, and it would seem that her connection was a nominal one only. In any event the corporation soon met the fate of the local banks of the period—a few years of varied and precarious existence, followed by a total collapse, the loss as usual borne by the unfortunate note holder and depositor.

In the course of legal proceedings taken to annul the charter of this bank, it was found that in its short life it had succeeded in issuing a large circulation, with no apparent means near or remote for its redemption—that it declared large dividends to its



shareholders, and at the same time refused to redeem its notes in specie or anything else—and at the time of its failure was indebted in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars (one half of which to the United States Treasury), with but thirty dollars in its vaults, and no other assets. Not a brilliant showing for a State institution.

It may be said in this connection that the experience of the general government with

this bank was not unlike that with other local financial institutions of the period, the records showing that within the five years between the existence of the first and second United States banks it lost fifty-four millions of money in depreciation and cost of transfer, to say nothing of the loss of funds on deposit, as in this instance.

March 18, 1899.

SENEX.

DATES OF IMPORTANT AND CURIOUS EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1789. Congress authorizes the President to call out the militia to subdue the Indians in the Northwest Territory.

1789. Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) erected.

1789. The first school in the Territory northwest of the Ohio opened at Belpre, Ohio, by Bathsheba Rouse.

1789. Washington inaugurated as President.

1790. Little Turtle, the great chief of the Miamis, defeats the forces under Gen. Harmar, in two engagements, fought near where Fort Wayne now stands.

1790. Benjamin Franklin, the great American statesman, dies.

1790. The county of Knox organized by Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory.

1791. Little Turtle defeats the forces of the government under St. Clair. This was one of the worst defeats ever encountered by the American troops in their contests with the Indians.

1791. Bank of the United States incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000.

1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union as a State.

1793. The first newspaper in the territory northwest of the Ohio river established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell. It was called the "Centinel of the Northwest Territory."

1793. The cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington laid by President Washington.

1793. The cotton gin invented by Eli

Whitney. This is classed as one of the greatest inventions of the world.

1794. Gen. Anthony Wayne administers to the Indians a crushing defeat.

1794. The "Whisky Rebellion" breaks out in Pennsylvania.

1795. Gen. Wayne concludes a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio.

1796. Cleveland, Ohio, founded.

1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union as a State.

1796. The British evacuate Detroit and the other places in the Territory northwest of the Ohio.

1798. The alien and sedition laws passed by Congress. The French Revolution had caused an attempt to embroil the United States with England, and the laws referred to gave power to the President to order from the country any aliens he might deem dangerous to the peace of the country, and to cause to be arrested any one guilty of using or printing seditious matter. The laws were very obnoxious and were soon repealed.

1798. William Henry Harrison appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory.

1799. General Washington dies, December 14.

1799. The United States frigate Constitution, after a severe battle, captures the French frigate L'Insurgent.

1800. Territory of Indiana established.

1800. William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of Indiana.

1800. The United States frigate Constitution has a desperate conflict with the French frigate Vengeance, and captures

that vessel. During a storm which followed the battle the Vengeance made good its escape.

1801. The first court of Indiana Territory organized. The judges were William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin. This court had the power to enact laws.

1801. The first seagoing vessel on the Ohio river sailed from Marietta, Ohio, for the West Indies.

1801. War was declared against Tripoli.

1801. Thomas Jefferson elected President by the House of Representatives.

1803. Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State.

1803. Louisiana purchased from Napoleon by President Jefferson.

1804. Louisiana was placed under the jurisdiction of Indiana.

1804. The first newspaper in Indiana was published at Vincennes, by Elihu Stout.

1804. Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr.

1804. Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark begin their great

exploring expedition to the headwaters of the Columbia river.

1805. Peace declared with Tripoli.

1805. Territory of Indiana divided and that of Michigan organized.

1805. Aaron Burr organizes his conspiracy against the Spanish possessions.

1806. The greatest total eclipse of the sun ever witnessed in America occurred.

1807. The first successful steamboat ever built made its trial on the Hudson.

1807. The British war vessel Leopard fired on the American ship Chesapeake, under Commodore Barron, for refusing to submit to search. This and other outrages of a similar kind led to the war of 1812.

1807. An embargo was laid upon all British vessels in American ports.

1808. The importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.

1809. The first Agricultural Society in Indiana organized at Vincennes, with Gen. William Henry Harrison as president.

1809. The Territory of Indiana again divided, and that of Illinois organized.

THE MONTH OF APRIL IN HISTORY,

The following important events in American and Indiana history occurred in the month of April:

April 1, 1865. Battle of Five Forks, one of the greatest battles of the civil war.

April 2, 1865. Richmond evacuated by the Confederates.

April 4, 1841. President William Henry Harrison died.

April 5, 1839. John Tipton, one of the most prominent men Indiana ever had, died.

April 6, 1789. The first Congress of the United States assembled.

April 6, 1830. The first Mormon Church established.

April 6-7, 1862. Battle of Shiloh.

April 6, 1865. Battle of Sailors' Creek. This was the last battle between Grant and Lee.

April 8, 1772. General Gage, commander-in-chief of the forces in America, ordered the French settlers at Vincennes to leave the country.

April 8, 1782. Captain Joshua Barney, in the American ship Hyder Ally, captures the British vessel General Monk, after a brilliant engagement.

April 8, 1862. Island No. 10 captured by the Union troops.

April 9, 1758. Fisher Ames, the great orator of the American Revolution, born.

April 9, 1865. General Lee surrendered to General Grant.

April 10, 1806. General Horatio Gates, of Revolutionary fame, died.

April 10, 1822. John Gibson, for many years Secretary of Indiana Territory, died.

April 10, 1858. Senator Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, died.

April 11, 1794. Edward Everett, the great orator, was born.

April 11, 1873. General Edward R. S. Canby, of Indiana, was treacherously slain by the Modoc Indians.

April 12, 1771. Henry Clay born.

April 12, 1861. Bombardment of Fort Sumter began.

April 13, 1789. George Washington inaugurated as first President of the United States.

April 14, 1861. President Lincoln issued his first call for troops.

April 15, 1791. The first cornerstone of the District of Columbia fixed.

April 15, 1865. Abraham Lincoln died.

April 17, 1790. Benjamin Franklin died.

April 17, 1810. Joseph A. Wright, twice Governor of Indiana, born.

April 17, 1861. Virginia seceded.

April 18, 1847. Battle of Cerro Gordo, between Americans and Mexicans, fought.

April 18, 1863. The Union gunboats run past the batteries at Vicksburg.

April 19, 1721. The great Roger Sherman born.

April 19, 1775. Battle of Lexington.

April 19, 1861. A mob in the streets of Baltimore attacked the unarmed troops hastening to Washington.

April 19, 1898. The President instructed to free Cuba.

April 20, 1812. Vice President George Clinton died.

April 21, 1743. Thomas Jefferson born.

April 21, 1749. The first church in Indiana organized at Vincennes.

April 23, 1791. James Buchanan born.

April 23, 1813. Stephen A. Douglas born.

April 24, 1777. Paul Jones, in the ship *Revenge*, captures the British vessel *Drake*.

April 24, 1799. David Wallace, Governor of Indiana, born.

April 27, 1801. The first seagoing vessel started on its voyage down the Ohio river.

April 27, 1822. General Ulysses S. Grant born.

April 27, 1898. Commodore Dewey sails for Manila.

April 28, 1758. James Monroe born.

April 29, 1745. Oliver Ellsworth, the great American jurist, born.

April 30, 1803. The treaty for the Louisiana purchase signed.

CHANGES IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN INDIANA.

BY HON. M. L. BUNDY.

In fifty years the State of Indiana has witnessed great changes in her judicial system, both in civil and criminal procedure, as well as the division of the State into circuits for the transaction of judicial business.

At that time the New York Code of practice had not been adopted, but business was done under the common law form. The late David Dudley Field, the great New York lawyer, conceived the idea of simplifying the forms of practice and procedure, and amidst great opposition after years of labor succeeded in having it adopted and put in practice in that great State.

The State of Indiana and most of the other States of the Union have adopted the Code, and after trial no State has repealed

the law and gone back to the old English forms. This is strong evidence that those who opposed the inauguration of the new system were mistaken. The old method kept up a distinction between cases of law and chancery, and served to protract litigation on technical grounds for which no good reason could be assigned and had become odious.

The changes in the form of the circuits have been even greater than the methods of procedure. Fifty years ago the State was divided into few circuits and the court was in fact as well as name a circuit court, while now nearly all the populous counties are made a circuit and of course their number is greatly multiplied. The circuit of which

Henry county formed a part was composed of Wayne, Henry, Union, Fayette, Rush, Decatur, Randolph and Jay—eight populous counties. These were then among the most wealthy and populous of the State, but Judge J. T. Elliott traveled the circuit and did the business for many years on a salary of eight hundred dollars a year. I think we have five judges now in the same territory, each with a salary of \$2,500, or \$12,500 in all. Has the business increased five times? It surely has not, which indicates a willingness to pay liberal salaries for judicial work.

In those days the lawyers followed the judge to the several counties and usually remained until the court adjourned. In this circuit the people were just as confident that these attorneys, James Rariden, John S. Newman, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker and Charles H. Test would be present as they were that the judge himself would be there to hold the court. The legal business was ably done by trained men and the people came to the court house during trials to witness forensic encounters of the highest order. The prize-fights of modern times are not more attractive to the multitude than were the intellectual contests of those days between lawyers. The reported decisions were few, four volumes of Blackford's reports only had been issued and the lawyer in arguing his case to the court must of necessity appeal to the text-books and reason from analogy. At this day reports are so multiplied that when a lawyer states a point to the court he is often politely asked to show his authority, as he was then for the paragraph in Blackstone or Kent, on which he relied.

As to the division of the State into circuits my recollection goes back to the time when the circuit embraced all the organized counties from this to the Michigan State line. Charles H. Test was at that time circuit judge on a salary of seven hundred dollars a year. The only way in which it was possible to get over the circuit was on horseback, and at certain seasons of the year even that was done with great difficulty.

These circuit court lawyers were sure to

reach Indianapolis at the meeting of the Legislature annually in December, and also the Federal and Supreme Court, and many of them remained there for a month or more. They had to travel on horseback, and as they had their own conveyance they were never in a hurry to return.

As a consequence of these annual assemblages at the capitol, the leading lawyers were all personally well acquainted with each other and they were useful to the members of the Legislature in preparing bills for enactment by that body. At this time facilities for traveling are so great that a lawyer who visits the capitol expects to return home the next day and there is not opportunity for personal acquaintance that formerly existed.

If any one not familiar with the time when the existing State constitution was adopted (1851) and the new legal dispensation was inaugurated should inquire why the name of Morton is omitted from the list of eminent lawyers in the sixth circuit, the answer is that he was then a young lawyer of great promise, but had not risen to the highest rank. The career of Morton as a lawyer is mainly confined to the decade from 1850 to 1860, when he went into politics and never thereafter gave his attention to the law. He was a formidable antagonist at the bar and won his cases before a jury by his logic and grand sweep of the right arm, his only gesture, which afterwards gave him so much power before political assemblages. The great orator, born such, not made, was Caleb B. Smith, who stood erect like a statue, without gesture, and the words and sentences flowed from him in such manner as to enchant an audience. The style of oratory of the two men was totally dissimilar, but each was great in his way. Smith was the more pleasing, but that which Morton said was longest remembered. The speeches of Rariden were always short, but delivered with great earnestness, while the power of Newman consisted mainly in his conceded superior knowledge of the law. S. W. Parker always commanded the attention of an audience by his classic language and forcible statement.

HISTORY—FALSE, TRUE AND LOCAL.

BY G. HENRI BOGART.

Whether regarded as mental discipline, or as a growth in evolutionary humanity, historic research is equally of value. That view of history which leads to the memorizing of tables of dates, cataloguing of battles with their accompanying statistics, the victories of political parties, known by name, but without consideration of underlying principles, is a prime exercise in memorizing and—well, little else. That much of the world's written story was the reverse of scientific is proven by the quotation, "Happy is the country which has no history." The pen then blazoned the scroll of fame with the convulsions of mankind or the adulation of resultant celebrities. This phase had its place, but when it, alone, constituted history to the exclusion of the normal—i. e., the happiness of the race mass, as indicated by the quotation—it was one-sided, and with the worst side developed. Historians of the class indicated may be compared to surgeons who would seek to teach anatomy solely from diseased and distorted conditions, or to use pathology to the exclusion of physiology in illustrating vital action. The house, the school, the fields and their products, the passions which sway the mass; the normal, rather than the abnormal, is what shall guide us in judging the future by the past.

The world has not, however, entirely lost the story of humanity through the neglect of the spurned kernels. Has not Max Mueller proven that the Aryan had erected the sacred altar of a family circle; that he was a peaceful being and well on to the road of civilization before he sent his streams of migrating sons to people Europe? And yet we know neither the date nor the exact habitat of the Aryan. Linguistic analogy solves the question. Read Prescott and the Fair God, and, though the theme be war, you will know even more of the real life of the natives of the Mexican plateau than did the

followers of Cortez. In 1864 Sir Francis Palgrave quoted and commended as follows: "The Pictish vessel is seen on the horizon. She approaches rapidly until we can almost see the crew upon her deck; but before she approaches near enough for us to hear their voices, she sinks, and the wreck can never be raised. The total extinction of the Pictish language renders further inquiry impossible. The acumen and criticism of the nineteenth century can not advance beyond the homely wisdom of the twelfth century." The author certainly seems to put a quietus on the history of the Picts; yet to-day we read their stone records, we know their customs, their songs are scored to our musical notation—albeit few can render the strange, wierd airs on modern instruments—and even their dynasties are tabulated. These victories of scientific research were won by patient, discriminating labor.

To him who would restore the life drama of a time and people, there are no trifles nor minor incidents. The seemingly irrelevant may be the link needful to complete the chain.

Historic synthesis may be compared to the tale of the widow and the artist. With her only son, she had lived on the bank of the beautiful river, and all that the wealth of earth conjoined with the better wealth of warm affection could procure of happiness was theirs. The flood came and bore her home with all its treasures on the torrent. Her boy was seen struggling in the wild waters, and then a whirlpool plunged him forever from her view. In her agonized desolation one of the strange vagaries of grief manifested itself. No picture of the boy escaped the storm wreck, and she pined for the painted presentment of his smiling face. Then came to her the tenderly sympathetic artist, and led her out, up and down the world. One day the warm, merry smile of

other days greeted her, but from a strange face. The artist caught the fleeting expression. Again, the nut-brown curls, or the dancing hazel eyes were before her. So, lineament by lineament, through all the summer long, they searched together, and when autumn with chilled fingers bade the blossoms to rest, he left her. But when glad chiming bells blent with gladder voices in carols of joy, he led her to his easel, and lifting the curtain, left her with a portrait so like that she thought she heard a voice say, "Weep not, my mother."

It was a triumph of art, and thus the artist builds up the story of the past. Even though the authorities of the time may all have agreed in error, and theirs be the only written records of the period, yet research and wisdom combined have been able to evolve the truth from the internal evidence of these records. From the errors of our ancestral chronicles to our own duty in historic study may seem a long leap indeed, but we too will, in some era, stand as units of a misty past.

Not all of us may have the natural equipment to add the magic touch of genius to the archives of humanity's biography, but each may aid. The skill of the artist could never have recovered the lost portrait had not the mother love shown him his studies. Artists, loyal and earnest, are limning the picture of the race, and each may find some else forgotten element. As the orator needs the inspiration of an audience, so the historian is aided by the sympathy of those who manifest an interest in historic study.

There is no community but is a mine of research well worthy of investigation. Ask a score of people concerning an event of a score of years ago, and you will have a score of varying stories. There are lives which reach back to the threshold of neighborhood Hoosier history; yet how few can tell the story of his own community. Busied with the task of turning savage man and nature towards the grand development of our century of civilization, the written record was ignored by the pioneer, who wrote history with his ax and rifle, caring for effect rather than cause. This, coupled with the hatred of pedigreed aristocracy, carried to a radical extreme—and all extremes are baleful—neglected the past to such an ex-

tent that not one person in ten can name his eight great-grandparents, much less tell the story of their life dramas. There is a romance as entrancing as any that a Dickens, a Scott or a Dumas ever penned, in the annals of four generations, and each one has it for himself if he care to cut the leaves and ready the story. The Chinese have carried the veneration of ancestry to one harmful extreme, but are not we tending equally far in a contrary direction? When we aver that Young America is lacking in respect for parental and other authority, may we not ourselves be culpable in our disregard for our past, teaching by example ever stronger than precept. The Indianian has entered upon a grand work in taking up the study of our State, locality by locality. The best of this work is not to be found in the sketches published, but in the inspiration it yields. In each vicinity there should be an association for the garnering of its wealth of historic lore. The work becomes of intense interest. The careful comparison of evidence, reconciliation of apparent discrepancies, and elimination of errors, is productive of that calm, judicial temper so much to be desired. The fascination of the study will prove such that the old, deserted pioneer cabin no longer blots the landscape as a mere hut, but stands an epitome of the struggles and aspirations of the noble pioneers, whose efforts we of to-day enjoy, and holds out an incentive for us to leave a corresponding record to the new-coming century of human progress.

There is a gregarious principle in humanity that demands co-operation and organization. Every community should have its history society. This need not be large; earnestness is worth far more than numbers. It may be as simple in management as is desirable. The grandmothers and the old settlers can tell many quaint tales, and these may be secured ere it is too late. No romance ever written can contain a tithe of the romantic legendary lore that annually fades away, and the heart history of Hoosierdom is being stilled by the rattle of the clods on coffin lids.

Can not those who seek so many varied excuses for club social organization, unite all over Indiana, and garner our wealth of analistic story?

Brookville, Ind.

INDIAN RACES IN INDIANA.

FROM SMITH'S HISTORY OF INDIANA.

When the first white man invaded the soil of Indiana he found here several tribes, sometimes living at peace with each other, but more often at war. Indiana was then the seat of the great Miami Confederacy. This Confederacy had been organized as a protection against that of the Iroquois, or Five Nations. When the Iroquois had reached the Atlantic and found that they could go no farther east, and felt the western tribes still pushing them, they formed a Confederacy of five of the largest tribes for the purpose of protecting themselves and driving back toward the setting sun those who were following in their wake toward the east. Individual tribes had sought to gain a foothold on the eastern side of the mountains, but had been repulsed by the Iroquois Confederation, and they, too, in turn made a confederation.

Among the principal tribes which formed this Miami Confederacy, in Indiana, were the Twightwees, Weas, Piankashaws and Shockneys. They had fought many and bloody battles with the Iroquois, and had been worsted in the contest, and had been greatly reduced in numbers by the time the white man first invaded their territory. They dwelt in small villages along the various water courses, from the lake to the Ohio river. The Piankashaws occupied the territory east of the Wabash, and north of the Ohio, as far east as Lawrence county, and as far north as Vigo. The Wyandots had a little section comprising what is now Harrison, Crawford, Spencer, Perry, Dubois and Orange counties; the Shawnees occupied the land east of the Wyandots into the present State of Ohio, and as far north as Rush and Fayette counties; the Weas had their possessions along the Wabash, with their principal villages near where Lafayette now stands; the Twightwees were principally located along the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers; the Pottawattamies held the whole northern part of the State, and the Delawares the central eastern part. One branch

of the Shawnees had villages in the country to the south and east of that occupied by the Weas.

The Delawares, the Wyandots, the Shawnees and Pottawattamies were the strongest of these tribes. The Delawares, according to a tradition of their tribe, at one time possessed the entire western portion of the continent. They frequently called themselves the "Lenni Lenape." They traveled eastward until they reached the Mississippi river, where they met the warlike Iroquois, with whom they formed a league against the other tribes. The combination of these two warlike tribes enabled them to conquer all the smaller tribes who were then east of the Mississippi, and they at once laid claim to all the territory from the Great River to the Atlantic Ocean. A division of this territory was made between the two tribes, the Delawares taking all that from the Potomac River on the south to the Hudson on the north. They subsequently became divided up into smaller tribes, which resulted finally in their overthrow and almost complete destruction. It was from the Delawares William Penn purchased Pennsylvania.

They quarreled with the Iroquois, or Five Nations, and were subjugated by them. They were driven westward across the Allegheny mountains, and finally made their principal home in what is now the State of Ohio, about the year 1768, almost one hundred and twenty-five years after their subjugation by the Iroquois. During the Revolutionary War they operated with the British against the Americans, and made many a desperate and bloody foray on the frontier settlements. They took part in the great battle wherein St. Clair was so disastrously defeated. In 1795 the United States got possession of their lands on the Muskingum, and they removed into Indiana, where they remained until 1819, when they removed west of the Mississippi. All of them, however, did not follow the main tribe, but some remained for a long time in the east, hover-

ing around Pittsburg. The Wolf tribe was one of these branches, and was the one which captured and burned to death Colonel Crawford.

The Wyandots had a varied experience. They were a fragmentary branch of the Tobacco Nation of Hurons. Like the Delawares, they were the victims of the Iroquois. They originally had their home around Michillimackinac and were driven from there to the islands at the mouth of Green Bay. They were not permitted to rest there and finally fled southward to the country of the Illinois, and from thence westward to the Mississippi, where they met the bloody Sioux. The Sioux drove them backward over the very track they had come and they finally made a settlement in southern Michigan, a part of them going to Ohio, where they wielded a great influence over the neighboring tribes. The Wyandots joined Pontiac in his war.

When the French first landed at Quebec and Montreal, in 1535, the Hurons occupied the northern side of the St. Lawrence westward to Lake Huron. The Senecas occupied the southern side of the St. Lawrence, and long and bloody wars raged between the two nations. They finally left St. Lawrence and removed westward, being pursued by the Senecas, who were finally almost destroyed by the Hurons. From their settlement in Ohio a small branch penetrated into southern Indiana.

The Shawnees were the fiercest of all the tribes that occupied any of the land now in the State of Indiana. They were originally from Georgia, whence they were driven into Kentucky, finally settling near Chillicothe, Ohio, but some of them going to near Pittsburg, Pa. They were incessantly at war. Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, were of this tribe. The Shawnees were always the enemies of the Americans, and of the British when they controlled this country. They were among the most active of the Indian allies of the French during the seven years' war, and after the conquest of Canada they continued hostilities for a long time. They were the most determined enemies of the American settlements west of the Alleghany Mountains, and were continually making fierce inroads into Kentucky. They took an active part against America, both during the War of Independence and the Indian war which followed. By the

treaty at Greenville, in 1795, they lost nearly all their territory in Ohio, and most of them removed to Indiana. A part of them followed Tecumseh when he joined the British standard during the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed. They finally sold their lands in Indiana to the government and removed west of the Mississippi.

The Pottawatamies were at one time a very powerful and warlike tribe. When any of the tribes made war on the Americans the Pottawatamies were sure to be found taking up the tomahawk. They united with the French as against the British; with other tribes to fight the British, and with the British as against the Americans. They were at Harmar's defeat, at the overthrow of St. Clair, and were among the fiercest of those who fought Anthony Wayne. Some of them took part in the defeat of Colonel Crawford and danced around his burning body. They joined Pontiac in his conspiracy, and Black Hawk when he opened up the last Indian war east of the Mississippi. They were always among the first to make peace with the whites, and also among the first to take up the tomahawk again. Some of them fought at Tippecanoe and some of them at the battle of the Thames. They were finally moved west of the Mississippi. They claimed all northern Indiana and southern Michigan. A few of the tribe still linger in Michigan.

The Miamis were the most powerful tribe in the West. They had been gradually migrating toward the east, when they met and had to battle with the Iroquois, who were just then being driven westward by the advancing Europeans. They settled in what is now the State of Ohio, and as that was the natural highway to the Mississippi Valley from the east, the Iroquois made many determined efforts to drive them away. The wars between the two nations were frequent and bloody, and as the Iroquois were the first to receive arms from the white man, they usually had the best of it. When the French first entered Indiana they found the Miamis in complete control. They received the newcomers with great cordiality, and gave them land at Vincennes and Ouiatenon, and afterward gave to General George Rogers Clark 150,000 acres at the Falls of the Ohio. Some

of the members of the tribe engaged in most of the wars against the whites, but as a confederation they were generally well disposed to the French. The Miamis had a varied migratory experience. They were among the finest of all the race of Indians, and proudly called themselves "Men." In fact, that was their real name. They were "men," warriors, statesmen, men above all the other tribes. They were met everywhere in the West—around Superior, the upper Mississippi, and in Ohio and Indiana. They were heroic, warlike. They had long and bloody contests with the Sioux and Sacs and Foxes, until only the Miamis and Weas were left. The rest had been scattered. In 1669 they were mostly found around Green Bay, Wisconsin. From there most of them soon moved to Chicago, and then to the St. Joseph of the Lake, and then to the head of the Maumee, and there their principal villages were located. In 1680 the Iroquois declared war against the Illinois, who had been the friends and allies of the Miamis, and the wily Iroquois for awhile disarmed the suspicions of the Miamis. In 1682 war again was declared. By this time La Salle was a leading spirit among the Indians of this part of the country, and by his influence, the Miamis, Shawnees, Weas, Illinois and Pian-

kashaws were gathered around his fort on the Illinois River. The Iroquois vainly endeavored to overthrow this formidable confederation. By this effort of La Salle all the Indians had been drawn away from Indiana, and the Miamis did not return until 1712.

Around the Maumee and the Wabash they thereafter lived until finally they yielded their lands to the whites. A few of their their descendants still remain in Indiana. The Miamis were not as lazy as most of the tribes, and raised corn, small fruits and vegetables. They had one peculiar feature. Some civilized nations have had their public executioners, whose duty it was to execute all criminals, and this office was a sort of hereditary one. So it was with the Miamis. They frequently condemned their captives to be eaten, and this eating was all done by one family, trained for that purpose, and the office remained in the same family generation after generation. The eating was always done in public, and was surrounded by certain religious rites and ceremonies. The last victim known to have been killed and eaten was a young Kentuckian who was thus disposed of at the Miami village near the present site of Fort Wayne.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

BY CHARLES SUMNER.

There is the national flag! He must be cold, indeed, who can look upon its folds rippling in the breeze without pride of country. If he be in a foreign land, the flag is companionship and country itself with all its endearments. Who, as he sees it, can think of a State merely? Whose eyes, once fastened upon its radiant trophies, can fail to recognize the image of the whole Nation? It has been called a "floating piece of poetry," and yet I know not if it have an intrinsic beauty beyond other ensigns. Its highest beauty is in what it symbolizes. It is because it represents all, that all gaze at it with delight and reverence. It is a piece of bunting lifted in the air, but it speaks

sublimely, and every part has a voice. Its stripes of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen States to maintain the Declaration of Independence. Its stars of white on a field of blue proclaim that union of States constituting our national constellation, which receives a new star with every new State. The two together signify union, past and present. The very colors have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purity, red for valor, blue for justice, and all together, bunting, stripes, stars and colors blazing in the sky, make the flag of our country—to be cherished by all our hearts to be upheld by all of our hands.

MOUNT VERNON'S GUARDIAN.

Few of the millions of people who have visited Mount Vernon during the last half century could have overlooked the picturesque and stalwart figure of Uncle Edmund Parker, the old colored man who reverently guarded the tomb of Washington. His courtly and dignified manners, his deeply marked face and the respectful courtesy with which he answered questions made an impression upon every one. He was tall of stature, but his shoulders were slightly bent with age, and his beard and hair of late years became sprinkled with gray.

The old man died with the old year and is greatly missed by all the habitués of that sacred place, for he had been there since 1841, with occasional intervals of absence during the war. He was born in 1827, at Blakely farm, near Charleston, W. Va., a slave of Mrs. John Augustine Washington, and came with her to Mount Vernon, where he lived on the plantation until he joined Ellsworth's zouaves at Alexandria as cook. When they went to battle he remained in the city and cooked for the commissary department and the teamsters. Later he was cook at the Old Capitol Prison for nine months. He returned to Mount Vernon for a short time and then joined the Union army at Fort Washington and remained as cook for the band of the Fourth Artillery until the close of the war. Then he went back to his old home again, and in 1874 was appointed guard at the tomb of Washington by the ladies' association, where he remained until he was taken ill in June last, and for six months he was a great sufferer from cancer of the stomach until death released him on December 30. The regents pensioned him, did everything for his comfort and paid his funeral expenses.

Uncle Edmund was the father of nineteen

children, nine of whom are still living and visited him during his illness. He "disremembered" the date, but was very proud of the fact that he was married in the library of Mount Vernon mansion by Parson Libbey in the presence of the Washington family, and was the only slave who ever had that honor. In olden times in the South masters used to perform the marriage ceremony, but on the occasion of Edmund's wedding Augustine Washington was ill and Parson Libbey, who was a member of the family circle was called upon to officiate.

Uncle Edmund's successor as guard of the tomb of Washington is Thomas Bushrod, another venerable negro, who for the last eight years has been sexton at Pohick Church in Fairfax county, Virginia, with which Washington was so closely identified. Washington served on the committee that selected the site and superintended its construction and was a vestryman and warden of the parish for many years. In the spring of 1862 Union soldiers were camped in and around the church and very nearly destroyed it. Private contributions from patriotic people assisted the impoverished parishioners to repair the venerable edifice so that it can be still used, and there is a bill before Congress to pay an indemnity for the damage so as to enable it to be restored to its original condition.

Thomas Bushrod was born in 1825 near Warrenton, Farquier county. He was a slave of the Fitzhugh family from 1847, when his home was changed to a plantation near Pohick Church, in Fairfax county, where he has since lived. He is a man of venerable appearance and quaint dignity and fully appreciates his responsibility.—Washington Special.

EPITAPHS—WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY OUGHT TO BE.

BY MRS. LIN. JONES.

"Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs."—Shakespeare.

Do the impressions of childhood ever entirely leave us? I shall never outlive the idea, nor indeed do I want to outlive it, that there existed a difference, very wide, between a cemetery and a graveyard. My imaginary graveyard was always in the country and rather inclined to be overgrown with briars; a rude fence, an open gate, and a white cow continually feeding among the graves, which were covered with very green grass, and bunches of sweet pinks were ever in bloom, for the vision of my graveyard never came to me in winter. My two favorite graves, over which my childish mind was wont to linger, were a small marble slab on which was inscribed "My Sweet Highland Mary," and I could always see the form of Robert Burns keeping watch over it. The other grave was marked with the epitaph, "Sweet Alice, wife of Ben Bolt."

But my cemetery was always in a large city, where there were no sweet Marys nor Alices. The names there were far more imposing. No simple tombstones were there, but grand monuments of granite, and the graves were all "tombs." I never saw any pinks there—I kept those for my graveyard—but there were beds of magnificent flowers, the names of which I had never heard. The two tombs I most often visited were marked by a tall marble shaft, but it was nameless, and a sad woman bearing the grand name of Evangeline sat by it—

"And thought, perhaps, in its bosom
He was already at rest and she longed to
slumber beside him."

The other tomb was marked by a more slender granite shaft, and on it was

"My Isabelle. Lost at sea.
Age, 15 years."

I remember being much pleased with the names Isabelle and Evangeline. Upon a visit to Crown Hill cemetery at Indianapolis some years ago, I think I would not have been surprised had I seen those same epitaphs, so plainly were they impressed upon my childish mind.

But times change and we change with them. The earliest epitaphial inscriptions of which we have any knowledge are those of the Egyptians written upon their coffins, all much of the same form, and generally beginning with a prayer.

The ancient Greek epitaphs were of great literary interest, often very tender and rich in expression. Roman epitaphs contained nothing but a simple statement of facts. A favorite phrase very often found on the tombstone was: "Light lie the earth above thee."

Epitaphs are classified according to their characteristic features. It is strange that the most solemn of subjects should have been often treated intentionally or unintentionally in a ludicrous style.

Dr. Johnson wrote a very learned essay on epitaphs, and many books have been written on the subject. Many years ago tombstones must almost be covered with a description of the deceased, and generally long verse or quotation. Now, simplicity is the order of the day, and we are satisfied with the far more beautiful way of the name, of birth and death. And is it not enough.

One of the most beautiful epitaphs we know is that written by Robert Burns for his father:

"O! Ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious reverence and attend;
Here lie the loving husband's dear remain
The tender father and the generous friend."

"The pitying heart that felt for human woe,
The dauntless heart that feared no human
pride;
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe,
For even his failings leaned to virtue's
side."

In an obscure cemetery in London is the
grave of John Bunyan, neglected, and the
stone worn away by the remorseless fingers
of Time. Upon one side is the simple epitaph
of him whose name is like a saint's in mil-
lions of Christian households. We read:

"Mr. John Bunyan,
Author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress.'
Obt. August 31st, 1688.
Age, 60 years."

In the "Poets' Corner" in Westminster
Abbey, the visitor sees the epitaph of the
immortal Shakespeare, written by himself:

"The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous
palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe
itself, yea, all which it inherits shall dissolve,
and like a baseless fabric of a vision, leave
not a wreck behind."

Not far from this there is another, that
of Shakespeare's best friend. The simple
words are:

"O! Rare Ben Jonson."

This was also written by Shakespeare.

Who of us that have read George Eliot's
beautiful story, "The Mill on the Floss,"
have failed to feel a thrill of bitter disap-
pointment at the ending, when Tom and
Maggie, met death so bravely, clasped in
each other's arms, in the rushing waters
of the "Floss?" One can almost see the
tombstone upon which was the simple epi-
taph:

"Tom and Maggie Tulliver.
In their death they were not divided."

There are many epitaphs that teach us
lessons it would be wise to heed. There is
a little grave in a cemetery in England over
which is the epitaph:

"Here lies our little Mary Troute!
She was so sweet and guileless.
She died from eating too much krout,
And left us sad and childless."

That certainly teaches us to curb our own
appetites. Another which is said to be some-
where at a distance is the following:

"Beneath these cold and silent stones
Lie the remains of Samuel Jones.
His name was really Smith, not Jones;
But we changed his name to rhyme with
stones."

It is most convenient in a case like this to
be able to change it all 'round. There is real
art in this epitaph. Evidently his family
was easily pleased. We have one next which
was placed over the grave of a woman who
was beyond all doubt very tired. In fact,
it was proven to the satisfaction of all that
she was in a chronic state of tiredness. Are
there not many poor overworked women in
sympathy with her?

"Here lies a poor woman who always was
tired,
Who lived in a house where help was not
hired;
Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends,
I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping,
nor sewing,
But everything there is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing
of dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be
ringing,
But having no voice, I'll get clear of the
singing.
Don't mourn for me now; don't mourn for
me never;
I'm going to do nothing, forever and ever."

Strict adherence to the rules of the En-
glish language seems to have been somewhat
overlooked, but, after all, many husbands
might learn a little lesson from it.

The following inscription in English was
found on a gravestone in the Caroline
Islands, in memory of two brave sailors:

"Sacred to the memory of William Collis,
boat-steerer of the ship Saint George, of
New Bedford, who, by the will of Al-
mighty God, was severely injured
by a bull whale off this island,
March 18, 1860.

—Also—

"To Pedro Sabanas, of Guam, fourth mate,
drowned on the same date, his back

broken by the whale above mentioned."

Just a simple statement of facts is given us, which is all that is necessary.

Americans are laughed at in Europe, for their commercial spirit, but an epitaph in Paris proves there are others:

"In sacred memory of Victor P. Fourier, inventor of the patent endless lamp, burning but one centime's worth of oil per hour. He was a good father, a good son, a good husband. His inconsolable widow still carries on the business at No. 19 Rue Aux Ours. Country orders punctually executed.

"N. B.—No connection with next door."

But come with me and let us hand in hand wander through the paths of a little cemetery near Madison, which is dear to my heart. Here, ever in sight and sound of the rippling river, bathed in sunshine and carpeted with myrtle, is a spot of beauty. Here is the grave of a little mother. No marble shaft throws its shadow over her. No epitaph tells to the curious world her history; but the little fingers of the children she bore gather the first spring beauties, the freshest greenest bits of moss, bright pebbles and pretty bits of broken dishes for "Mother." Here, at her head, is a glass jar of bright picture cards, and turn it as you will your eye rests on bright blossoms, birds and little glimpses of sunlit trees. At her feet grows a strong strawberry plant carefully transplanted from the home garden. It will soon be covered with snowy blossoms. Long ago the little birdlings were rudely thrust from the home nest by the cruel hand of a step-mother, but from far and near they bring their remembrances to Mother. She needs no other epitaph. You need not be ashamed, my friend, of dropping a tear on the narrow grave; it is only one of many left there.

Here we find the grave of a suicide, and the epitaph tells us it is

"Jim;

"He was always kind to the poor and needy."

Can the world say that of us, think you? And here under freshly strewn flowers is another:

"Mother;

"You will leave me alone, yet I shall not be alone, for the Father is with me."

Is not that beautiful? But here we find a tiny, nameless grave, and the fresh yellow clay tells us of broken hearts and buried hopes. How many empty arms are reaching out towards the sweet words: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," beneath which words are hidden away so many hopes and ambitions.

Next we find the following:

"Here lie Franklin Thomas and his three wives,
Mary, Samantha and Jane."

Does not that bring to your worldly mind a little flavor of Utah? and it takes a still more definite shape when we wonder if Mary, who is next to her husband was his favorite wife. Sometimes I wonder why it would not be better to have our epitaphs before we die. Some lives are so barren of pleasure would it not be better to see them enjoy the praise and love which are put upon their tombstones for curious eyes to read. If they could only have the flowers and wreaths given into their tired hands instead of on their graves would it not be better?

It was said of William of Orange, when he died, "The little children cried in the streets." Would not that be a touching epitaph for any one?

But see, my friend, "The trembling dew drops fall upon the shutting flowers; like souls at rest the stars shine gloriously," and we must away. Let us bid farewell to the "God's acre," and to the quiet sleepers.

"And by the cypresses,
Softly o'ershadowed,

Until the Angel
Calls them, they slumber."

HENRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The meeting was held in the court room at New Castle, on Saturday, April 1st, with morning and afternoon sessions. Benjamin Parker, president; Mrs. Carrie Goodwin Jeffrey, secretary.

The morning session was opened with prayer by Rev. Weaver, of the Friends' church. Professor Brown and choir furnished music at each session. Among the numbers rendered was "Indiana," a new song and chorus, the words by Benjamin S. Parker, the music by Professor Brown.

The opening address by the president treated mainly on the importance of local history, and was followed by Judge E. H. Andy in a short address on the future of the society, in which ways and means were suggested whereby the work and interests of the society can be successfully carried forward.

W. H. Adams read a valuable paper entitled "Early Industries of Henry County." Until hearing a paper like this we were unaware of the changes that have taken place within a few years, in all departments of the industries of the people.

"The Pioneer Needle," a paper by Mrs. Helen V. Austin, was the next on the program. The paper illustrated how precious and valuable a needle was in pioneer times. Appointment of committees and other routine business was transacted and the meeting adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m.

The first paper in the afternoon was entitled "The Early History of Middletown," by Mrs. Rose Pickering. This was a carefully prepared paper, full of interest from beginning to end, and of great value on account of its local history.

"The Story of a Fugitive Slave," written by the Trail brothers, was read by A. W. Saint. The three brothers, William, Archibald and Barzillai, who had been attentive listeners at the meeting all day, were invited to sit on the platform while the "story" was read. They are elderly men, dignified and gentle in manner, and are well-to-do farmers, living near Shirley, Henry county, on the same farm that their father, William Trail, "entered" after his final release from slavery. There were seven brothers, all of whom grew to manhood. Four of these served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion.

The story is one of those, though written in plain, simple language, which makes the hearer ask, "Can it be that such things ever existed in America?" It is a story of a runaway, of capture, of years of toil and purchase of himself from the owner; then of being kidnaped, and of final release. It is as replete with tragic events as many of those related by Levi Coffin. There was no "underground railroad" system then, and difficulties hard and innumerable beset the course of the fugitive slave.

"Early Circuit Riders of the M. E. Church," was a paper by Rev. Dr. Milton Mahin. This is a deeply interesting contribution to the papers of the society written in Dr. Mahin's concise and forcible style and read in the earnest, pleasing manner characteristic of that gentleman.

A picture of "The Old Log Cabin Home" was a poem by Mr. A. W. Saint. It was pathetic and humorous, touched the heart and pleased every one.

NOT ROOM FOR YOUNG MEN.

"It is extremely difficult for a young man, no matter how excellent his qualifications or how strong his references, to get a position of any account now in New York city," said Mr. J. L. Robertson, of Newark, N. J. "I believe that for every place worth having there are at least 150 men seeking employment in New York. A son of mine, who was carefully educated and who spent six years in a big mercantile house in Boston, a lad of fine habits and a hard worker, remained just one year in the big city before he could find any kind of a decent opening, and he had powerful friends who were interested in him. He did at last get a very desirable situation, but it was rather a piece of good luck that brought it to him. This difficulty that confronts the youth of the country in all our big cities is one of the greatest arguments in favor of expansion. Sooner or later thousands of our energetic young men will be making homes in our new possessions, and a brand-new class of American millionaires will be developed in these insular dependencies."—Washington Post.

THE UNACCOUNTABLE SMALL BOY.

Was our small boy made for the blizzard or was the blizzard made for our small boy? I verily believe he thinks snowflakes and raindrops come from heaven, each in a mackintosh.

He will walk about in boots from which a steady stream of water oozes and declare with a perfectly honest countenance that his feet are not even damp.

In a blizzard a small boy is a beautiful contradiction. He works like a beaver for a next-door neighbor and is suddenly stricken with a fatigue that is heartrending if his family hints that a few feet of snow might be cleared away for the cook.

I have seen him desert a house as warm as toast to sit on a piece of rag carpet in one corner of a snow hut and with the thermometer at freezing point. I have seen him desert the coziest fireside for a bonfire built against an icebank, hovering over it until he smelled like a smoked herring.

The small boy will go about with a pair of

hands so chapped that it is a wonder he can use them, and as contented as if their red and roughened surface was as soft and as fine as doeskin.

Discomf't he knows not if the elements are at war. A small boy and a blizzard are unquestionably in the closest sort of good comradeship. The one seems made for the other.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PLEASED WITH IT.

B. L. Blair Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—The set of Smith's "History of Indiana" this day received, and from a brief examination of the work I am more than pleased with its scope and character and permanent value. I thank you kindly for promptness in filling order. I shall endeavor to reciprocate. It was through the December number of *The Indianian* that my attention was called to this work. I will enclose check herewith for subscription to the magazine, to begin with January number. Yours very truly,

HENRY McLALLEN.

Columbia City, March 16, 1899.

A LAUDABLE WORK.

The *Indianian*, a magazine, has taken up the very laudable work of educating the people in State pride and in State history. That the people of Indiana, in great part, do not fully appreciate the natural wealth, the enterprise and energy that characterize its people, its most commendable past, its future prospects and capabilities, its grand scenery, its wealth of statesmanship, and its wealth of literature and literary ability, is too true. To correct this tendency of indifference, to aid in clearing away a considerable ignorance as to what has been accomplished by the people of Indiana, from 1816 to the present time; to make plain all the progress she has made in the family of States, and the exalted plane on which her people have placed her, comprise the work *The Indianian* has set itself to do. This purpose is most laudable, and should receive encouragement from all the people.—Mantinsville Democrat.

THE INDIANIAN.

Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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INDIANA IN THE SCHOOLS.

It is doubtful if there is a city in the State where the people take more interest in their schools than do the people of Anderson. It is possible that much of this is due to the perfect harmony existing between the superintendent and the School Board, and the confidence the people have in both board and superintendent. One thing can be said of the Anderson schools, and that is they are wide awake and progressive. Anderson has grown wonderfully in material wealth and population within the past dozen years, and the schools have kept even progress with the growth of the city.

Prof. J. W. Carr, superintendent of the city schools is an Indianian, through and through. He believes the children of Indiana should be taught while at school something about this great State, its history and that of the eminent men it has produced. In this the board is in perfect sympathy with him. When mapping out the course of study for the schools this year he gave a prominent place to the history of the United States, and of Indiana. That the children might get the full benefit of this course, the board, with commendable enterprise and liberality, supplied the schools with the proper reference books. To fasten on their minds what they had been studying, and incite in others the same interest in our history, Professor Carr determined to devote one day to Indiana, giving appropriate exercises in each school. He selected March 29, as the day, it being the beginning of the spring vacation. He thought out a carefully prepared programme for each school. The papers of the

city took an interest in the matter, and soon all the people knew of it and became deeply interested.

The schoolhouses were decorated with flags and bunting and portraits of distinguished Indianians. Many of the leading citizens of Anderson took part in the exercises, and it was estimated that not less than two thousand friends of the schools visited them during the day. So well were the superintendent and School Board satisfied with the result of this first trial that they have already determined to make it a permanent feature of the school year, and have mapped out an elaborate program for next year, in which the manufacturers of Anderson will be asked to take part, making a week of exposition of the products of Anderson factories. If every city and town of the State would follow this example of Anderson the good results to the State would be incalculable.

Henry is one of the few counties in the State that maintains a historical society. The Henry County Historical Society was established in 1886, and has regularly held its annual meetings since that time. It has done much already in the way of gathering up and preserving the historical data of the county, and will do more in the future. Many of the papers read before it have a permanent value; they have a general value as well as a local. What it has done in this important matter has been through the enthusiasm of its members, and not through any outside help. The commissioners of the county ought to appropriate sufficient means to print in permanent form the papers that have been read before the society. They could enter upon no work that will be of as much permanent value to the future. They should be printed and made a part of the permanent archives of the county.

New history clubs and historical societies are being organized in the State. Every neighborhood should have its club and every county a society. This is a great work, and one in which every good citizen should take an interest.

While State Superintendent Jones had charge of the schools in Tipton he made the study of Indiana history an important part of the eighth grade, devoting a half year to the course. He proposes to follow that out in the administration of his new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in preparing the course of study to be followed next year will require that the history studies of the 8 A and 8 B grades shall be largely given to Indiana history. This will meet with the hearty approval of all the progressive teachers, and of all the enterprising citizens as well. Let the children thoroughly know the history of our own State, and they will better appreciate the advantages they enjoy and will be better calculated to widen those advantages for the benefit of those who are to follow them.

Townships now have a right to levy a tax for the establishment and maintenance of a library. Every township in the State ought to take advantage of this new law and have its own library. There are more than one thousand townships in the State. If only one boy and one girl in each township can be started in the right course of reading each year, through such libraries, they will be worth many times their cost. Children naturally have a craving for reading. Put in their way good literature and they will never crave that which is bad. The cost will be but a trifle on each one. By far the greatest part of education comes from reading. The school house only teaches the a, b, c. The libraries must do the rest.

The *Indianian* offers extraordinary inducements to members of historical societies or clubs who desire to purchase Smith's "History of Indiana." Correspondence solicited.

At the last census the center of population in the United States was fixed in Indiana. The census to be taken next year will not move it out of the State. Its location may be changed a few miles, but it will remain a fixture in Indiana for another decade at least.

Prof. Jones, the new Superintendent of Public Instruction, has taken hold of the work of his office in earnest and it is predicted that the schools during his administration will take a greater step toward efficiency and thoroughness than ever before.

The *Indianian* is still winning golden opinions from the people and the papers of the State. Its efforts to increase a desire for the collection and preservation of local history are being appreciated. Many school boards throughout the State are sending in orders for the magazine to be supplied to their schools.

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

To the Editor *Indianian*:

I wish to ask space in your magazine for a word to urge all Indiana counties to form Historical Societies. Let there be no time lost. Eleven years ago I moved, at an Old Settlers' meeting, that the president appoint a committee to take steps to organize a Historical Society. The motion was unanimously agreed to and an organization was effected. Our object was to put on permanent record the pioneer history of Henry county. Much valuable history of the early settlement of the county was obtained from persons who have since passed away, and it would have been lost but for this movement. Our papers are on file awaiting available means for publication in book form. Our Legislature seems slow to appreciate our labors and the value of such a publication to future generations. I have given much time to the collection of pioneer incidents and the names of pioneers. I have been resident of Henry county sixty-seven years and can be counted a witness to much that has been written.

I have had the pleasure of examining several numbers of your magazine, and have read them with great interest. I bid you God speed in your work.

N. H. BALLINGER.

Spiceland, April 4, 1899.

HAY AND GRAIN ELEVATOR.

The Goodrich Bros. Hay and Grain Company, now doing business at New Castle, Winchester, Saratoga, Farmland, Lynn and now Hill, Ind., incorporated for \$25,000 a short time ago, have at New Castle a plant of 15,000 bushels capacity, with immense sheds. This plant is operated by two modern engines and is equipped with all modern conveniences. Hopper platform and



wagon scales. No firm in Indiana deserves more credit than do the five brothers composing this firm. Ten years ago one brother, B. Goodrich, began business in an humble way at Winchester, Ind., bailing and shipping hay, until last year this firm shipped of hay alone nearly 1,000 carloads. W. W. Goodrich, vice-president of the company, has charge of the New Castle plant on East road street.

NEW CASTLE MARBLE COMPANY.

The New Castle Marble Company, composed of Sol F. Myer and D. B. Scoggan, was established nine years ago. Both members of the firm grew up in their trade, and have by their industry and fair dealing made themselves an enviable reputation. By their never designing and superior execution they have a trade which extends over all the sur-

rounding counties. Their quarters, which are well equipped with modern conveniences, enables this firm to turn out the finest work at the lowest cost. They have a stock of foreign and American granite and marble worked into the most pleasing designs.

The oldest known dictionary in any language was issued in China about eleven centuries B. C.

The fastest flowing river in the world is the Sutlej, in British India, with a descent of 12,000 feet in 180 miles.

Thirty years ago the first postal card was made in Vienna at the suggestion of Professor Herrmann, of the Technical Institute.

At a Methodist school in China there are fifty girls picked out of some river or pond, where they had been thrown by parents to drown.

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DR. B. F. BYE,

P. O. BOX 246, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

History Clubs.



Whereas, It is generally recognized that the citizens of Indiana can advance the interests of the State the better by having a more thorough and perfect knowledge of the State's history, its resources, etc., and

Whereas, We are approaching the end of our first century as a State and will therefore be called upon to make before the world an exhibition of our resources, its development and our capabilities as citizens and as a State; and,

Whereas, We being in almost the geographical center of the United States, the center of its population, with the best railroad facilities known to the globe, of a hospitable people, and already bearing the palm of supremacy in

many avenues open to this world's efforts, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned citizens of, organize ourselves into a club or class for the study of Indiana history as pertains to our State and nation, with a view to doing our full part in the cause of the State and upbuilding of State and national pride and for the preparing of ourselves to meet the emergencies which will fall upon us with the close of this century. We therefore bind ourselves separately and collectively to study the history of Indiana, to persuade our friends to study her history and to sing her praises and to foster and encourage all Indiana institutions, whether they be educational, religious, commercial or political.



CONSTITUTION.



ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This club shall be known as Indiana History Club.

Article II.

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve for

Sec. 2. An Executive Committee of members shall be appointed by the President. The duties of the committee to be the arranging of an outline of history studies for the club.

By-laws.

Section 1. The meetings of the club shall be on of each week.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at each meeting. In case of his absence the Vice-President shall preside.

Sec. 3. The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as are usually devolved upon such officers in similar associations.

Sec. 4. The club from time to time shall appoint a Lecturer, who shall have charge of the method of study.

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of Indiana.



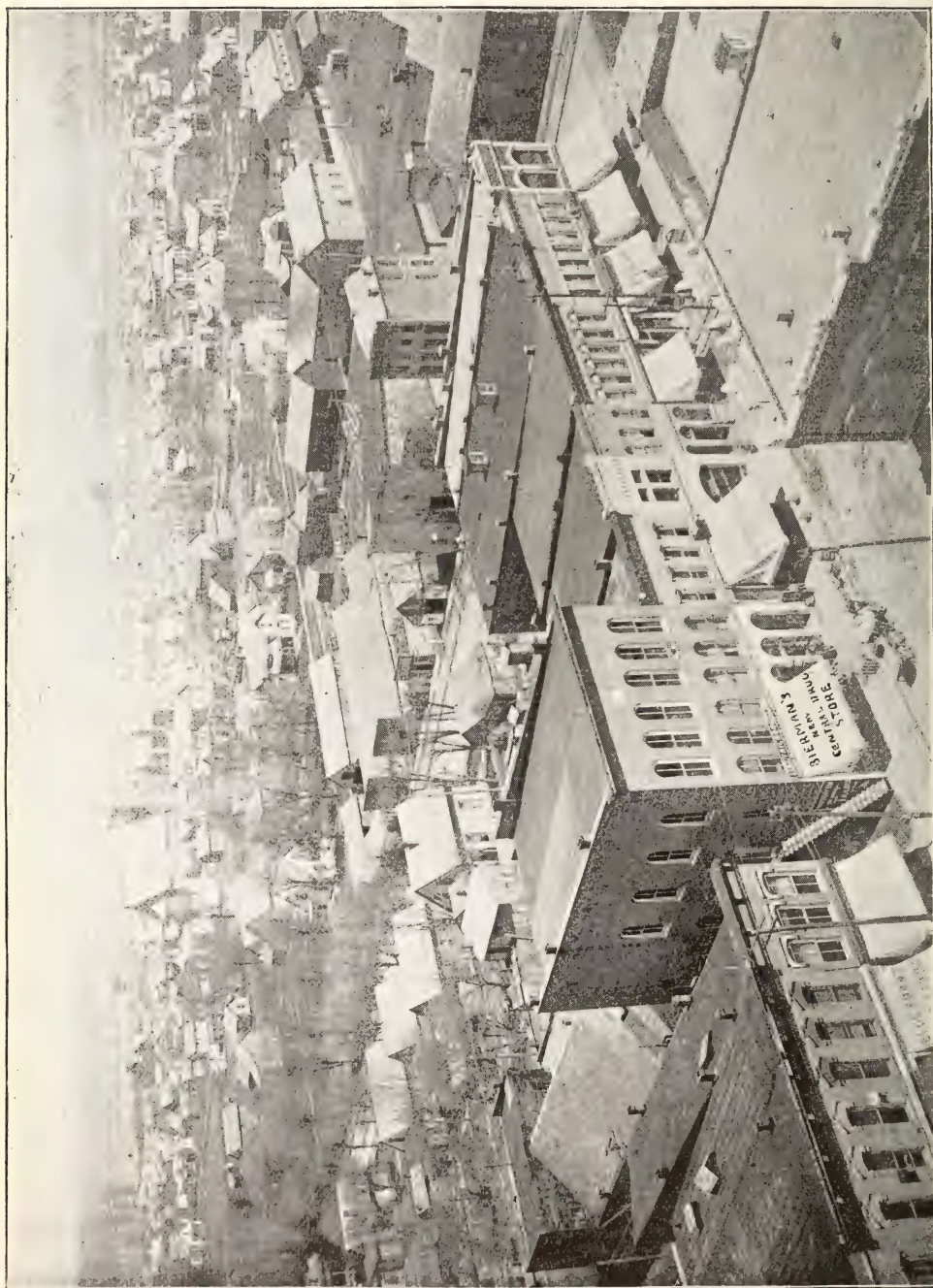
EDUCATORS AND NEWSPAPERS HAVE ENDORSED
IT AS A WORK OF THE GREATEST VALUE.



Every Hoosier should be interested in the History of
the State. Scholars should have it; Preachers should
have it; Lawyers should have it, Merchants and
Business Men should have it. ✕ ✕ ✕

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People's Eye View of Tippecanoe

THE INDIANIAN.

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a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY, 1899.

NUMBER 6.

TIPTON COUNTY, A RICH AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

That part of Indiana now known as Howard and Tipton counties was the last home of the Indians in the State. It was the last to be surrendered to the advancing tide of civilization, and they left it with extreme reluctance. In fact, they had to be forced away. They had relinquished their claim to it some years before, but by a clause in the treaty of cession had the right to remain to a certain time. When that time came they refused to leave. It had been the hunting grounds of the Miamis for centuries. They had permitted the Delawares, Shawnees and Pottawattamies to share it with them, but they claimed it as their own. Beginning with the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, they had parted with one tract after another, saving at each cession certain reservations for favorite chiefs, and then again ceding them, until all had been taken away except a few miles square in the heart of the State. To this they clung with great tenacity. The Shawnees, the Delawares, the Pottawattamies had gone, and nearly all the Miamis, but to this reserved section the remnant clung. To give it up and go back toward the setting sun was to separate them forever from the graves of their fathers, from the hunting grounds for which they had contested on many a well fought field, with the bloody Iroquois. In 1685 they had been driven from this section by the Iroquois, and for twenty-five years had been exiles in Illinois. In 1712 they had regained their former possessions, through the aid of the great La Salle. A few years later they had witnessed the advent of the white man in this favored domain. They had welcomed

Vincent when he sought to establish a trading post on the Wabash. They wanted to trade. They had skins and furs, and wanted powder, lead and finery, and warmly welcomed the trader, little dreaming that he was only the advance courier of the great marching army of civilization that was eventually to take away from them these lands they had roamed over for centuries.

The incoming tide was small at first and awakened no suspicions. They saw the country pass from the control of the Grand Monarque to the royal house of England, but cared little for that. Then came Pontiac. With stirring eloquence and savage patriotism he stirred them up to the danger that was awaiting them. He told them that unless they met the danger, drove back the few whites now in the country to the Allegheny mountains, they would soon be without a home. They joined him in his great effort. The post at the head of the Maumee and that at Ouiatenon fell into their hands. The one at Vincennes was not attacked, for it was still in the hands of the French. Their efforts failed and Pontiac was slain. A few years later came the war of the American colonies for independence. They joined their fortunes with those of the British, hoping that by destroying the colonies they would free themselves of the terrible nightmare that was oppressing them. Then came George Rogers Clark, and persuaded them by uniting with the colonists they were returning to the friendship of France. The colonists were successful, and then the red men turned their tomahawks again to the work of destroying the settlers. Under Lit-

tle Turtle they administered two terrible defeats to the forces under General Harmar. One expedition after another was sent into their country, but all returned either defeated, or after having been able to burn a few deserted Indian villages. Then Gen. St. Clair was sent out to win a victory, but he met a more terrible defeat than any of his predecessors. Finally, Mad Anthony Wayne crushed the power of the Indians, and the treaty of Greenville followed.

Baptiste Richardsville. This chief was the son of the sister of Little Turtle. His father was of French descent. He early became the chief of his tribe. It is said he won his chieftainship by daringly interfering in behalf of a white captive who was condemned to die at the stake. The prisoner was bound to the stake and the fire lighted to the fagots, when Pee-che-wa, at a sign from his mother, mother, broke through the throng of Indians, cut the lashings of the prisoner and set him



COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF L. M. BOWLIN, TIPTON COUNTY.

After the treaty the tide of white immigration grew in strength, and, as has been said, cession after cession was made of large tracts of land. Little Turtle was dead and his place was filled by Pee-che-wa, or as he has since been most generally known, Jean

free. His mother had for thirty years ruled the tribe. Richardsville was not only a man of undoubted courage, but of great executive ability. He had been present at all the battles between the Indians and the whites, and in later life became a trader. He died

near Fort Wayne in 1841, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery at that place. By the treaty of 1818 nine sections of land were reserved for him.

In 1840 a treaty was made whereby all the remaining lands of the Miamis were ceded to the government. The Indians were to be permitted to remain until 1845, but it was not until 1847 they were finally removed to Kansas. Just after the treaty was

who gave to the State the land on which the battle of Tippecanoe was fought.

The work of organization went on rapidly. The little town of Kingston was chosen as the county seat, and the first court held its session in 1845. Tipton county is almost level. With the exception of two or three small prairies, it was covered with a dense growth of forest trees. Much of the land was wet, but the soil was a rich black



MAIN BUSINESS STREET, TIPTON.

made all the land ceded was erected into a county to be known as the county of Richardsville. The southern part of what is now Tipton county was settled in 1830. It was placed under the jurisdiction of Hamilton county. The northern half was not settled until about 1843. In 1844 the territory was divided, and the present county of Tipton organized, the other portion, that now comprising Howard county, was still to retain the name of Richardsville. Tipton county was named for Hon. John Tipton, one of the great men of the pioneer days. He it was

muck, giving promise of great fertility when once drained and placed under cultivation. Owing to the wet nature of the land, it was almost impossible to make roads that were passable. This, with the cost of draining the land, retarded settlement greatly, but still adventurous pioneers, seeking homes, kept locating on the government lands, and soon there was a form of organization and settlement in the territory thus taken from the Indians. With characteristic energy and enterprise the new settlers began the work of draining the land. Ditches were dug in

every direction, many miles of tiling have been put in, the forests have been cleared off, until now the whole county is a veritable garden spot, yielding abundantly to the care of the tiller of the soil. The rude log cabins of the early settlers have given way to substantial farm houses, many of them being

they were soon followed by other denominations, until now churches are scattered in every part of the county, the most beautiful and costly, perhaps, being St. John's (Catholic) at Tipton.

Tipton was practically a new county when the war of the rebellion broke out, but



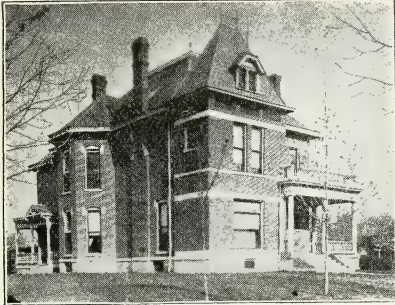
TIPTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

palatial in their dimensions and appointments. No Tipton county farmer fears a failure of crops.

The county had hardly got organized before churches and newspapers made their appearance. The first preachers to invade the new territory were Methodist itinerants, but

its gallant citizens were among the first to more than one thousand men to the front, respond to the call of President Lincoln, and it had one company in the Eleventh Regiment, the first to be organized and equipped in the State. From 1861 to 1865 Tipton county; out of its small population, sent

There were Tipton county men in forty-four different companies, in thirty-two regiments. They were found in every department of the service. They took part in all the important campaigns, and in nearly every general engagement. They fought in more than two hundred battles and skirmishes. Tipton county was Democratic in politics, but it is one of its boasts that during the war there was not a single lodge of the Knights of the



E. H. SHIRK'S RESIDENCE, TIPTON.

Golden Circle established in the county, and but one man in the county ever became a member of that organization, and he only attended one meeting.

Mention has been made that the construction of good roads was very difficult owing to so much of the county being wet land. Before the county was organized the State laid off two roads through its limits—one from Indianapolis to the Wabash river, and the other from Muncie to Lafayette. As soon as the county was organized the work of establishing roads began, but little effort was made to make them more than passable. The result was that for some months of the year it was with the greatest difficulty a loaded wagon could be hauled along any of them. Now gravel roads extend in every direction, and more are being constructed with every year.

Recently an abundance of gravel has been discovered and utilized in the building of fine roads throughout the county. Tipton county has the greatest number of miles of free gravel roads, according to its size, of any county in the State. There are more than three hundred and fifty miles of free gravel roads in Tipton county, built at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars per mile. There

are also about five hundred miles of open drainage throughout the county, constructed at an average cost of three dollars per rod, averaging about five hundred rods to every eighty acres of land under tillage.

In 1839 the little village of Kingston was laid off. In 1844 it was adopted as the county seat, and its name changed to Canton, which was afterward changed to Tipton. The growth of the town was slow for many years. It had the advantage of lying at the junction of two railroads now known as the Lake Erie & Western, but there was little inducement to make a town. It was on low land, and when the rains descended, and without waiting for the floods to come, its streets were rendered anything but pleasant to the eye or comfortable to pedestrian or horse. It did grow, however, amid all these discouragements, and when the great wave of prosperity and improvement struck the State in 1888 Tipton began to put on city airs rapidly. Paved streets took the place of the old miry thoroughfares; new and better drainage was adopted; a better class of business and residence architecture made its appearance, and the Tipton of to-day is no more the Tipton of fifteen or twenty years ago than Indiana is the Indiana when the savages claimed it as their own. All the streets have not yet been improved, but the spirit of improvement has taken hold of the people, and it will not be long until Tipton



B. LEGG'S RESIDENCE, TIPTON.

can boast of as good streets as any city of the State. It is now a thriving, busy little city, with an intelligent and prosperous people. At present its manufacturing interests are small, and much of the prosperity of the town depends upon the rich agricultural section which surrounds it. It gives promise,

however, of becoming in the near future quite a manufacturing place. Its railroads give it easy access to the markets of the country, and the rich soil of the county assures it for many years its present proud position as one of the best agricultural regions in the State. On the 4th of November, 1898, Tipton suffered from a disastrous fire, which destroyed four business blocks in the center of the city.

in school, and very often there could be no school because there were no pupils. Mr. Brady, after a time, became discouraged and refused to have anything to do with it. Then the citizens employed Joseph M. Askren, a young man who had studied 'rithmetic, spellin' and writin'. The school in midwinter lasted about two months. After the first year the county commissioners refused the further use of the courthouse, and for the



COUNTRY HOME OF JACOB OFF.

The first attempt to establish a school in Tipton county was made in 1842, at West Kinderhook, a village a few miles east of where Atlanta is now located. Dr. Silas Blount, a man of progressive ideas, built a log schoolhouse at his own expense, and employed George Howard to teach school by private subscription at \$8 per month. The school was only fairly successful. After a few terms, B. M. Blount, then only sixteen years old, took it, and continued it for several years.

The town of Kingston, which afterwards became Tipton, was located in 1845, but it was a year before any attempt was made to establish a school. The first school was held in the new log courthouse, with William F. Brady as teacher. There were less than twenty pupils, for the town being surrounded by a dense forest, and wild game being plentiful, it was difficult to keep the boys

next five years school was held in a log cabin.

In 1852 a frame schoolhouse was built, but the population of the town grew so rapidly that schools were held in different parts of town, one being in the old Woodruff building, on the corner of Jefferson and Independence streets, and another where the Commercial Hotel now stands. J. E. Rumsey was the first teacher in the new building. The citizens who were the leading spirits and who laid the foundation of the present school system were George Kane, Asher B. Goodrich, Newton J. Jackson, Rev. John Dale, Marion P. Evans, Joseph W. Wilson and others. These few citizens received very little encouragement in their efforts to establish schools in Tipton. Most of the people were far more interested in improving their farms than in educating their children.

In 1860, the demand for better school fa-

cilities became so great that pressure was brought to bear upon the township trustee to build a schoolhouse, and this continued until 1862, when the present high school building was begun. Owing, however, to the war and the state of finances of the township, it was not completed until 1867, when the lower part of the building was fitted up for school purposes. J. E. Rumsey was again the first teacher, with three assistants. He was followed by Jacob B. Blount, who met with fair success. A Mr. Talbott was then employed, but, being unsuited for the place, he was dismissed and B. M. Blount was given the position. The Rev. Mr. Blount was an ardent educator and took a great deal of interest in improving the educational inter-

Irvin, each meeting with failure to a greater or less degree. These failures were not so much the fault of the teachers as of the community.

In 1872 the village of Tipton was incorporated into a town government, and a board of school trustees employed Prof. Rust. He was a thorough and competent teacher, and he attempted to untangle the chaotic condition of school affairs, but he was almost driven to distraction with opposition. He had, however, the support and encouragement of the more advanced citizens and little by little, he gained favor and at the end of the year he had made fair progress. He graded the schools and laid the first stone upon which the present high school system



THIRD WARD SCHOOL, TIPTON.

est of the community, but he met with almost unsurmountable obstacles. For the next few years there were many disturbances. Parents and pupils would disagree with the teachers, and changes were made so rapidly that from 1870 to 1872 it is almost impossible to get a record of all of them. In quick succession came J. B. Allen, Mr. Roseberry, Mr. Jennings and the Rev. J. E.

was built. He refused a second term, and Prof. J. C. Gregg was employed. He was an advanced teacher, and taking advantage of the forward step of his predecessor he soon had the school in a prosperous condition. For several years there was peace in the school, but in 1875 discord broke out again in one of the greatest school rebellions on record. The entire population became in-

volved and a public indignation meeting was held in the courthouse. There were but few friends of the Professor and the school trustees, and it was almost suicidal to speak in their behalf. Inflammatory and incendiary speeches were made and resolutions were passed. The excitement became so intense that one of the trustees tendered his resignation, but the other two were obstinate and refused either to resign or to withdraw their contract with the teacher. In the fall the school term was opened and Prof. Gregg organized a high school class, with a view to graduating it. He started with twelve pupils, and was making fair progress when war broke out again. A change was made

ing class that was organized by Prof. Gregg and devoted a good deal of attention to it, and at the end of the year there were seven of the twelve students ready to graduate. Commencement exercises were announced and the people were amazed. It was an innovation that they were scarcely prepared to tolerate. Programs of the commencement exercises were published, and to destroy their influence, mock programs were got out and circulated. It was the most ridiculous program ever thrown upon the Tipton public and the friends of the schools were indignant and threatened to prosecute the offenders, but the Professor held his few friends together and the first class graduated with high honors and great credit to the town.



HIGH SCHOOL, TIPTON.

in the election of trustees, and Prof. Gregg, refusing to fight the battle any longer, declined re-election.

This was in 1876, and the trustees sought a new teacher. By good fortune they found Prof. A. B. Thrasher, a college graduate and a man of marked ability. While the schools were not in as bad shape as when Prof. Rust and Prof. Gregg took them, yet they were far from being in good condition. He went to work with a will and soon began to gain favor with both pupils and patrons, and it was not long until signs of a successful school became visible. He took the graduat-

The school board was unable to re-employ Prof. Thrasher, so Prof. John W. Stout was employed. He was a progressive and competent teacher, and under his management the schools began to prosper. Parents began to look forward to the time when their children should graduate from the Tipton High School, and in 1879 fifteen graduates went out, and nine in 1881. Prof. Stout resigned in 1881, being followed by A. F. Armstrong, who held the office until 1882, when Prof. W. H. Clemmons took his place. Under Prof. Clemmons four pupils graduated. At this time the school board concluded that a

superintendent was an unnecessary appendage and refused to employ a general supervisor of the schools, making each teacher responsible for what results might be accomplished in his department. The experiment was fatal and the schools took a relapse from which it took several years to recover. The pupils were scattered and the classes disorganized. About this time the town was incorporated with a city government and more latitude was given to the school board, and they made an attempt to recover lost ground. Prof. A. D. Moffett was employed, but it took the whole year to get a class organized. In 1885 Prof. C. E. Sutton was em-

not in harmony with Western methods of teaching. In 1896 Prof. F. L. Jones was employed, and under his administration gigantic strides have been made. The schools have made wonderful progress, and each department is the pride of the city. In the High School, particularly, all the people take great interest. In 1896 there were five graduates, and in 1897 there were twelve. In 1898 there were twelve, and this year there are eleven graduates.

While much of the progress and success of the schools is due to the superintendents and their corps of teachers, no little amount of it is due to the school boards. For the



COUNTY AUDITOR PERRY'S RESIDENCE NEAR WINDFALL.

ployed, but he met with little better success, though he did graduate three students. Prof. M. F. Rickoff was then employed. He remained for four years, during which time the schools began to advance rapidly. There were no graduates in 1887, but in 1888 there were ten, in 1889 there were ten more, and in the following year nine students graduated.

In 1890 the school board employed Prof. E. A. Remy, who remained four years. He made the schools very popular and the whole community became interested in the graduating classes. Pupils were inspired to seek a higher education, and it became generally known that the Tipton High School was one of the best in the State. In 1895 Prof. C. D. Higby was employed, but he only served one year, for, being an Eastern man, he was

last ten years every possible effort has been made to make the schools a credit to the city. The citizens have rapidly outgrown their objections to an advance educational system, and all have joined in encouraging it until now Tipton has a High School that is second to none in the State. Great sacrifices have been made by both teachers and patrons, but the fruits are abundant. To be a graduate of the Tipton High School is an honor, a credit and a recommendation in the educational world.

Prof. Frank L. Jones, who did so much to build up the schools of Tipton, comes from a race of teachers. Nearly all his ancestors on his father's side had been teachers. He was born in Howard county, Indiana, and received his elementary education in the

schools of Howard and Cass counties. Not content with what he could get from the public schools, he studied in the Northern Indiana Normal, Butler University, Indiana University and Chicago University. He has received two degrees, B. S. from the Normal School, and A. B. from Indiana University. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and has taught in Porter, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion counties. In Kokomo he served as a teacher in the high school and principal of a ward school; in Noblesville he was principal of the high school, and in Indianapolis was a teacher in the Industrial Training School. He was uniformly successful wherever he taught. When he took hold of the schools at Tipton they had but just started on the upward grade. His skill as an executive officer, and as an organizer, soon brought parents and pupils together in the great work of improvement. In 1898 he was elected to the high office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, and entered upon the discharge of his duties last March. He went into his new office with the same zeal, the same quiet but thorough determination to succeed that has characterized him in every effort. His long training as a teacher and as superintendent made him familiar with the duties of his new office at the very beginning. He is thoroughly in love with the public school system, believing it to be the one great system that is to make perpetual our form of government. His motto is "improvement." Great as is the system, he believes that it can be made greater yet. When a plan for improvement suggests itself to his mind, he does not hastily adopt it, but cons it thoroughly, until he convinces himself that it is indeed an improvement, and is practicable. He then sets quietly but earnestly at work to carry it out. The Indianian predicts great things for the schools of the State under his administration and direction.

There are eighty-one schoolhouses in all in the county of Tipton, as follows: Cicero township has twenty houses, Jefferson township twelve, Liberty eleven, Madison fifteen, Prairie eleven, Wildcat twelve, the high school at Windfall being a joint building between the township and town. The number

of district school teachers in the county, outside of Tipton, is 104, five new teachers having been added during the past year. The number of graded schools is six, located as follows: One at Goldsmith, one at Kempton, one at Sharpville, one at Hobbs, one at Curtisville, and one at Windfall. The building at Goldsmith is a four-room house, employing three teachers; the one at Kempton a four-room building, employing five teachers, two of whom are in the high school department. The one at Sharpville is a four-room building, employing five teachers, two of whom are in the high school, with a prospect of two additional rooms being built the coming year. Hobbs has a three-room up-to-date building, employing three teachers. Curtisville has a three-room building, employing four teachers, and Windfall a six-room building, employing six teachers. In the high school at Windfall a full course of instructions is given. In addition to the above there is a three-room house in West Elwood, employing two teachers. Also one two-room, new up-to-date building in district No. 6 in Wildcat township, and one two-room building in district No. 1 in Liberty township.

All of these houses are brick buildings, and most of them new, the present improve-



SCHOOL NO. 10, CICERO TOWNSHIP, ERECTED
BY L. J. BOZELL, TRUSTEE.

ments having been made within the last three years. The estimated valuation of school property in Tipton county is about \$175,000. The amount expended for building purposes, repairs and current expenses the last year was \$31,000. The amount disbursed the past year to teachers was \$34,000. The average wages of the teachers in the high schools of the county, including the salaries of the superintendents, is \$4.22 per

day, the average wages of teachers of the graded schools in cities and towns is \$2.17 per day, and the average wages of teachers in the district schools is \$2.12 per day. The average length of term in the county is 127 days. The enrollment of children in the entire county last year was 5,132, and the average attendance 3,822.

The present superintendent of the county is Mr. A. H. Pence, who was elected to this office in June, 1893. Mr. Pence is an exemplary gentleman, of strong intellectual ability, popular in his community, in short, the

The Sisters of St. Joseph, who have their diocesan mother house at Tipton, assumed charge of St. John's Parochial Schools in the year 1887. In 1889 they procured the necessary grounds for a convent, and erected their first structure, known as St. Joseph's Convent, in the year 1891. Since then their numbers have increased so rapidly that the present building, although an extensive wing was added in 1895, is inadequate to accommodate the needs of that religious community. A farm, one mile and a quarter north of town, has been purchased by them



ST. JOHN'S CONVENT, TIPTON.

right man for the position he holds in the county, and aims to improve the standard of the schools by elevating the teachers to the highest possible degree of literary culture.

with a view to erecting thereon large buildings for educational purposes. The Sisters have a large number of lady boarders attending their academy, which stands in the front rank of Catholic educational institutions of the State.

The Tipton Times was founded in the year 1855 by Drs. Rooker and Vickery. It first made its appearance as the Tipton County Democrat. In one year thereafter Dr. Rooker retired, leaving the debts to be paid by his partner, Dr. Vickery, who continued its publication. In 1857 the name of the paper was changed to The Western Dominion, and edited by O. P. Baird. In 1858 the office was sold to G. W. Fisher, and the name again changed to the Tipton County Argus, B. Geltner becoming associated with it as its manager. The office now reached the low water mark, and in 1859 a number of leading Democrats, realizing the need of a Democratic organ, purchased the remnant of the outfit and again changed the name to the Tipton County Times, which was edited by John Chambers and A. Clark. Its value was now about \$400. Interest in the enterprise began to wane, and publication was suspended for six months. Early in 1861 J. V. Cox assumed the editorship, while Archibald

the name of the paper back to the Tipton County Times, which he successfully conducted up to 1869, when he sold it to C. J. Brady. Mr. Brady put in the first job press, and was eminently successful in his undertaking. He sold the office to Judge N. R. Overman in 1874, when J. T. Cox, now judge of the Miami County Circuit Court, was employed as editor. In the spring of 1875 E. A. Overman purchased a half interest in the plant and put a power press in the office. He became editor and manager until the year 1876, when the office was sold to William Haw, who conducted the publication till the beginning of the year 1877. Being unable to pay for it, the office reverted to Overman & Overman, who continued to own and publish the paper until March, 1880, when it was sold to Messrs. Perry and John O. Behymer. In February, 1881, the office was again sold to E. A. Overman, who conducted it until November of the same year, and then sold it to S. Ray Williams.

In January, 1882, D. H. Alexander purchased a half interest in the office and paper, and the same was conducted under the firm name of Williams & Alexander until the following September, when Mr. Williams retired, and Mr. Alexander became the sole proprietor. On April 1, 1883, J. E. Fish, who is now a citizen of Indianapolis, purchased a half interest, but sold out again to Mr. Alexander within a month. Mr. Alexander employed M. F. Cox as chief editor, and conducted the business up to November, 1883, when the office was sold to J. O. Behymer. Since the latter's purchase the office has been equipped with the most modern type and machinery, and has been removed to the ground floor on the east side of the public square, into its own building, where both a weekly and daily paper are issued, and which enjoy a good patronage.

During the entire career of this paper it has always been printed at home, and has always been firm in advocating Democratic principles. It is to-day one of the best and most valuable newspaper offices in northern Indiana.

The Tipton Advocate was established September 10, 1878, by M. W. Pershing, who has continuously been the editor and pub-



HIGH SCHOOL, WINDFALL.

Ramsay became the local editor and faithful printer. Late in 1861 Judge N. R. Overman secured an interest in the paper. For partisan reasons the name of the paper was again changed to the Democratic Union, which created the impression throughout the State that its politics had been changed to Republicanism, but such was not the case. In 1864 W. J. Turpin, who was at that time in the Union army, purchased the paper and wrote back a number of letters from the seat of war. He was mustered out of the service before the close of the war, when he changed

lisher ever since. It is Republican in politics, and has devoted a great deal of its space and energies to the development of the resources of the county. It has always maintained a high moral standard, and is one of the leading and influential newspapers of central Indiana. There are very few editors in Indiana who have been editor and publisher of a newspaper for a longer period than Mr. Pershing. He is still in the prime of life, and puts as much vigor and enthusiasm in his editorial and local news matter as he did twenty years ago. In May, 1898, he established a "twice-a-week" newspaper, which makes it very popular throughout the county. The Advocate is the exponent of Republican principles and doctrines, and stands for honest rule, faithful service and just laws. The paper is twice the size it was when it first entered upon its career, and has more than doubled in its circulation in the last ten years. Mr. Pershing is a social and courteous gentleman, influential in politics, an able writer, a newspaper man of considerable ability, and very popular in his community.

liberal and lucrative patronage, a fact which the general esteem in which the paper is held would seem to substantiate. They make no pretensions to securing subscribers outside of the county, seeking only to cover the local field, and do it thoroughly. In its columns will be found the chief happenings of the day. The paper is written in an entertaining manner, and the strong point which the Tribune makes is the fact that its news is not colored to suit the fancy of any political party. It aims to find the news and tell the truth about it, without veneer or varnish. The editors and publishers are both young and clever men, friends to all, enterprising and wide-awake, and with bright hopes and prospects before them.

The Tipton County Republican was established January, 1899, by Richard Nash, who had been manager of the job printing firm of Nash & Nash, of Tipton, for two years previous. Mr. Nash is now conducting the newspaper and job printing business together. The new sheet claims to be building up a good subscription patronage.



PEOPLE'S BANK, WINDFALL.

The manufacturing industries of Tipton county began as far back as the fifties. One of the first, and, therefore, oldest enterprises are the carriage works of A. W. Charles, of Tipton, who opened the first shop of this kind a number of years before the breaking out of the civil war.

The canning industries of Tipton, Windfall and Sharpsville began in the year 1892. These industries have had a steady and

Among the newspapers of the city the Evening Tribune occupies an enviable position. It was established by A. W. Ramsay and J. E. Anderson, in 1895, as a daily paper, but a year later the weekly edition was added. The Tribune is independent in politics, its chief aim being to cover the news field in such a manner as to make it valuable as a home paper, and so well has it accomplished this purpose that it has a clientage which is not excelled by any of its competitors. The publishers seek to cater to the better class of patrons, and already enjoy a



FIRST JAIL OF TIPTON COUNTY.

healthy growth, until their facilities, capacity and output equal any of their kind in the State. The rich black loam soil of this county is a sure guarantee of the very best and finest crops of sugar corn, home grown peas, field pumpkins and luscious tomatoes, and other fruits.

The glass works at Windfall were opened in 1894. Elwood also extends her glass and other factories into Tipton county. The strong pressure and generous flow of natural gas in this county is one of the causes for the building up of the manufacturing enterprises in this fertile field of nature's blessings.

The stave and heading industries at Kempton, Windfall and Tipton are the leading manufacturing enterprises in the county.

Located in the new K. of P. buildings, on West Jefferson street, in Tipton, are the Young Men's Reading Rooms, provided and managed by a board of twelve ladies. Cosy apartments are they, where the young men of the city, and visitors as well are free to spend their time and have advantage of the daily news, the best magazines and good books; also a few simple games are found there. The citizens have joined the ladies in the work, with donations of money, books, magazines and monthly subscriptions. The city editors give their papers, both daily and weekly. From time to time new books are placed in the library and new furnishings added that will attract and create interest. The rooms have been under the direct care of Miss Ella Herman, a lady whom the boys honor and respect for her kindness to them and the splendid way in which she has cared for the rooms. The following ladies composed the board of managers that organized and conducted the work during the first year, which has just closed with the month of April: President, Mrs. Dan Waugh; secretary, Mrs. Dr. Huron; treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Grindle; Mrs. O. P. Campbell, Mrs. Azro Moore, Mrs. Dr. Reed, Mrs. E. H. Shirk, Mrs. J. P. Kemp, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. A. S. Nickey, Mrs. W. V. Foster, Mrs. R. A. Edmunds. The following officers have been elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. E. H. Shirk; secretary, Mrs. Azro Moore; treasurer, Mrs. O. P. Campbell. Mrs. Grindle and Mrs. Foster having resigned, Mrs. J. K. Shook and

Mrs. Simon Rosenthal were elected to fill their places. The rooms have been well patronized and appreciated by the young men, and the ladies feel highly gratified with the results of their efforts and hopeful for the success of the work in the future.

The Woman's Suffrage Club was organized March 27, 1887, at the home of Mr. J. C. Urmston. A week previous to the organization, at a dinner party given by Judge Waugh and wife, the question of organizing a club for mutual social benefit was discussed. A committee was appointed to prepare the constitution and by-laws, and to report for organization at Mrs. Urmston's on the day above designated. The committee consisted of the following persons: Mrs. Anna Gifford, Mrs. Alice Waugh and Mr. E. H. Shirk. As the preparation of the constitution devolved upon the ladies of the committee, and they being ardent woman suffragists, they wrote the article accordingly, and named the club the Woman's Suffrage Club of Tipton. When the committee reported there was considerable protest at the decided principles expressed, but those who were present signed the constitution and by-laws, and then and there was launched upon the social sea of the city the first literary and social club, which has done more than any other organization of its kind to uplift and advance the people, morally, mentally and socially, and has converted a great number of persons to the principles of equal suffrage.

At the present time this club expresses the most popular sentiments of the community. The charter members were fourteen in number. The following are the names of the club's first officers and members: Mrs. Alice Waugh, president; Mrs. Anna Gifford, vice president; Mrs. Flora Oglebay, secretary; Mrs. Nannie Shirk, treasurer; Rev. E. E. Neal, Mrs. E. E. Neal, Dr. M. V. B. Newcomer, Mrs. M. V. B. Newcomer, Mr. W. R. Oglebay, Mr. E. H. Shirk, Mr. J. C. Urmston, Mrs. J. C. Urmston and Judge Daniel Waugh. The first year's officers were re-elected for the second year, which custom has prevailed during the twelve years of the club's existence.

In 1892 it was decided to add to the name of the club the word "Literary," as the pro-

grams contain other subjects besides that of roman suffrage. So the name was changed to the "Tipton Literary and Suffrage Club." Since its organization the membership of the club has increased until at the present time it has seventy-five members enrolled. The meetings are held every two weeks on Monday evening. According to the original idea of equal rights, the presidents of the club are elected alternately, one of the gentlemen filling that office, and then one of the ladies.

The club has neat and tasty season programs, consisting of music, Scripture read-

A. Remy as president. In 1894 it was admitted to the State Federation of Literary Clubs. It has made no pretensions in a social way, but has steadily aimed at a broad culture and tried to inspire literary zeal and secure a larger and better conception of man's duties to himself and society. It holds its meetings bi-weekly, and has grown into a robust and vigorous organization of more than fifty members. The present year has loyally been spent in the consideration of moral and social problems. The officers for 1899-1900 will be M. W. Pershing, president;



JOHN KEMP'S RESIDENCE, TIPTON.

ing, recitations and papers on popular topics and general discussions. The present officers are: Mrs. Anna Gifford, president; Mrs. Nallie Compton, first vice president; Mrs. Mary Mehlig, second vice president; Miss Lucy Elliott, secretary; Mrs. Nora Lindsay, treasurer.

The Tipton Friday Evening Club was organized in 1892 by several of the most capable and enterprising citizens, with Prof. E.

William Harding, vice president; Miss Frances Haas, secretary.

When it became probable that war would result between the United States and Spain, Tipton, like all the other counties of the State, began preparations to do her full share in the expected war. As soon as it was known that a company would be accepted from Tipton county the company was ready for the Governor's acceptance. It was

attached to the 160th Regiment and made Company I. None of the Indiana regiments were called to Cuba while the fighting was going on, but when troops were sent to that island, after the peace protocol was signed, the 160th Regiment was assigned to Mantanzas. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 25th of April last, and the boys immediately started for home. The cit-



RETURN OF CO. I, 160TH. REGIMENT.

izens of Tipton gave them a royal reception on the 28th, thousands of people lining the streets as they marched from the depot. At night a banquet was tendered them, at which the following toasts and responses were given:

Toastmaster.....Judge W. W. Mount
"The Old and the New Soldier".....

.....Hon. Dan Vaughn
"Why All This?".....Will Nelson, of Co. I
"Comparative Patriotism in Our Wars"

.....Hon. R. B. Beauchamp
"Soldier Life in the United States"....

.....Cleo W. Mount, of Co. I
"Notable Events".....M. W. Pershing
"Cuban Customs".Harry Hutchings, of Co. I
"Our Duty to Our New Possessions"...

.....Hon. J. M. Fippen
"Our Camps".....Alpheus Smith, of Co. I
"The Private Soldier".....E. W. Phares
"The Senoritas".....Clarence Law, of Co. I

The following is the roster of the company on its return:

Captain—R. M. Van Buskirk.

First Lieutenant—George Knee.

Second Lieutenant—Jesse H. Barlow.

Orderly Sergeant—H. S. Matthews.

First Sergeant—Harry Mitchell.

Second Sergeant—W. E. Grishaw.

Third Sergeant—Cleo W. Mount.

Fourth Sergeant—Harry Blue.

Quartermaster Sergeant—James Russell.

First Corporal—Clarence Law.

Second Corporal—Harry Phares.

Third Corporal—J. J. Tennyson.

Fourth Corporal—Frank Rice.

Fifth Corporal—Charles Snyder.

Sixth Corporal—Robert Haskett.

Seventh Corporal—William Brothers.

Eighth Corporal—Charles Zauss.

Bugler—Harry Hutchings.

Bugler—Will McCreary.

PRIVATES.

J. D. Altmeyer,

Mont Basey,

Walter Barboe,

Culoden C. Coyle,

George Dowell,

Edward Douglass,

Hiram Deaver,

Clem Furry,

Edward Garritson,

Ben Corbett,

Frank Hoback,

Henry Hedrick,

Harry Justus,

Gustin Katham,

Francis Kramer,

T. W. Lamm,

Charles Leach,

George H. Martin,

George Mossman,

David McNew,

Jesse W. Norris,

William S. Nelson,

Peter Teal,

Gussie Paul,

William C. Roads,

Frank A. Rice,

Isaac H. Russell,

Charles Snyder,

Daniel Swartz,

Elmer Taylor,

William Toban,

Ed Burns,

William A. Bailey,

Carl M. Campbell,

Arley W. Cook,

Harry Douglass,

William R. Day,

Elbert Eaton,

Estie Field,

George Grishaw,

Harry Herman,

William Henderson,

Dan Honeas,

Fred Jarrett,

William G. Kennedy,

George W. Kennedy,

James S. Lovejoy,

Otto K. Matthews,

Buzz G. Moreland,

Otho McKay,

John W. Norris,

Walter Napier,

William Phillips,

Oliver Pickerell,

Theodore Philpot,

F. H. Jacobs,

Anthony Redd,

Alpheus Smith,

Dilver Seright,

Otto G. Snyder,

J. J. Tennyson,

Rolla Thurman,



160TH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

William Temple,	Howard Umphries,
Claude Wilson,	Clarence M. Woodruff,
	Spaulding Jerry.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITIES.

Charles Franklin,	Albert Pickett,
Charles Purvis,	James Gillam,
	Wilbur W. Wolverton.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Carl Rubush,	William Brothers.
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KILLED.

* Nalzo Andrews.

DIED.

George P. Vawters.

TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITAL SERVICE, REGULAR ARMY.

Allen Gifford,	William Temple,
S. J. Lovejoy,	George Lane,
Charles Leach,	Dillon Alexander,
	Coloden C. Coyle.

TRANSFERRED TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND REMAINED AT MATANZAS.

Wagoner—Frank Logan.
 Wagoner—Fed Jarrett.
 Wagoner—Theodore Cox.
 Saddler—LeRoy Long.

Mrs. A. M. Vickery, one of the oldest residents of Tipton, relates the following experience of the early days:

"I was married to Dr. A. M. Vickery on June 8, 1852, and moved to Tipton the 18th of July of the same year. Our first residence was a log cabin. During the years 1852-3 Tipton was a plague of sickness, the ailment being for the most part chills and fever, owing to the swampy nature of the surroundings. In those days the doctors were kept busy, and I have assisted in making many hundreds of pills from the compounds prepared by my husband. At that time there were five doctors in Tipton, they being Dr. Parker, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Gossett, Dr. Barker and Dr. Vickery.

"I have witnessed most all the ups and downs of Tipton, none of which were more trying than the situation during the cholera plague of 1854, when the disease almost depopulated our town. People fled in every direction. One could see women carrying their babies and bundles into the country. Mother Dickson and myself stood crying lest we should be left alone. The disease was brought to Tipton by a man named Faudra, who was in charge of a gang of men employed on the construction of the railroad from Indianapolis to Peru. He

came from Peru on Sunday in the forenoon and went to the Wigin Hotel, which stood on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets. He was quite sick when he reached the hotel and a great many people went to see him, not knowing the nature of the ailment.

"Dr. Vickery was sent for, but he was in the country at the time and did not reach home until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When he saw Faudra he announced he had cholera and advised people to use the greatest care, saying that the man could live but a few hours. His prediction came true, and in a short time after the doctor's arrival Faudra was dead, but the people would not believe that the disease was cholera, and two men by the names of Whitesell and Moore sat with the corpse all night.

"On Wednesday morning these men were taken sick. They realized that death was near and asked that a minister be sent to pray for them. By this time there was a panic and no minister could be procured to comfort the last wants of the stricken men. Finally a man named Chapman was found, and he went and prayed for the sick men. While he was doing so both died. Mrs. Wigin, wife of the landlord, was next to die, and then the panic increased. But there were about eighteen families left, and they stood together like brothers and sisters.

"There were two parties working at the hotel, a young man and a young woman. They fled to the country, but one of them died in an abandoned house, while the other died at another point. All the doctors, with the exception of Barker and Vickery, left town, and for five days the former remained locked in his office. Then he came out to see how the town looked.

"W. B. Young was the undertaker. He made the boxes for the burial of the dead, and with the assistance of Peter Bert and others managed to get the bodies to the cemetery.

"The families who were in town at that time were the families of Peter Bert, W. B. Young, A. M. Vickery, Daniel Smith, Charley Bishop, Conde Bishop, Newton Jackson, Put Evans, William Dickson, the Walton boys, John Anderson, John Green, Chapmans, Prillimans, Cliffords, Austills, Deals, Shipleys, Burtons and Canes. Dr. Vickery, Put Evans, Henry Burton and William Dickson all had the cholera, but they recovered."

Mrs. Lavina Rumsey is the oldest living settler in Tipton, born at New Lancaster, Tipton county, October 29th, 1839, and removed to Canton, afterward named Tipton, in March, 1845, thus being a continuous resident of Tipton for fifty-four years. She is the daughter of Newton J. and Sarah Leavell Jackson, who were among the first settlers of the county and of the town of Tipton. Her father was the first clerk and auditor of the county, and later a prominent member of the State Legislature, and was otherwise active in the public affairs of the State and county, and a leader in all of the enterprises and improvements of that day. He was also one of the promoters of the first railroad, the I. P. & C., that was built



MRS. LAVINA RUMSEY.

in the county. He was first married to Miss Sarah Leavell, who died in 1851, and later to Mrs. Lorinda E. Brady, the widow of Wm. F. Brady, who was likewise prominent in the affairs of the county; who left two sons, Carthon J., now deceased, and Samuel W., who is one of the most prominent theatrical managers in this country.

Mrs. Rumsey was married to Isaac M. Rumsey, August 25th, 1857, to which union there was born but one child, Mary F., wife of Jerry O. Bunch, of Tipton. Her husband first engaged in the mercantile business at Tipton, but at the breaking out of the civil war, at the call to arms by the President

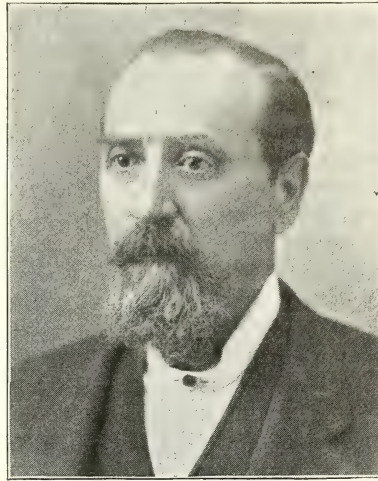
enlisted in Company F of the Eleventh Regiment for three months service. At the expiration of this time he returned home, and after awhile, feeling it to be his duty to take up arms again against his country's enemies, he re-enlisted in Company K of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and was appointed lieutenant major of the regiment. He served in this capacity until the 12th of March, 1863, when he was promoted to the capacity of the company. He proved a faithful officer, and served his country with true loyalty till he was taken sick at Champion's Hill, and died on board the boat on his way home, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Mrs. Rumsey has one living brother, Willard W. Jackson, of Providence, R. I., who is master of transportation on the Central Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and one brother, Francis M. Jackson, deceased, who left a surviving son, Francis M. Jackson, Jr., residing at West Middleton, Indiana.

When Mrs. Rumsey first moved to Tipton there were hundreds of Indians there, a great deal of wild game, such as deer, turkey and squirrel. There was also plenty of water and mud, which caused plenty of fever and ague. The town was still in woods, and there were no fine houses, and many people. There was as yet no meeting house, but the Methodists were fortunate enough to secure the old log courthouse which to hold their meetings. The Christian people worshiped in the schoolhouse, which at that time was but a small frame building composed of two little rooms. Tipton was wild and swampy, the houses far apart, with small woods between them; a general store kept by her father, a woolen mill, several doctors and a lone lawyer, conducted the chief enterprises and general interests of Tipton in that day.

Nathan R. Overman was born in Randolph county, Indiana, April 11, 1827, and died October 25, 1883, aged fifty-six years. He was a prominent attorney at law and stood at the head of the bar when in practice. In 1878 he was elected judge of the thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit, and died while in office. He was deeply interested in geology, and spent a great deal of time in the

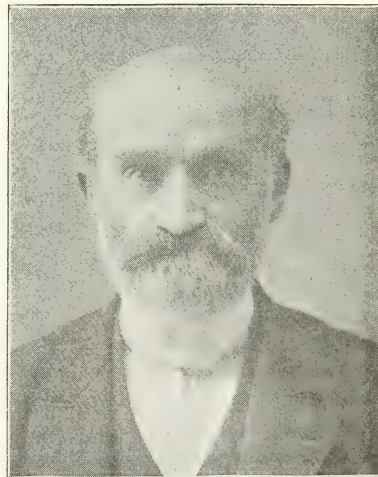
study of the same. He wrote an excellent history of the Miami tribe of Indians, and



JUDGE N. R. OVERMAN.

made a special study of the Mound Builders. He was widely known, and at one time was prominently spoken of as a candidate for Congress.

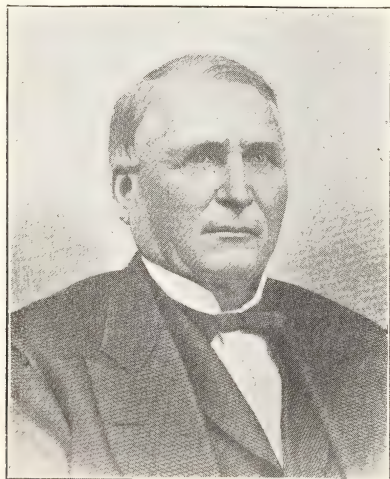
John E. Rumsey was born in Mason county, Kentucky, April 2, 1820. He was a prominent educator and was among the first teachers in the Tipton schools. He was the



JOHN E. RUMSEY.

first superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and held that position for thirty years. He was at one time treasurer of Tipton county, and was a member of the Legislature in 1870-1872. In 1886 he was elected mayor of the city of Tipton and was re-elected in 1888 by a largely increased majority. He was a good Christian man, a pillar in the church, a wise counselor, a faithful servant and a valuable citizen. He died January 6, 1896.

Judge John Green was one of the leading and most prominent men that honored Tipton in its early history. He was a noted jurist, a philanthropist and leading politician. He was born in Yancey county, South Carolina, May 20, 1807, and died August 31, 1882. He came to Indiana in 1810, and located in Tipton in 1848. He was elected to the State Senate in 1856 from the counties composed of Tipton, Hamilton and Boone. In 1860 he was elected Common Pleas judge for the circuit composed of Hamilton, Tipton, Howard, Grant and Clinton counties. In 1868 he was again elected to the State Sen-

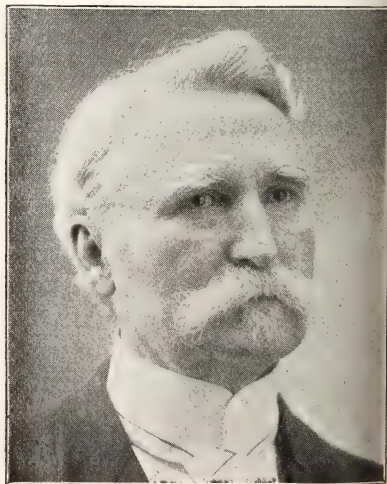


HON. JOHN GREEN.

ate, and it was during this session that he gained more than a State reputation. Indiana was one of the tardy States to ratify the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and when it came up for rati-

fication a large number of members bolted to prevent a quorum, and the judge took great interest in the measure, and when roll was being called and refractory members were leaving the floor, he placed himself in front of the door and forbade any person to pass in or out, and the members were present, but not voting. The amendment was ratified by a bare two-thirds majority. He was widely noted for his charities; took a New York waif, that was being cast hither and thither, and gave him a home, educated him, and to-day the boy is the Governor of Alaska. His first presidential vote was cast for John Q. Adams, in 1828, and his last was for James G. Blaine, in 1884.

Dr. Martin V. B. Newcomer, of Tipton, of German descent, and was born at Cambridge City, this State, October 30th, 1818. In September, 1837, his parents removed to Hamilton county, about twenty miles north of Indianapolis, settling on a farm, where he was raised. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Many of his ancestors were learned and prominent professional men. After receiving his rudimentary education and before entering upon his professional career, he taught in the public schools for eleven years. He then began the study of medicine and attended courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, from which institution

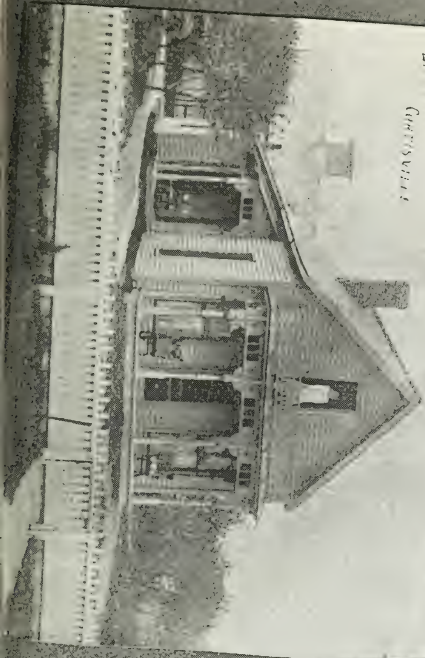


DR. M. V. B. NEWCOMER.

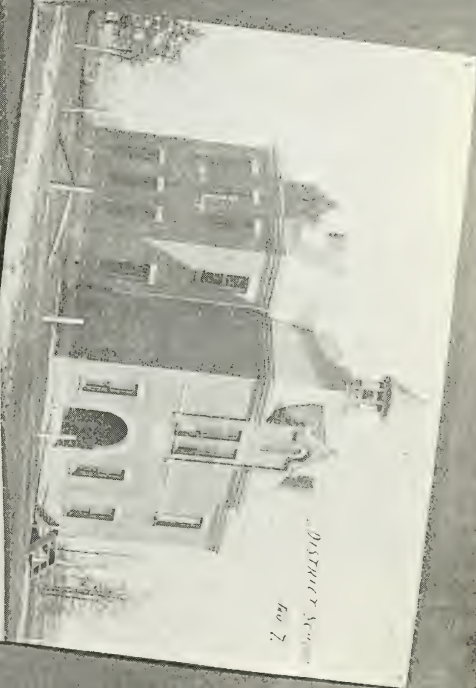
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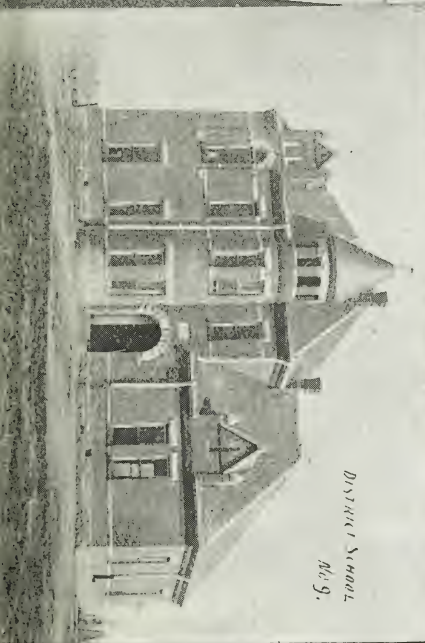
B. F. RICH
GUTHRIE



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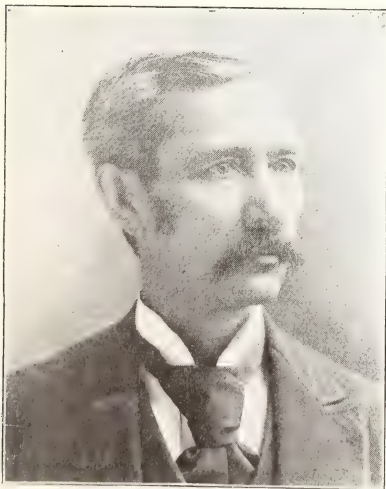


DISTRICT SCHOOL
No. 9.



tion he was graduated in 1867. This was supplemented by a course in the Polyclinic School at Chicago.

For nearly thirty-five years Dr. Newcomer has been engaged in the active and successful practice of medicine and surgery, and is one of the ablest and best known physicians in central Indiana, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He belongs to the State and County Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and several other medical organizations. Besides, he is a member of the board of trustees of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, and fills the chair on railway surgery in the same college. He is also surgeon for the L. E. & W. railroad, and southwest system of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, and for eighteen years was examining surgeon for pensions. He is the oldest medical practitioner in Tipton county, and a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions at that place.



HON. DAN. WAUGH.

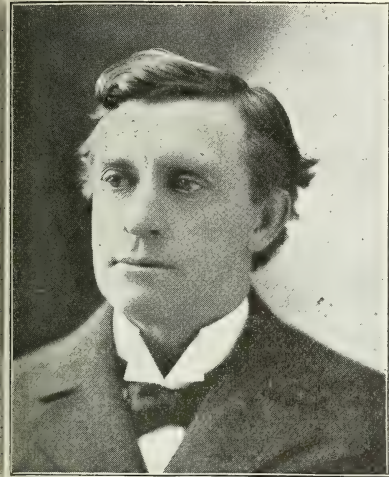
Hon. Dan Waugh was born March 7th, 1842, and was brought up on a farm in Wells county, Indiana. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private of Company A, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volun-

teer Infantry for the three years' service. At the close of the rebellion he attended private school for two years during the summer months, and taught in the public school during the winter seasons. He studied law while working on the farm, was admitted to the bar, and settled down in Tipton in the year 1867. He practiced his profession until 1884, when he was elected to the office of judge of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit for the term of six years. Judge Waugh was elected a member of the Fifty-second Congress, and was elected to serve in the Fifty-third Congress as Republican Representative from his congressional district. Mr. Waugh has again returned to the practice of law as the senior member and head of the law firm of Waugh, Kemp & Waugh. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Literary and Suffrage Club, and is identified with the M. E. Church as a member and trustee. Politically he is a staunch Republican, a man of good influence, and an eloquent public speaker. Financially, he is in very comfortable circumstances, being the owner of town and farm property, and the possessor of a fine library. As a man he is polite, social and upright. Mr. Waugh was married to Miss Alice Grove, a daughter of Dr. J. M. Grove, of Tipton, which union has been blessed with three lovely daughters named, respectively, Pearl, Belle and Nina.

Hon. George H. Gifford was born January 10, 1850, near Falmouth, Fayette county, Indiana. Mr. Gifford was married to Miss Anna R. Smiley, of Fayette county, June 20, 1872. He came to Tipton in the year 1872 and began reading law with Hon. James Green and Hon. Dan Waugh. He began the practice of law in 1873, with R. B. Buchanan, of Tipton.

During his boyhood days Mr. Gifford attended the academies at Milroy and Lawrence, entered the Indiana State University in 1869, and Butler University in 1872, among the graduates of which his name is found enrolled. He served as a member of the school board of Tipton for some time, and was largely instrumental in putting the public schools at that place under the efficient

of A. B. Thrasher, and afterwards of William Clemmons, who is to-day president of the Freeman Normal College. Mr. Gifford was elected to the State Sen-



HON. G. H. GIFFORD.

in 1893, from the counties of Clinton and Tipton. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is an efficient lawyer, a Freemason, an active member of the Phi Delta Theta Society, the Anthropological, and Literary and Suffrage clubs, and a very popular citizen. Mr. Gifford possesses one of the finest and most extensive and expensive law libraries in the State.

Judge W. W. Mount was born on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, February 15th, 1847. He moved with his parents to a farm in Tipton county, in the spring of 1870. He lived on the farm until 1885. Mr. Mount worked on his father's farm during his boyhood days, afterward attending college at Paris during the years 1876-7-8. After his return from college he taught school in Tipton in the fall and winter seasons of 1880-81-82-83-84. On March 26th, 1879, he was married to Miss Etta Van Buskirk, of Tipton county, to which union there were born four children, three sons and three daughters. Cleo W., his youngest son, graduated from the Tipton High School in the fall of 1896, at the age of sixteen, took a post graduate course the following year, and at eighteen months of age he was appointed corporal in Company I, of the 160th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; was promoted step by step until he was appointed third sergeant at the time of his discharging out of the regiment. Judge Mount commenced reading law with the Hon. R. B. Beauchamp in the spring of 1885. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1886, and was elected prosecuting attorney for the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit in 1888, and

served in this capacity for two years. He then formed a partnership with Attorney R. B. Beauchamp, in 1890. He was elected city attorney in 1892, serving as such for four years. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit, which office he holds with great satisfaction and acceptance to this day. Judge Mount is an active and consistent member of the Christian Church at Tipton, a worthy Freemason, an honored member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and an upright and respected citizen.

The banking business in Tipton county began in the year 1876, when E. H. Shirk, Sr., of Peru, Indiana, organized the Tipton County Bank, as a private bank. He was president of the First National Bank of Peru, which bank at that time was the second bank in financial strength in the State. The Tipton bank has the same assets and estates back of it that the Peru bank has, for the same great estate is behind both of them. At the time of his death Mr. Shirk was the second wealthiest man in the State, and next to Wm. H. English, of Indianapolis. Mr. Shirk died suddenly, on the 8th of April, 1886, leaving a widow, two sons and one daughter. His sons are Milton Shirk, now president of the Peru Bank, as his father's successor, and E. W. Shirk, the vice president of the Tipton County Bank. Mr. Shirk was the most prominent man in Peru at the time of his demise, and left a vacuum in the commercial circles that will scarcely ever be filled.

Since the death of Mr. Shirk, his sons have more than doubled their father's estate, making the Shirks the wealthiest people in Indiana.

Mr. E. H. Shirk, Sr., was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 14, 1818. In June, 1845, he was married to Mary Wright, also of that county, a lady of English descent, and of fine mental culture and good judgment. He was one of the eleven charter members of the Baptist Church of Peru, and paid one-half of the entire cost of the large, handsome edifice that was erected in 1867.

Mr. E. H. Shirk, the cashier of the Tipton County Bank, also owns valuable estates in Tipton and other counties, and has one of the finest and best residences in Tipton, which perhaps cost more and represents a greater outlay of means and labor than any other in the county. He and his wife are prominent in the social and literary circles of the city, and are held in the highest respect and esteem. He belongs to the Anthropological Club, and she to the Suffrage and Friday Evening Clubs of Tipton. He is the wealthiest man and she the wealthiest lady in the county. The Tipton County Bank to-day has more financial backing than any other bank in the State of In-

diana, though perhaps not so much capital.

The town of Windfall, the second in size and importance in the county, is situated on a branch of the Panhandle railroad, of the Pennsylvania system. It was laid out by James B. Fouch, in 1853. The first house in the new village was erected by Josiah Ross, and used by him for a store. The oldest merchant at the present time is D. B. Vice, ex-treasurer of Tipton county, who has been engaged in business at this place ever since 1865. Mr. J. H. Zehner is the largest real estate owner and most extensive manufacturer located there at this time, having an

Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and New York City; William Newton is president. In addition to these industries there is a grain elevator and steam flouring mill, and other smaller enterprises.

The elevator at this place and the one at Hobbs Station are owned and operated by George C. Wood, ex-auditor of Tipton county. Windfall is a fair and beautiful village, with a moral and upright class of citizens, having one of the newest and most up-to-date schoolhouses in the county, and more bricked streets for its size than any other town in the State of Indiana.



STREET SCENE IN TIPTON.

interest in the People's Bank, canning factory and tile and brick works at that place.

The manufacturing industries of Windfall are the most important in the county, there being located there a large bottle and fruit jar glass factory, of which Aaron F. Swoveland is proprietor; also a large fruit canning factory, with an output of one million cans, W. R. Bailey superintendent. There are also quite extensive tile and brick works, of which Jacob Barrow is superintendent. The People's Bank of that place is a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, with a capital of \$44,000, with correspondents in

W. W. Crawford, the leading photographer of Tipton, who uses nothing but Arto's carbon finish on all portraits and grades of work, crayons, water colors, gentics and sepias, furnished the photographs from which the plates for this issue of the magazine were made.

B. F. Rich, trustee Madison township Tipton county, Ind., elected 1894, built district schoolhouses No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 1896-7. His interest in school matters genuine, as evidenced by the substantial work he is doing.

DECORATION DAY ON THE PLACE.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

It's lonesome—sorto lonesome.—it's a *Sund'y-day*, to me,
It 'pears-like—more'n any day I nearly every see!
Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a-flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry Soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lilly thare.

They say, though, Decoration Days is ginerly observed
'Most *ev'rywhares*—espeshally by soldier-boys that's served—
But me and Mother's never went—we seldom git away,—
In pint o' fact, we're *allus* home on *Decoration Day*.

They say the old boys marches through the streets in colum's grand,
A-follerin' the old war-tunes theyr playin' on the band—
And citizuns all jinin' in—and little childern, too—
All marchin', under shelter of the old Red, White and Blue.—

With roses! roses! roses!—ev'rybody in the town!
And crowds of little girls in white, jest fairly loaded down!—
Oh! don't *The Boys* know it, from theyr camp acrost the hill?—
Don't they see their com'ards comin' and the old flag wavin' still?

Oh! can't they hear the bugul and the rattle of the drum?—
Ain't they no way under heavens they can rickollect us some?
Ain't they no way we can coax 'em, through the roses, jest to say
They know that ev'ry day on earth's theyr Decoration Day?

We've tried that—me and Mother,—where Elias takes his rest,
In the orchurd—in his uniform, and hands acrost his brest,
And the flag he died fer, smilin' a-ripplin' in the breeze,
Above his grave—and over that,—*the robin in the trees!*

And yit it's lonesome—lonesome!—It's a *Sund'y-day*, to me,
It 'pears-like—more'n any day I nearly ever see!—
Still, with the Stars and Stripes above, a-flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry Soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lilly thare.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS IN APRIL.

1. What was the internal improvement system of the State?
2. When was it first adopted?
3. Of what did it consist?
4. How and why did it fail?
5. What was the "Butler Bill"?
6. Are there any canals in Indiana now operated?
7. Who was Governor when the internal system was adopted?
8. Who was Governor when it was finally abandoned?
9. What were the "swamp land frauds"?
10. What were the "Stover frauds"?

ANSWERS.

1. The Whigs of the country, led by Henry Clay, advocated the construction of turnpike roads, and canals, by the general government and by States. At first it was advocated that the government should construct great highways, but some of the State authorities, set up the claim that such work would be invading the province and sovereignty of the States. Then the party began an agitation for such improvements under State authority. Governor James Brown Ray, very early in his administration, advocated a very extensive and elaborate system of works to be undertaken by the State. Finally a system was adopted. It was to consist of turnpikes, canals and railroads.

2. The bill providing for the system was approved January 26, 1836.

3. It provided that surveys should at once be begun for the construction of several canals, a turnpike road or two, and a railroad from Madison to Lafayette. At once local jealousies sprang up, and to secure a hearty indorsement of the scheme roads were to run here and there to strike different towns, and branch canals were to be constructed for the same purpose. Altogether about 1,300 miles of roads and canals were provided for. The government had given a large quantity of land to aid in the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to

the Ohio river, and it was under process of construction. Another canal was to run from Indianapolis to some point in southwestern Indiana to connect with the Wabash and Erie canal. This canal was to have several lateral branches. Another canal was to run from a point in Wayne county to Launceburg, and then on to Cincinnati. A turnpike was to be built from New Albany to Vincennes. The State borrowed money on a pledge of the tolls and earnings of the various improvements. The people of the State went wild over the prospect for a new reign of prosperity. It was believed that the improvements would not only bring a great increase in immigration to the State, stimulate innumerable manufactories, but their receipts would be so immense that there would be no necessity for the levying of any taxes. Wild speculation ensued, especially in real estate. Several canals were begun, as was the railroad from Madison to Lafayette, and the turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes, and parts of all were completed.

4. Several causes operated to bring about a failure of the whole scheme. The country was not settled enough to maintain so elaborate a system. There was almost an entire lack of judicious management in their construction, and the cost far outran the estimates. The debt of the State piled a very heavy interest charge on the people, so they could not be made to realize that it would require years to complete the system and other years must elapse before the receipts from the earnings would pay the operating expenses. They seemed to think that as soon as a road or canal was ordered ought to begin to pay dividends. The panic of 1837 swept over the country; the State could borrow no more money; it could not pay the contractors; the contractors consequently could not pay the laborers; everybody had speculated and got into debt; there was no money afloat except that known as "red dog" and "blue pup," and this only circulated at a great discount. Even with the best management the system must of necessity have failed owing to the sparse settlement.

ent of the country, but it was doomed from the start owing to many causes. The State could not pay and contractors abandoned the works. Some of them were taken up and afterward completed by private corporations; others were wholly abandoned after the expenditure of several million dollars.

5. The "Butler bill" was a bill passed by the Legislature for the final settlement of the debt incurred in the construction of the internal improvements. When the State entered upon the work it borrowed very largely of English capitalists, issuing its bonds. It was unable to pay the interest, which was defaulted for several years. Finally propositions were made looking to a settlement of the debt. Mr. Butler was the agent of the English bondholders. The bill provided that the bondholders should take certain of the works that had been commenced, together with certain lands belonging to the State, for one-half of the entire debt, and the State should issue new bonds or certificates of indebtedness for the remaining half, interest and principal to be paid in the city of New York, where the State was to keep an agent for that purpose.

6. There are no canals now in operation in the State. In some sections parts of some of those that had been constructed are yet used by private corporations, as hydraulics for the furnishing of water power for factories of various kinds.

7. Noah Noble was Governor when the bill authorizing the internal improvements was passed, but the active work of construction did not begin until after David Wallace became Governor.

8. Samuel Bigger was Governor when the system was finally abandoned. The Butler bill was passed under the administration of James Whitcomb.

9. The general government gave to the State all the swamp lands within its boundaries for school purposes. When properly drained the lands would be the most productive in the State. Legislation was enacted to put the lands on the market. Among other things it was provided that contracts should be let for the construction of ditches or draining the land, the cost to be paid in land at a fixed price per acre. At once a scheme of wholesale fraud on the State was entered into. Contracts were let at one

price, and then raised to three or four times as much; land was conveyed to the contractor at the raised price and no work was done. Several hundred thousand acres of land were thus taken from the State without any return in work or money.

10. Under the provision of the Butler bill for the settlement of the internal improvement debt the State was required to keep an agent in the city of New York to pay the interest and principal of the debt. This agent was also authorized to issue shares of stock in the works turned over to the bondholders, and certificates for the remainder, to any bondholder surrendering his bonds. For this purpose he was furnished a book of certificates, properly signed by the State officers. The Legislature not liking this arrangement provided that all such stocks and certificates should be issued from Indianapolis, and a new book of forms was prepared, but they forgot to call in and destroy the old. Finally, during the latter part of Governor Willard's administration one Stover was appointed agent at New York. He had been a clerk in the office of the former agent. Finding the old book of forms he conceived a scheme for extensive frauds. He filled up and issued about \$2,500,000 of the certificates and floated them on the market. The names of State officers were forged. On the discovery of the fraud he was forced to redeem the forged certificates. He did redeem all but about \$100,000 worth, but as they were forged the State never lost anything by the frauds. He was afterward indicted, but the judge of the New York court held that it was no offense against the laws of that State to forge certificates of indebtedness purporting to have been issued by the State of Indiana.

QUESTIONS FOR MAY.

1. When and where was the first bank of issue established in Indiana?

2. What safeguards were made for depositors and billholders?

3. What became of that bank?

4. When was the State Bank chartered?

5. What limitations were placed upon its issue of bills?

6. How was its capital raised?

7. What were the results of its management?

8. When and why was the Bank of the State chartered?

9. What was the free banking system, and what was its results?

10. What two great financial panics occurred in the early history of banking in the State, and what were the causes of them?

INDIANA.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Though many laud Italia's clime,
 And call Helvetia's land sublime,
 Tell Gallia's praise in prose and rhyme,
 And worship old Hispania;
 The winds of Heaven never fanned,
 The circling sunlight never spanned
 The borders of a better land
 Than our own Indiana.

Encrowned with forests grand and old,
 Enthroned on mineral wealth untold,
 Coining her soil to yellow gold,
 Through labor's great arcana,
 She fosters commerce, science, art,
 With willing hands and generous heart,
 And sends to many a foreign mart,
 Products of Indiana.

Where late the birchen wigwam stood,
 Or Indian braves their game pursued,
 And Indian maids were won and wooed,
 By light of soft Diana,
 Fair cities, as by magic, rise,
 With church towers pointing to the skies,
 And schools that charm the world's wide eyes
 To fair young Indiana.

And where some fifty years ago,
 The settler's wagon lumbered slow
 Through mud, and mire, and frozen snow,
 O'er hillside and savannah,
 The steam car, with its fiery eyes,
 Like some mad demon pants and flies,
 Startling the echoes with its cries
 Throughout all Indiana.

Not to old realms with palace piles,
 And crowned kings—with sea-girt isles,
 Wherein perpetual summer smiles
 On bread fruit and banana,

Could we in word or thought compare
 The free domain, the balmy air,
 The silver streams and valleys fair,
 Of genial Indiana.

With kindly word and friendly hand
 She welcomes sons of every land,
 From Hammerfest to Samarcand,
 From India to Britannia;
 And many a toiler, sore opprest,
 In older lands, has found his quest—
 A happy homestead—on the breast
 Of fruitful Indiana.

She gives the hungry stranger bread;
 Her helpless poor are clothed and fed
 As freely as the Father spread
 The feast of mystic manna.
 The sick in body, the wrecked in mind,
 The orphaned child, the dumb, the blind,
 A free and safe asylum find
 In generous Indiana.

Her gentle mothers, pure and good,
 In stately home or cabin rude,
 Are types of noble womanhood;
 Her girls are sweet and cannie;
 Her sons among the bravest, brave,
 Call no man master, no man slave—
 Holding the heritage God gave
 In fee to Indiana.

But even while our hearts rejoice
 In the dear homeland of our choice,
 We should, with one united voice,
 Give thanks and sing Hosanna
 To Him whose love and bounteous grace
 Gave to the people of our race
 A freehold, an abiding place
 In fertile Indiana.

DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1810. Celebrated interview between Governor William Henry Harrison and the Indian chief Tecumseh, in which the latter attempted to assault the Governor.
1810. The boundary line of the "New Purchase" run by the surveyors.
1811. Great fire in New York—100 houses burned.
1811. The first steamboat left Pittsburg for the South.
1811. Great earthquake. New Madrid, Mo., destroyed. The excited inhabitants claimed that the disaster was produced by the steamboat that had just gone down the river.
1811. Richmond theater burned. Governor of the State and many others lost their lives.
1811. Battle of Tippecanoe fought.
1812. War declared against Great Britain.
1812. Detroit surrendered to the British by General Hull.
1812. The first naval battle of the war won by the Americans; the American ship *Hornet* captures the British ship *Alert*.
1812. The *Constitution*, under Captain Lawrence, captures the British frigate *Guerriere*.
1812. Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute, besieged by the Indians. It was successfully defended by Captain Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States.
1812. The *Constitution* captures the British frigate *Java*.
1812. Columbus, O., laid off.
1812. The secret attempt of Great Britain to undermine the American Union exposed.
1812. Large number of whites massacred by the Indians near Chicago.
1812. The American ship *United States*, Commodore Decatur, captures the British frigate *Macedonia*.
1812. "Pigeon Roost" massacre in Indiana.
1813. Fort Meigs ineffectually besieged by General Proctor, with a large force of Indians and British.
1813. Battle of the Thames. General Harrison defeats Proctor and Tecumseh. The latter killed.
1813. The Chesapeake captured by the British frigate *Shannon*.
1813. Capital of Indiana Territory removed to Corydon.
1813. Thomas Posey appointed Governor of Indiana Territory.
1813. Great naval battle on Lake Erie. Commodore Perry captures or destroys the entire British fleet.
1814. Naval battle on Lake Champlain. The Americans under Commodore McDonough win a great victory.
1814. General Andrew Jackson wins a great victory over the Creek Indians, and forces them to seek peace.
1814. Washington captured and burned by the British. Baltimore was also attacked, but successfully defended. This gave rise to the hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner."
1814. The celebrated "Hartford convention" opened its sessions. This convention was called by those who were opposed to the war then going on between the United States and Great Britain.
1814. Treaty of peace between the United State and Great Britain signed at Ghent.
1815. General Jackson administers a terrible defeat to the British at New Orleans.
1815. War declared against Algiers.
1815. The great gale. This was the most destructive gale that has ever visited the New England coast. Providence, R. I., suffered most, more than five hundred houses being destroyed and fifty vessels. Ships were driven over the wharfs and far up in the streets.
1816. Second Bank of the United States chartered by Congress.
1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.
1816. Terre Haute laid out.
1817. First steamboat arrives at St. Louis.
1817. Seminole war ended by General Jackson.

1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.

1818. General Arthur St. Clair, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, died.

1818. General George Rogers Clark, the captor of Vincennes, died.

1819. The first steamboat crossed the Atlantic. It was named Savannah, and attracted great attention in Europe. The British government thought it was built to attempt the rescue of Napoleon from St.

Helena, and great alarm was occasioned thereby. The British fleet was ordered to follow it everywhere and never lose sight of it.

1819. The first steamboat on Lake Erie.

1819. The first steamboat on the Missouri river.

1819. Commodore Perry died.

1819. Florida ceded by Spain to the United States.

THE MONTH OF MAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in the month of May:

May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.

May 2, 1863, battle of Chancellorsville fought, the federals under Hooker being defeated.

May 4, 1783, John James Audubon, the great naturalist, born.

May 4, 1796, William Prescott, the American historian, born.

May 4, 1865, Dick Taylor surrendered the Confederate forces under his command to General Canby.

May 5, 1864, General Sherman began his march to Atlanta.

May 5-6, 1864, battle of the Wilderness fought.

May 7, 1774, Commodore William Bainbridge born.

May 7, 1800, Indiana Territory organized.

May 7, 1873, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase died.

May 8, 1806, Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, died.

May 8, 1822, John Starke, the hero of Bennington, died.

May 8, 1846, the first battle of the Mexican war fought at Resaca de la Palma.

May 8, 1873, treaty of Washington signed. This treaty was for the settlement of the claims of the United States against Great Britain growing out of the depredations of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

May 8, 1843, the famous Macready riots in New York. Macready was an English actor. Forrest was his great American

rival. A feud sprung up between the parties of the two rivals, which culminated in a riot in which a large number of persons were killed.

May 9, 1810, General Benjamin Lincoln, one of the heroes of the Revolution, died.

May 10, 1775, Ticonderoga captured by Ethan Allen.

May 10-12, 1864, battle of Spottsylvania.

May 10, 1865, Jeff Davis captured.

May 10, 1876, Centennial Exposition opened at Philadelphia.

May 11, 1846, war declared with Mexico.

May 12, 1780, Charleston surrendered to the British.

May 12, 1802, Martha Washington, wife of the Father of His Country, died.

May 13, 1867, Jeff Davis released on bail.

May 14, 1787, convention to frame a federal constitution opened its sessions at Philadelphia.

May 16, 1801, William H. Seward born.

May 16, 1850, William Hendricks, twice Governor of Indiana and Senator of the United States, died.

May 16, 1863, battle of Champion Hill fought.

May 17, 1829, John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States, died.

May 19, 1780, the famous Dark Day. This was the most wonderful natural phenomenon ever known. The darkness extended all over New England, and continued from 10 o'clock in the morning until after midnight. The darkness was so dense the lamps only cast a lurid light. The people were panic stricken, thinking the end of the world was at hand.

May 20, 1765, Patrick Henry made his famous speech for liberty.

May 20, 1765, the colonies adopted the act for a perpetual union.

May 20, 1834, Lafayette died.

May 21, 1750, Stephen Girard, the great philanthropist, born.

May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, assaulted Charles Sumner in the Senate chamber at Washington.

May 23, 1780, John Gibson, so long Secretary of Indiana Territory, born.

May 23, 1785, James Otis, the great orator of the Revolution, died. He was called the "Flame of Fire" on account of his eloquence.

May 23, 1834, General Ambrose E. Burnside born.

May 26, 1865, General Kirby Smith surrendered the last of the Confederate forces.

May 26, 1868, the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson ended.

May 27, 1742, General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, born.

May 28, 1781, Captain John Barry, in command of the Alliance, after a desperate battle lasting three hours captured the British ships Atlanta and Trepassy.

May 28, 1790, General Israel Putnam died.

May 29, 1736, Patrick Henry born.

May 30, 1848, treaty of peace with Mexico signed.

May 30, 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed. This bill brought on the war of 1861.

May 31, 1862, battle of Fair Oaks fought.

SENATORS FROM INDIANA.

FIRST PAPER.

In 1816, Indiana having been admitted to all the rights and privileges of a State in the Union, it devolved upon the Legislature to elect two members of the United States Senate. The first man chosen was James Noble. In the early days of the political history of the State no family exercised more influence than did that of the Nobles. Three brothers all rose to distinction. James became United States Senator, Lazarus was the first Register of the Land Office in Indiana and Noah became Governor of the State. The Nobles were of Virginia stock. Thomas Noble, father of the future United States Senator, removed to Kentucky, being one of the pioneers of that State. The father was poor and the sons had to assist in the work of establishing a home. James was the oldest of the family. He was a strong, lusty lad, physically. The life of a pioneer cultivated self-reliance, and James grew up, ever ready to depend upon himself. He got what education he could, reading what books he could obtain, in the hours when not engaged in arduous manual labor. At the age of seventeen he conceived himself old enough to support a wife, and he looked for his companion Mary Lindsay, of Newport. He was not content to always

live the life of a laborer, and not long after his marriage he determined to make the law his profession. He entered the office of a prominent attorney at Newport as a student. He applied himself with great assiduity, and his fine mind, and his close attention to his studies, soon won him the favor of his preceptor. He finished his studies, and on being admitted to practice determined to turn his back upon a State where slavery was recognized and seek a home in one devoted to freedom. In those days the bar of Indiana was confined to Vincennes, Madison, Richmond, Brookville and Connersville. Brookville counted the ablest lawyers among them. It was there he determined to cast his lot.

It was a daring venture for a young lawyer to enter the lists for business against such men as John T. McKinney, David Wallace, James Brown Ray, Amos Lane, Oliver H. Smith, John Test and George H. Dunn, all men of power, all ranking high, and would have ranked high at any bar, but James had just the self-reliance to pit himself against those men. It was not long until he secured an opportunity to display his powers before a jury, and the older lawyers found that he was worthy a place among

them, for he demonstrated that he possessed an eloquence that was almost irresistible. He jumped at once into fame and soon had an extensive practice. He took a leading place at the bar, and was engaged on one side or the other of almost every notable case in Indiana. He was a man of fine presence, of a voice of power, and yet so modulated that by it alone he could play upon the feelings or passions of those who heard him.

He was a born leader of men. Like all the other lawyers of his day he entered politics, and on the stump had no equal in the Territory. He was quick, ready and always prepared. Nothing could throw him off his balance, or confuse him. He was suited to the populace of a new country. He



HON. JAMES NOBLE

knew how to play upon their feelings, knew how to act the orator and to look it. In court he was stronger before the jury than before the court, but was well versed in the law.

His physique was magnificent. He was in fact, as fine a specimen of physical manhood as could be found. His manners were graceful and easy. He was of a generous nature, ever ready to do a kind act. He had conversational powers of a high order, and had not long been a resident of the State before he became the idol of the people. When Indiana was about to hold a conven-

tion to frame a constitution for its admission into the Union, Mr. Noble was selected as one of the delegates from Franklin county. The convention was composed of the ablest men of the young State. Among them Noble took high rank. He was elected a member of the first Legislature to assemble under that constitution. That Legislature elected him to the Senate. In those days some of the ablest men the nation has ever produced were in the Senate, but Mr. Noble easily took a prominent place among them. He continued in the Senate until his death, which took place February 26, 1831. He was buried in the congressional cemetery at Washington. He served the people long and faithfully, and his record is one the State may well be proud of.

Senator Noble was born December 16, 1785. He was elected a member of the United State Senate November 8, 1816, when he lacked one month and eight days of being thirty-one years old. He was the youngest man ever elected to the United States Senate from Indiana. His ancestors originally came from England, the first one landing in America in 1653, settling in Massachusetts. From there the family scattered in after years to many other States. The records show that seventeen of them took part in the French and Indian wars, fifty-one in the Revolution, thirteen in the war of 1812, and eighty in the civil war.

Of Waller Taylor, the colleague of Mr. Noble, less is known. He was a Virginian by birth. He obtained a common school education, studied law and was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. In 1805 President Jefferson appointed him one of the territorial judges for Indiana. He removed to Vincennes, and at once joined the junta who were endeavoring to force slavery upon the people of the Territory notwithstanding the Ordinance of 1787. This junta was led by Governor Harrison and Mr. Randolph and almost on his arrival Judge Taylor became one of its most active members. Perhaps he was the most vindictive of any of them in his enmity to those who were in favor of freedom. His occupying a place on the bench did not prevent him from attempting to instigate personal encounters, and he made several efforts to force Jonathan Jennings, the champion of the opponents of

every, to challenge him to fight a duel, and wasted of such efforts, and denounced Jennings as a coward because he would not respond to his insults with a challenge. Randolph was of a fiery and impetuous nature, and Taylor repeatedly insisted that Randolph should invite the anti-slavery leaders to an "entertainment over the Tabash."

Randolph and McIntosh became involved in a street encounter in which Randolph was badly injured that it was thought he could not recover. In a letter to him Taylor expressed a hope that he would speedily recover and be able to "batter his Scotch carass well for it." The effort to force slavery on the people did not end until after the constitution of 1816 was adopted. When the first Legislature met Taylor was elected as a colleague of James Noble in the Senate. At the end of his first term he was re-elected and served until 1825. He returned to Virginia on the close of his second term and died there August 26, 1826. At the battle of Tippecanoe and during the war of 1812-15 he served on the staff of General William Henry Harrison. In the Senate he stood steadfastly by the South on every question that came up between the two sections of the country. Little is left of record to show how he stood as a judge, while serving on the territorial bench. His first noted case to try was the suit of Governor Harrison against one McIntosh for libel. In the Senate he was not noted for participation in the debates of that body; nor is there any record of any great measure proposed or advocated by him.

William Hendricks was one of the great men of Indiana. A man of learning he filled many high and important stations and filled them well. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1783. He was educated at Cannonsburg that State. Like many others of those days he sought a home in the West, stopping for awhile at Cincinnati, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1814 he chose Madison, Ind., for his future home. The three prominent places in Indiana at that time were Vincennes, Brookville and Madison. Being on the Ohio river Madison had many advantages over its rivals. He had only been a resident of Madison a few

months when he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and became one of the leading members of that body. Possessed of more education than most of his colleagues, with pleasing manners and winning address he became very popular. His well stored mind, and his strong method of presenting an argument easily made him one of the foremost men of that body. Two years later he was chosen Secretary of the convention called to frame a constitution for the new State. He had not been a resident of the State but two years when thus honored.

His abilities pointed him out as one destined to be prominent, and in August, 1817, at the first election held under the new constitution Mr. Hendricks was chosen as the Representative of Indiana in the lower House of Congress. He was twice re-elected, serving six consecutive years. So strong a hold did he obtain upon the confidence and esteem of the people that at the end of his third term in Congress he was elected Governor of the State without opposition, the only instance of the kind in the history of Indiana. In 1825, before his term of Governor expired, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Waller Taylor. He was re-elected in 1831, and in 1837 retired to private life. The rapidity with which he became known over the State was partly owing to his having brought with him to Madison the outfit of a printing office, and established a paper, which he edited with marked ability.

He was a man of far more than ordinary talent, and, perhaps, with one exception—Jonathan Jennings—did more to shape the new State than any other man in it. He made the first revision of the laws of the State, and while he was so much engaged in public affairs that he did not give the time to his practice he otherwise would have done, he was always regarded as one of the able lawyers of the State. From 1816 to 1837 he served the people without intermission. His manners were easy and dignified. He was a friend to education and did much to foster education in the State. When he retired from public life he returned to the practice of his profession and the care of his estate, which was quite large. He was not an eloquent advocate at the bar, but was careful and painstaking in the preparation

of his cases, so he met with considerable success. He died suddenly on the 16th of May, 1850. In the Senate he always carefully looked after the interests of Indiana, and his constituents. It is said he never left a letter unanswered. His clear mind and conscientious attention to his duties gave him a wide influence in the Senate. He was an uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks, who was afterward Governor, Senator and Vice-President of the United States.

When Senator Noble died James Brown Ray was Governor of the State. Ray was ambitious to become Senator, but could not appoint himself, so to fill the vacancy he appointed Hon. Robert Hanna, hoping that the Legislature at its forthcoming session would elect himself for the unexpired term. Mr. Hanna served from December 5, 1831, to January 3 of the next year, making a little less than one month. Mr. Hanna was one of the pioneers of the State. He was born in South Carolina, April 6, 1786. When he was sixteen years of age he removed with

his parents to Indiana, settling at Brookville, at that time the most important town in the State. He became sheriff of the eastern district, as it was then called, and served as such from 1809 until the State government was formed. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1816, and was several times elected to the State Legislature. He also served as Register of the Land Office, and as General of the Militia. In 1825 he removed to Indianapolis, and had much to do with the building of what is known as the National Road. He constructed a small steamboat, to run on White river, to be used in the transportation of stone and material to be used in constructing the road. He was a man of great force of character, strong in his likes and dislikes. He served so short a time in the Senate that he made no record there. After he retired from the United States Senate he served a term or two in that of the State. He was killed by a railroad train, while he was walking on the track, November 19, 1858.

AN AMUSING FILIPINO STORY.

An interesting story is told by Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the Michigan University, who has just been appointed by President McKinley as one of the members of the Philippine commission. He has made several tours through the Philippines, and in one of his books relates that a native of the islands begged from him a copy of Judge, containing a cartoon of ex-President Cleveland, portraying him in the garb of a friar, with a tin halo supported by an upright from the back of his collar. Mr. Cleveland was represented in the attitude of devotion, with hands clasped and tears rolling down his cheeks. Professor Worcester did not understand why the Filipino begged so earnestly for the colored print, but after returning from a hunting expedition for a few days the matter was explained. He found the cartoon of the ex-President hung at one end of the hut in a neat bamboo frame, and in the evening the father, mother and all the children fell on their knees and offered their devotions before it. Professor Worcester adds that "Mr. Cleveland is the first American President who has been canonized."—*Leslie's Weekly*.

A CAMEL'S REVENGE.

A valuable camel, working in an oil mill in Africa, was severely beaten by its driver. Seeing that the camel had treasured up the injury and was only waiting for a favorable chance for revenge, the driver kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away, the camel, knowing that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten, when one night, after several months had gone by, the man was sleeping on a raised platform in the mill, whilst, as is customary, the camel was stabled in a corner.

Happening to awake, the driver saw by the bright moonlight that, when all was quiet, the animal looked cautiously around, arose softly, and, stealing toward the spot where a bundle of clothes and a berron were thrown carelessly on the ground, resembled a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling with all its weight, and tearing them most viciously with its teeth. Satisfied that its revenge was complete, the camel was returning to its corner, when the driver sat up and spoke. At the sound of his voice, and realizing the mistake it had made, the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme, that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.

THE GREAT MONUMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS—IS IT A FAILURE?

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

At the recent session of the Legislature \$100,000 were appropriated to complete the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. The groups of "War" and "Peace" have been finished and the public has viewed them, with many varied criticisms. The question arises, Is the monument a failure? Does it fill the full measure of expectation? Has the money been wisely expended? The answers one receives to the above questions varies in number only as the number of the question varies. It is my purpose, in this paper, to review the causes which led to the erection of the monument, the object for which it was erected, more than to criticise the work itself, premising that those who have superintended the work so far have signally failed in grasping the real idea intended to be symbolized by the monument.

The first to publicly advocate the erection of such a monument was the late Governor Morton. In his message to the Legislature in 1867 he urged the erection of a monument, and referring to Crown Hill, Indianapolis, he said:

"In this cemetery there is a high hill, quite overlooking the city, and I recommend that upon this hill the State erect a monument to her brave soldiers who perished in the Rebellion. We can not pay too much honor to the memory of the men who died for their country. This monument, overlooking the country round, would be the first object to greet the eye of the traveler as he approaches the capital, and in the language of the great Webster, when he laid the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument at Boston, 'Let it rise! let it rise! till it meets the sun in its coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play upon its summit.'"

Governor Morton's conception of a monument was to the dead; to those who had given their lives on the field of battle in defense of the Union, but a broader, deeper, better, greater idea took hold of the people before any steps were taken to erect a monument. That broader, deeper and better idea was to erect something that would commemorate the deeds of dauntless daring, of heroic endurance, of the fact that thousands of Indiana's sons left their homes and offered themselves to battle for the Union. The man who went and offered himself, who bore all the toil of the marches, the hardships of the bivouac, of the prison pen, who bared his breast to the enemy, and returned home is as much entitled to honor and the grateful remembrance of all the people as he who fell on that altar. Thousands gave an arm, or a leg, or carry honorable scars. Because death did not come to them, should they be forgotten? This was the idea that took possession of the people. Then there was another idea—a Union restored. The people wanted an object lesson for all coming generations—something that when people looked upon it they would read in it a lesson. Not of war, altogether, for war at best is barbarism, but that from out that war came a Union stronger, better and more glorious than had ever been conceived of by our fathers who gave their blood to establish it.

These were the central ideas of the people when the monument was finally contemplated. It was not to the dead alone, but to the living as well. The dead were not our only heroes. They sealed with their lives their devotion to the Union, but the devotion of the others who escaped with their lives and returned was just as great. They fought for a principle and those who died died

for a principle, and that principle was to be the central, the controlling idea in the monument. To make it worthy the principle, worthy the State, worthy the men who had fought, it was necessary that it be of such magnificent proportions that it would at once attract the attention of the beholder. To correctly symbolize the results of the devotion of those heroes it was necessary that it should be constructed of a material as durable as the Union that had been cemented by their blood, their toils, their privations.

These two objects, these two necessary qualifications, were fully, grandly met in the shaft erected. It towers far above the loftiest buildings in the city. "It 'meets the sun in its coming,' 'the earliest light of the morning gilds it, and parting day lingers and plays upon its summit.'" It was not a plain and unornamented shaft, but the architect who designed it made it a thing of grand architectural beauty. Its proportions were majestic, and its symmetry perfect and harmonious. The cascades of flowing water were not only beautiful but beautifully symbolical. There was nothing like it in art anywhere in the world. The approaches to it added to its majesty and strength. They harmonized with the shaft and the pedestal. It was erected of stone, a material as lasting as the ages. Thus two of the central ideas were fully carried out. It would have been wise had those controlling it stopped there. Let any one take a picture of it as it looked when the shaft and the cascades stood there alone, and it will be forced on him at sight that the beautiful symmetry, the grand majesty of the monument have been destroyed. But the first thing that destroyed the idea intended to be conveyed by the monument was when the words "To Indiana's Silent Victors" were placed on the pedestal. It made it a monument to the dead alone. It was no longer a monument to a principle, but a gravestone. Had it been erected in Crown Hill Cemetery, as suggested by Governor Morton, those words might have been appropriate, but on the monument, placed where it is, designed for the purpose it was, they are inappropriate, and ought never have been placed there.

As to the groups, claimed to represent war and peace, without attempting to criticise the workmanship in carving them from

the stone, it must be admitted that they look like plaster casts stuck on the two sides of the monument, and sticking there they not only mar the harmony and delicate outlines of the shaft, but they have the effect of dwarfing it in height. But do they represent peace and war? Are they a true conception? The original design of the monument was to represent the civil war and its outcome, although other wars have been commemorated on it by tablets, but in the original conception they had no place there, and when designs were asked for the competing architects had no thought of any other war than that between the States.

This being so, then the artist, in his groups should have represented war and peace as they are known in this country, and especially the civil war. The groups, as they stand, prove one thing more than any other, and that is, he failed utterly in conceiving either war or peace in America, or the results of that great struggle. Had he been attempting to symbolize war as it was when the Goths overran Italy, then the female figure, with its malign expression of countenance, telling of hatred and malice, and its burning torch would have been appropriate, but he was not to symbolize such a war. With that malign female he has coupled modern implements, modern accoutrements and modern faces. A strange and certainly inappropriate commingling of the ancient and modern, the barbarian and the Christian. As to the artistic proportions of the figures to each other, or to the human anatomy I have nothing to say; I am only attempting to point out how the designer wholly failed to comprehend or appreciate the work he had to do.

If anything, the Peace group is more incongruous than the other. It looks like the hasty throwing together of figures without any competent idea of what they were intended to express in stone. In the Peace group are soldiers. The beholder, when he is told the group is representing peace, may jump to the conclusion that they are returning soldiers, but there is nothing in their attitude, the expression of their countenances, nor in their surroundings to suggest whether they are returning or departing. One soldier has his knapsack on his back, his gun at his side, his wife hiding her face

on his shoulder. If he is a returning soldier his countenance expresses anything but the joy naturally to be expected at his safe home coming. The returning soldier did not arrive at home with his knapsack on his back, or his gun in his hand. So far as the position of his wife is concerned it looks like she was weeping over his departure.

Next to the restoration of the Union, the one great conclusion of the war was that it transformed the negro from a chattel to a man; it lifted him up and placed him on his feet. That was one of the things peace brought to the country. Is it so represented in the group? Nothing is further from that idea than the attitude and countenance of the figure intended to represent a former slave. Had the figure been designed before the war it might have symbolized something of the truth, but it must be remembered this group is intended to be symbolical of the results of the war, of the return of peace. The figure intended to represent a slave is crouching on the ground, with a look of abject terror and agonizing entreaty on his countenance. He is holding up a broken chain. With his shackles broken he should not have

had any such expression of terror and agonizing entreaty. But his whole position is wrong, and demonstrates that the designer had no true conception of the result of the war. Had the negro been standing upright, with a look of new-born manhood on his countenance, and with the broken shackles at his feet, it would have symbolized something. Is it to be wondered at that Europeans say Americans have no conception of art, when they are willing to pay for and publicly exhibit such groups as are on our Indiana monument? They may be correctly executed according to models of the designer. Of that I know nothing. It is the design that is both incorrect in conception and in execution. They cost a large sum, but that should not stand in the way of removing them if they detract from the monument. As I have said, there was a majesty, a symmetry, a harmony about the shaft as it originally stood that made it the delight of every eye and won praises from every beholder. To add anything to it was but to detract from that symmetry, that harmony and that majesty. The groups may be called "war and peace," but they actually represent nothing but so much wasted stone and labor.

EARLY HISTORY OF MIDDLETOWN.

BY MRS. C. J. PICKERING.

In giving a history of any place or of any people, we must necessarily break somewhere into an interlaced web of human events. Back of any beginning there is ever another beginning. Some one has said that History has this much in common with Eternity.

Thus back of the laying of the cornerstone, as it were, in the foundation of the village of Middletown, we have the forests resounding with the din and cry of another people. A people whose shadowy ending blends perceptibly with the origin of a new era in history. The advent of the pale-face even in the Fall creek forests meant the re-

moval of the last wigwam, the surrender of the happy hunting grounds and the farewell whoop of the redman.

As early as 1822 when the first land was entered in the neighborhood of the present site of Middletown, a few scattered wigwams still marked the homes of the remaining Indians. The last one of these, White-wing, with his family, folded his tent, packed his goods upon the backs of ponies, and in 1827 bade a reluctant farewell to his native forests. John Van Matre, who had settled three miles north of Middletown, has often repeated the story of their departure, as he witnessed it. After the ponies had

been loaded and everything was in readiness the Indian mother mounted the first, man fashion. the oldest child the second, and so on, ranking according to age, then set out over a trail through the forest. The family tomahawk had been lost and Whitewing, fearing lest some evil might befall them, remained behind to find it. In his own language he remarked, "I hunttee, hunttee, hunttee, till catchee, then I go." At this time the country in and about Middletown was a dense forest broken only by apparently bottomless swamps. No better illustration of the general character and appearance of the country is given than the following: In 1829 when Louis Summers entered the land one mile north of Middletown, and settled thereon he was sincerely impressed that no white man would ever settle farther west than he, so impenetrable and uninhabitable did the country then appear; but even this good man lived to see the forests yield to man's ambition, the fragrant calamus beds, and ponds of blue flag give way to fields of grain, and the graceful willow supplanted by the apple, the cherry and the pear.

The history of Middletown might properly date to the year 1822 when three men made their way into Fall creek township. Two of these men were Benjamin and Reuben Bristol, who entered land one mile west of town. These men did not, however, settle their claim and move their families into the settlement until 1831. The government deed to this land is still held by Benjamin Bristol's daughter, and is signed by Andrew Jackson.

The first man who came into Fall creek township to live was Charles Williams, who cleared a spot, built a log cabin and began life in the wilderness about one mile west of town as early as 1824. A year or two later David Van Matre entered the farm owned at this writing by his son Cyrus Van Matre and lying about one and one-half miles north. In 1827 John Van Matre settled about three miles north. The following year Nathan Riley entered a tract of land south, abutting on the present corporation line, and the next year Louis Summers entered and settled upon the present Loring Pickering farm. About this time, 1828, Jacob Koontz entered the land, over a portion of which Middletown is built. His was the first home

established within our present boundaries.

This enterprising man took an early forecast of the future. Newcastle was the nearest trading point, and under the most favorable circumstances a round trip to that place on horseback took two days at least, and with a team much longer. Already several thrifty farmers had clustered hereabouts, as I have mentioned, and the possibilities and advantages of a village in the midst of the settlement became apparent. Koontz, who had about four acres of cleared land, took advantage of the outlook and laid off a portion of it in town lots. Nathan Riley has often related the circumstances attending the founding of this village. He was out hunting his horses in the forest, and had followed the sound of the tinkling bell to within a few rods of the home of Koontz. Koontz came out to meet him, submitted his plans, and asked if he would assist in the survey, which he did. Their outfit consisted of a couple of poles and a string. This survey provided for two passage ways which were later made into streets. Fifth street, as we now know it, began at the creek and ran north after an irregular fashion to the present junction with Locust. Locust extended one square east and about a half square west from Fifth. The inaccuracy of this rude survey still remains evident. About twenty lots with an approximate width of four rods were marked off fronting these prospective streets. On Christmas day, 1829, these lots were put up at auction to be sold to the highest bidder. David Van Matre cried the sale and succeeded in disposing of the lots at from three to twenty dollars each. For a time these lots were used by the owners as speculative property in making trades of various kinds. Nathan Riley came into possession of one to off-set a fine which he had paid for a settler who had fought to the extent of six dollars. This he traded to Parker, the blacksmith, for a log cabin.

Jacob Koontz, however, did not live to see the success of his enterprise. Early in 1830 he fell a prey to the malaria of the district, and was laid to rest, almost within a stone's throw of his humble home. Years later, when Sixth street was being cut and graded, his remains, along with those of two or three other early settlers, were discovered, tenderly cared for and deposited in the South cemetery.

The second resident of the village was Chauncey Burr. He came in 1830 and very soon thereafter established a tannery and began the manufacture of leather, which industry he followed for about forty years. His first home was a modest log cabin, crowning the hill northeast of the property now known as the Burr homestead. Mr. Burr remained a life-long citizen of Middletown, and was an enthusiast in his endeavors to advance the growth and the interests of the place. In 1839 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled forty-three consecutive years. He did not regard it so much his duty, especially in the earlier history, to avert any violation of the law, as to settle a retribution upon the accused, in just punishment thereof. It has been recounted

an ordinary wagonload, but was sufficient to supply the modest demands of the settlement. David Fleming came the same year and entered competition in the mercantile business.

Thus in 1831 the metropolis of Fall creek township consisted of four log cabins, the business interests being a tannery and two stores.

The year 1832 marked a new epoch in the history of this predestined village. Previous to this year the nearest highway was that known as the Old State Road, which had been opened through the frontier as far as New Castle. Pathways for men on horse back following blazed tracks through the woods were the only outlets from this primitive world, except a rude wagon way, which



BIRDS-EYE-VIEW OF MIDDLETOWN.

of him, and not to his discredit, that often when coming in contact with some misdeemeanor, he would turn his back upon the scene, or walk away, but when the culprit was brought to justice he would render a fair and honest hearing of the case, and fix a just penalty. He was largely instrumental in obtaining the first mail service; later he was active in securing an incorporation for the village, and engaged in other enterprises relative to the prosperity of the town.

During the year 1830 Joshua Willets brought to the village a stock of goods and established himself as storekeeper. He built a log cabin on the ground now covered by the Hotel Block, which he used as a store-room. His stock would scarce have made

had been opened by the settlers to New Castle.

In 1832 the Old State Road was extended from New Castle to Anderson. Through Middletown this road followed Fifth street to High, thence westward to Seventh, north on Seventh the distance of a square, thence diagonally through the forest which then covered the present fair ground. The village at this time received the name Middletown, being adopted from its situation between the two larger towns. The opening of this road meant much relative to the growth and prosperity of the town and settlement. A post-office was at once established and Noah Trayer chosen as postmaster. These people at first received one mail a week, providing

no accident befell any one of the mail-carriers along the route from the far East. This frequently happened.

The Middletown mail was made up at New Castle, and Judge Bundy, senior, was the first mail-carrier. At this time in the history of the United States postage was charged in proportion to the distance over which a letter was sent, and paid by the recipient. Most of the early settlers of Middletown were originally from Virginia. It took one month for a letter to reach them from their native State, and cost twenty-five cents to get it out of the postoffice.

The opening of the State Road invited a steady flow of immigration to this district and westward, and industries of various kinds were introduced as the progress of the times demanded. The village smithy was established by a Mr. Parker. Another Mr. Parker kept a public tavern, where the traveler found food and lodging. Nathan Riley living a short distance south of town also threw out his latch-string to the traveler, providing him with food, shelter and provender for his horse, or whatever stock he might be driving through the country. The first Riley Inn was supplanted by another more substantial and commodious. This still stands on the top of the hill south as a monument to the memory of those interesting pioneer days. It scarce retains its identity with its present dress of weatherboards and paint, but it is the same Inn nevertheless.

Heretofore the voters of the township had met at the home of Abraham Thomas to cast their ballot, but in 1832 the polls were changed to Middletown. The malaria of the country created a good opening for a physician. Dr. Joseph Henry, of Philadelphia, was the first to take advantage of the opportunity. He came in 1832 and remained a citizen of the village until his death. He is still remembered as a good man as well as a good physician.

About this time there removed into the village a man whose life within the community is worthy of perhaps more than a passing remark—I refer to Josie Yount, as he was familiarly known, who brought his family and became a citizen of Middletown in 1832. He at once established himself as a useful and enterprising man in the community, one whose efforts were successful

in promoting the general interests of the people. He at first opened a store, but afterwards connected himself with other business enterprises of the settlement. He was the first stock merchant, and the father of the grain buyers; a great friend to the farmer, and a reliable financier, as was proven by his management of the several estates in the capacity of administrator and guardian. He was a member of the class of religious people known as Disciples of Christ, and his home was the meeting house of these Christian people for several years prior to the building of the Disciple Church in 1850. In the erection of this church he took an active interest.

The extent of the settlement in 1833 justified the organization of a school. William Miller came into the settlement, and possessing the necessary qualifications of a school teacher, secured several scholars by subscription, and opened a school, the first in the settlement. This school was taught in a little log cabin west of the village. The year following a Mr. McPherson secured a subscription for sixteen scholars from the settlement and taught a three months' term in a log cabin which stood on the lot now owned by Dr. Griffis. Mr. McPherson received \$1.25 per scholar, or \$20 for the full three months' term, and "boarded 'round," as was the custom at that time. After this more permanent arrangements were made in the line of education. Louis Summers deeded to the district a half acre of land lying opposite the present fair grounds, to be held by the district as long as used for school purposes. Here was built the first district school house in the settlement about the year 1834. This school house was a type of all frontier school houses, and yet so distinctly a part of the early history of this settlement that it seems fitting to briefly describe it. It was built of moderately sized logs, split into halves, the flat side forming the inside wall. A log was cut out the length of one side and the space covered with oiled paper, which served as a window. A door was made of oak slabs hewed to a convenient thickness and held together with wooden pegs, and a puncheon floor completed the construction of this place of learning. The inside furnishings consisted of slab benches about eight or ten inches in width and so high that the

younger pupils sat with feet dangling in mid-air. A slab fastened about three sides of the room served as a desk for the larger scholars. Another article of furniture was a paddle, which always hung near the door. On one side of this paddle was printed the word "Out," on the opposite side "In." When a pupil left the room the paddle was turned to say "out," and no other pupil had permission to leave the room while the paddle thus spoke. Upon re-entering the room the paddle was flopped over to say "in," which granted the privilege to another pupil of leaving the room if need be. The hickory might also be mentioned as an absolutely necessary article in this school room. This the master always carried under his arm during session. William Fox was the first district school master. He is remembered as Grandfather Fox, and after two or three terms grew too old for further service in the profession. In the latter part of the thirties this primitive school building was destroyed by fire, and a more substantial one of hewed logs, with glass windows, erected in its stead. Another log house which was built sixty-five years ago about a mile south of town was also used for school purposes. Later this house was moved into town and rebuilt. Recently it was purchased by Flem Showater, and about one month ago was destroyed by fire. It was the last building in Middletown containing a pioneer history.

As early as 1833 Brother Jimmy Havens, a Methodist circuit rider, made his way into this settlement to look after the spiritual welfare of the people. He held the first Methodist meetings at the home of Benjamin Bristol, west of town. Their meeting house was a humble home, and the parson's own knees served as a rest for the Bible, but the services were no less fervent and impressive. Settlers walked through the forest for miles to attend these good meetings. In the year 1838 Mr. Bristol moved from his one-room log cabin into a new hewed log house of two rooms. This gave new impetus to the Methodist cause. His home was amply commodious to carry on the work of the Methodist church in all branches. Accordingly a society was organized by Hezekiah Smith in 1838. After this quarterly meetings were held, they being the biggest days of the year in this settlement. The first Methodist so-

ciety consisted of a membership of ten good people. Benjamin Bristol was chosen steward and James McCune class leader. The society continued to make their home with Mr. Bristol until the church was built in Middletown in 1848.

A second Christmas festival was held in the settlement in 1834, when the corn mill two miles south was erected. Prior to this the people of the village and neighborhood took their corn to a mill near Milton in Wayne county, or to Chesterfield, to have it changed into meal. "Going to mill" took from two to four days, hence a mill within easy reach proved a great advantage to the colony. The first corn mill was built by John Bills. It changed hands as a corn mill two or three times and in 1848 was purchased by John Liebhart, who converted it into a woolen mill. Later it was moved to Middletown and is still owned and managed by Liebhart Bros.

The first few crops of corn did not mature well, owing to the poorly drained condition of the soil, rendering the crops a prey to early frosts. Seed corn was therefore obtained from the older farms in Wayne county. During the first few years bread made from wheat flour was unknown in this settlement. The cultivation of wheat had not yet been introduced and imported flour was a luxury beyond the limited means of a pioneer. The first wheat was raised about 1832. The first two or three crops are referred to as "sick wheat." Bread made from the flour of this wheat served as a violent emetic. The sick wheat was followed by smutty wheat. This was taken through several courses of treatment, after which it made fair flour. After the crop had been flailed out on the threshing floor it was separated from the chaff. A sheet and turkey wing served the purpose of a fanning mill. The grains were then dropped slowly from the hand into a tub of water. The good wheat sank and the chaffy and light grains swam on top. After being taken through this wheat cleaner it was washed through three or four waters, dried, then taken to Connersville to mill. A crop averaged from two to ten bushels. Bread made from this flour was served as one of the greatest table luxuries. One of my informants tells that her deepest impression of the Sabbath day

was the serving of the white loaf for breakfast. In the latter part of the thirties the success of wheat raising lead to the erection of a grist mill on Sugar creek, within easy access to the village and vicinity.

During the latter thirties and the early forties the aspect of the village and the country adjoining changed rapidly. The little log cabin with its oiled paper panes was giving place to the more substantial hewed log house with window glass. New industries were gradually opening in the interest of the people, and the spirit of progression made manifest. Henry Pierce, a dry goods merchant, erected a business block on the site of the present Simon Summers building. In this building he kept a general store. Andy Friar built a real frame house in the village to excite the envy and admiration of all. Ephriam Cole established a hattery in the village about this time. He was succeeded in this industry by George Roop, and still later by Thomas Jackson, who is still a resident. Fur caps for winter and wool hats, on the stovepipe order, napped with fur, were the prevailing styles. The country boys found in this place of business a market for their mink, muskrat and 'coon skins.

The year 1840 is the beginning of another epoch in this history. The prosperity and growth of the town justified a government of her own. A petition was drawn and signed by fifteen enterprising citizens. This secured to the town an incorporation. Soon woods within the boundries were leveled, new lots laid off and streets made. A school house was built and the history of the town became distinctly her own.

In 1847 attention was called from the local affairs of the community to the affairs of the government. The United States was in war with Mexico and soldiers were needed. Fifteen brave men went forth from Fall creek township to the scene of action. These men were Charles and James Fifer, David Van Cisco, George Tarkleson, Sr., David Warner, Henry Shank, Eugene and Norval Fleming, Harrison Roby, Elam Armfield, William and Chapman mann. After the proclamation of peace all of these except one returned to their homes. David Warner they left sleeping upon the shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1856 the Pan Handle Railroad Company completed their road through Middletown. With this event the history of Middletown loses much of its individuality and becomes a part of the community at large.

In justice to those to whom I am indebted for most of the facts related in this paper, I venture a few closing remarks more or less personal. After another generation much that has been told of this early pioneer life shall have passed into tradition and folklore. To the child of the approaching new century the real pioneer hero in all his various experiences of life, yes, even the early heroes and heroines of Middletown, may be recalled only, perhaps, as characters in fiction. Even to-day the children listen to the stories of pioneer life as to some fairy tale.

There still lives in Middletown four people who were connected with the very earliest life in this village. Elizabeth Summers Van Matre, whose father entered the Loring Pickering farm in 1829; Catherine Bristol Pickering, daughter of Benjamin Bristol, who settled one mile west in 1831; Hester Sheets Chenoweth, whose father lived one mile north in 1833; and Horace, son of Louis Summers, who entered the land upon which the northern half of Middletown now stands. These were children then. They knew not the wolf that walked and talked with Little Red Ridinghood, but the real wolf that barked and howled about their cabin door, feeling a sense of safety only when the bonfire was kept burning to frighten them therefrom. Their knowledge of the wild hog was not obtained from the traveling menagerie of Barnum, but from those that roamed through the forests, filling their child lives with constant fear. They had never read of Jack the Giant Killer, but real stories of the tomahawk and the scalping knife were related about the hearth. The deer drinking from the brook was not shown them in the picture books, but appeared before their very eyes. Two of these children have mentioned to me that the dearest pets they ever owned were fawn captured from the forest and tamed by their own hands.

It was not Riley's Bear story that interested them, but the real savage grizzly, two of which were killed very near the village. They tell to-day, of the manufacture of their own linsey woolsey gowns by their own

hands, from the scutching and hackling of the flax, through the spinning, weaving and the making of them. A rare bright calico was the finest dress they then ever hoped to possess. They tell with enthusiasm of the wool-picking, the wood-chopping, the log-rolling, the corn-husking, and the quilting with the never failing accompaniment of the good old-fashioned chicken pie, such as our mothers or grandmothers could bake. The happiness of the girl to-day is based largely upon the ownership of a wheel, but the possession of a side-saddle marked the fulfillment of the highest wish of one of these pioneer girls. The ease with which she mount-

ed and sat in the saddle would excite the envy of the present generation of girls. The youth claimed no higher boon than to canter side by side with his sweetheart, mounted in a good saddle upon a good horse. An aunt can still point out the very shade trees beneath which she and her friend rested when coming from Greensboro to Middletown for an all day's visit. The interest with which these four children have recounted their early life and experiences is just proof that the past history of this place and people embodies a fullness of life in its development, its cares, its pleasures, and its rewards.

CIVIL WAR EXPLOIT.

FAMOUS 2,000 MILE MARCH OF THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

"The First California Volunteers of the civil war," mused a veteran who has reached one of the top rungs in the ladder of success, "had altogether a different time from that which the First California Volunteers of the Spanish-American war are experiencing in the Philippine islands. California was in those days almost as far distant from the center of government as are some of our new island possessions. The mail time from the Missouri river to San Francisco was between five and seven days by pony express, and while many things were happening in the East, on the Pacific coast we did not hear of them until some time afterward.

"When the call for troops came the people of California seemed to be about equally divided upon the sentiment of the slavery question, and friends loyal to both North and South busied themselves in raising troops to go to the front. The First Volunteers were ready to move in August of 1861, and for some time were camped at Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco. Soon after we were ordered to Los Angeles by water, and from there started for Fort Yuma, the line of march taking us directly across the great American desert.

"It took us between ten and eleven months

to find the particular enemy for which we were looking, but we had plenty of other enemies who kept us busy before the Confederates were sighted, and during that long march I learned the value of a drink of water. Water had never seemed to me to be worthy of any great amount of consideration, but if there is one place that a cold draught of the fluid can be appreciated it is in the middle of an alkali desert after a hard day's march under the broiling sun.

"The cook of our regiment also learned something of the value of fresh water on that trip, as the absence of it nearly cost him his life. Upon each move of the troops a detachment was sent ahead to locate the camp for the next night and dig wells to obtain a sufficient supply of water to last while stopping at that point. After a tedious day's march under the hot sun the advance party was on one occasion still too far ahead to locate before dark, and the men were fatigued beyond further endurance, so that at night they had to go to sleep without water, the much coveted treasure of the desert. Upon awakening the next morning the men were overjoyed to see the coffee kettles boiling over the fire, and in their glee forgot to ask anything about the source of the sup-

ply, but hurried to the kettle with their cups and were soon feasting on the fresh coffee.

"To the men the coffee appeared to have been salted. They complained of a brackish taste, and their indignation at what they believed to be the carelessness of the cook in getting salt into the kettles instead of sugar ran high, and so great was their disappointment that threats were made to lynch the luckless fellow. The cook, however, pleaded ignorance of the origin of the salty taste to the coffee, and pointed out to the soldiers the old well which he had discovered in the night, and from which the water for the coffee had been taken. The men, still eager for a fresh drink, rushed to the well, and one of them clambered down, and, dipping up cups of water, passed them to his comrades above, who drank greedily.

"But their happiness was short lived. The brackishness that had been so repulsive in the coffee was present in the water, which was even more repugnant to their tastes. It was then discovered that the water was tainted with alkali, and the poor cook was spared further agony as to a probable horrible fate.

"The Indians were very troublesome all along our march. Time and time again roving bands of Navajos and Apaches would approach our lines and drop a few arrows around the outriders, and so persistent did they become in their annoying habits that we were ordered to follow them up. We started off with a guide, who promised to find water for the camp that night, but he failed to locate a moist spot, and for two days the suffering among the men was intense. We had almost given up all hope, and one of the boys had died. He had passed off in a delirious fever, so terrible were his sufferings for water. Others sought such shade as could be found along the bank of the dry

gulch upon which we were camped, and in the somewhat cool spots they could dig down several inches and obtain some earth which had not been penetrated and heated by the burning rays of the sun. This dirt was wrapped in the corner of a handkerchief and held in the mouth to extract what little soothing coolness there was to be had from it. On the evening of the second day a thrill of hope went through every heart as a dark, troublesome-looking cloud appeared in the sky, and, almost without hope, a prayer went up from every heart that the omen meant rain.

"Never was rain so welcome as that brought to us in the black cloud. Down it poured almost in sheets, and the soldiers were wild with joy, rushing about and allowing themselves to become thoroughly soaked, filling their cups and drinking copiously of the kindly offering. The gulch was soon a rushing torrent of water, and before the rain ceased falling the fires were burning and coffee pots boiling. That night was the happiest many of us had ever known, and we lay down for once without a thought of the dread that had for nights before made our sleep a continuous series of horrible nightmares. But, alas, upon awakening the next morning we learned to our great sorrow that we had not taken advantage of generous nature and laid up for ourselves a store of the precious fluid, for the gulch was as dry as it had been before the rain. When we rolled up in our blankets the night before and dropped asleep to the gentle murmur of the water as it rushed down the gulch, no thought came to us but that water would be there in the morning. During the night, however, the stream ran dry again and our treasure was then probably a hundred miles off making others happy.—San Francisco Examiner.

AMERICAN WAR SONGS.

Every great national conflict, whether of an internal character or with a foreign foe, has produced its own peculiar music by means of which the martial ardor of the combatants was aroused, their patriotism quickened or their loyalty to the cause strengthened. As showing the power of music to awaken courage on the battlefield an anecdote associated with both the Duke of Marlborough and the great Napoleon may be recalled. In one of the great continental campaigns a little dwarf of a trumpeter in the service of the enemy was captured and taken before the commanding general. When the prisoner in his defense said: "You should not execute me, because I am only a trumpeter, not a fighter," the reply was: "On that very account you should die, because you incite the troops to valorous deeds!"

To go no further back in modern history than the civil war in England in the first half of the seventeenth century, we find a plentiful crop of both Cavalier and Round-head ditties. Cromwell's "Ironsides" sang as they went into battle, while the Royalists, if not quite so vociferous, responded with some equally stirring choruses. To this epoch and to the long struggle which followed the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts, belong such heroic war lyrics as "Bonnie Dundee," "The Campbells are Comin'," "Charlie is my Darling" and "Wha'll Be King but Charlie." We might cite also that wonderfully inspiring tune, "Scots, Wha Hae wi Wallace Bled," set to the old melody, "Hey Tuttie Tattie," in which the rattle of the drums is heard like rolling musketry, for although it refers to a grievous episode in Scotland's history, it was sung on every battlefield from Bannockburn to Bothwell Bridge.

The French revolution, the greatest struggle which human history records, gave birth to "The Marseillaise" and the "Chant du

Depart." The Crimean war elicited the "Red, White and Blue," the war for Italian liberty brought forth "Garibaldi's Hymn" and the Franco-Prussian war drew forth those matchless German national anthems, "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Where is the German Fatherland?"

Hence, it would have been strange indeed if the five great struggles in American history, from the Revolution to the Spanish-American war, had not, in their turn, produced some stirring songs. The Revolution, it is true, produced nothing more enduring than "Yankee Doodle"—a little tune with a most tremendous history—yet it is a matter of record that when the German Yagers, under General Riedesel, rushed into the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington in 1777 against the American troops under Colonels Warner and Stark, respectively, they went into both battles chanting their old national hymns, one of them being the grand lyric of Martin Luther, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott." This custom among the Hessians was noticeable throughout all the battles in the Jerseys and the Carolinas.

The war of 1812 brought forth the "Star-spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." The only purely indigenous patriotic songs we have, first saw the light in 1798, when the Nation was at peace, yet while our relations with France were strained and war was imminent. The Mexican war elicited nothing of note.

It was reserved for our memorable war for the preservation of the Union to produce a most prolific outpouring of war songs, and it has been rather a matter of surprise that out of such a gigantic struggle nothing came in the shape of a national song that could be regarded as in every sense worthy of a great and glorious people. The words of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe, are virile enough, but they were tacked on to a puerile melody, and, al-

though the piece did valiant service in the darkest days of the war, it could not and did not survive as a national song.

Nevertheless, the songs of the civil war, on both sides, helped vastly to increase the martial enthusiasm and the patriotism of those who sang them, and like the Covenanters of old, the troops of both armies frequently went into action singing some such chorus as "The Battle Cry of Freedom," or "Dixie," or "The Bonny Blue Flag," or "The March to the Sea." Many a camp and lonely bivouac was enlivened by the strains of "We're Tenting To-night" and "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," while the sentry, as he paced his lonely rounds, hummed softly or whistled sibilantly "Do They Miss Me at Home?" or "When this Cruel War is Over."

In fact, the songs of the civil war served the double purpose of firing the enthusiasm of the stay-at-homes and stiffening the backbone of the boys in the field, who had to do the marching, the drilling and the fighting.

One of the earliest of these deathless songs was "John Brown's Body," which literally became the marching tune of the newly-awakened nation and of the raw levies that were pressing to the front from the heart of the North in the early days of 1861. First, as to the music: This seems to have been an old camp meeting tune. It was first noted by a Northerner, Mr. Thane Miller, in a colored Presbyterian church in Charleston, S. C., in 1859, the words to which it was then sung being either "Say, Brothers, Will You Meet Us?" or "My Poor Soul is Marching to the Grave." Mr. Miller introduced the hymn "Say, Brothers," etc., at a convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in Albany, N. Y., and thence it seems to have spread into New England. James E. Greenleaf, organist of the Howard Church in Charlestown, Mass.—note the coincidence in the names of the two places—fitted the music in the first stanza of the present song, "John Brown's Body Lies A-mouldering in the Grave," which had been already written by Charles S. Hull, also at Charlestown.

This new adaptation became such a favorite with the glee club of the Boston Light Infantry, that they asked Mr. Hull to write some additional verses, which he did, adding the three final stanzas with which we are

all familiar. Thenceforth the piece became known all over the North as "John Brown's Body." There was a plain bluntness about the tune and a stern directness in the words which well suited the patriot spirit then awakening, and seldom has a song obtained such a wide vogue in such a short time. It even spread across the Atlantic, and the staid and respectable Pall Mall Gazette said: "The street boys of London have decided in favor of 'John Brown's Body' as against 'My Maryland' or 'The Bonnie Blue Flag,' " For the better part of two years the London urchins whistled nothing but "John Brown" and "Dixie."

Time sped on, and the North and the South met in the shock of battle. It remained for a woman to write the words of the best martial and patriotic lyric which our titanic struggle produced. This was "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe. There was always a suspicion of grotesqueness about Mr. Hull's words, and nothing but the great earnestness with which they were sung prevented the threefold repetition of the first line from verging on the ridiculous. It always reminded one of the "Saw My Leg Off," with which our college boys parody the good old tune, "Greenville." But there is a grandeur of diction about the "Battle Hymn," which entitles it to rank among the short epic poems of the English language. But for this very reason Mrs. Howe's words were not much sung by the soldier boys in camp and field; they preferred the more rollicking "John Brown," especially when on the march. Anything that savored of the "highfalutin' " was sure to be ridiculed and burlesqued; hence the popularity of the more simple verbal forms over such poems as "Stonewall Jackson's Way," by Dr. Palmer, another fine example of a war poem of a very high order.

Another famous song of the civil war was "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." This was written by a native of the old Granite State, Walter Kittridge, a self-educated musical genius. He evinced a strong predilection for music at a very early age, but never had a teacher. His only instrument was a "seraphine," a sort of parlor organ, which his father purchased for him as a great treat. Kittridge began giving public

ballad concerts on his own account in 1852, when he was only twenty years old, and in 1856 joined company with the famous Hutchinson family. In the first year of the civil war Kittridge's patriotism found expression through the publication of a small volume of Union songs, words and music; in 1862 he was drafted, and while preparing to go to the front he wrote in a few minutes the melody and the verses of "Tenting Tonight." Like many another good thing in both music and literature, the piece at first went begging, and no publisher would take it; however, Kittridge sang it so often and so well that a demand sprang up, and the Ditsons brought it out. The sales reached hundreds of thousands of copies, and the song is still in demand.

The question as to the authorship of another equally famous war song, "All Quiet Along the Potomac," was so long an open question, for the poem had many claimants—most of them, of course, false pretenders. There are two versions, one known as "The Picket Guard," written by Mrs. Ethel Lynn Beers, of New York, which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* for Nov. 30, 1861. The other version, entitled "All Quiet Along the Potomac," was written by Mr. Lamar Fontaine, a native of Texas and a gallant soldier of the Confederacy. When this latter poem first appeared in print it was stated that the piece had been found in the pocket of a dead soldier on the battlefield. There were certainly two poems, very much alike, and it seems certain that neither Mrs. Beers nor Mr. Fontaine could have been guilty of plagiarism; it may have been an instance of dual authorship, or of unconscious cerebration. However that may be, the song found immediate favor and was quickly set to music by the leader of the band of the First Connecticut Artillery, Henry Coyle.

Perhaps the most popular song, and the one which attained the widest circulation, was the purely Southern lyric, "Dixie." Only passing reference need be made here to the "Dixie" of the negro minstrel troupes—a hash of doggerel words in the so-called plantation dialect—sung all over the United States, in Canada, in England, and even on the continent of Europe. The real "Dixie" was written by Gen. Albert Pike, a native of Massachusetts, but a Southerner by adop-

tion and a Confederate soldier. His lines, beginning "Southrons, hear your country call you!" deserves to rank with Mrs. Howe's "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," or with "Ye sons of France! awake to glory" of the "Marseillaise," and the elevated note thus struck at the beginning does not falter for eight stanzas. A second set of "Dixie" words sung all over the Southland, had for its refrain "We'll live and die in Dixie"; these were written by E. K. Harris, a young Virginia lawyer and soldier.

General Pike—and here is another resemblance—took advantage of the fact that a certain tune had been already widely disseminated, just as Mrs. Howe did, set his poem to the melody of "Dixie," and insured a wide popularity for his war song in this way. The tune was composed by Dan Emmett, of Bryant's minstrels, and was first sung in New York in 1860.

Come we now to the names of three men, whose war songs contributed as much to the success of the Union cause as did any two orators of the time—George F. Root, Henry C. Work and William B. Bradbury.

Root was born in Massachusetts, studied music with Lowell Mason and in Germany and finally established a great music house in Chicago. He wrote "The Battle-cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "The Vacant Chair," and "Just Before the Battle, Mother." The first named was both a recruiting song and a battle song, and in some of the divisions of our armies the "Battle-cry" was by order of the commanding officers sung by the troops when going into action. The raw levies marched away from their homes singing it and went into battle with its words upon their lips. It was associated with all the great struggles of the war. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Root's second great song, was written during the recruiting days of the war; the next day Chicago was ringing with it, and within a month it was being played by all Union bands. It is a splendid marching song, and many a weary mile has been beguiled by its rhythmic cadences.

Henry C. Work, the second of the trio already named, was a Connecticut Yankee by birth, but a resident of Illinois by adoption. He became a printer, studied the theory of

music and harmony while he worked at the case and became something of a poet. Like Root, Mr. Work threw his art and his genius into the Union cause. He wrote "Kingdom Comin'," similar to that of the negro "Dixie"; a sequel, entitled "Babylon is Fallen," also in plantation dialect; "Marching through Georgia," "Brave Boys are They." But he is best known by his "Marching through Georgia," commemorating Sherman's famous march to the sea. This song acted as a trumpet call; it came at a time when a revival of patriotism at the North was much needed and may be said to have preceded the last grand efforts of the war. William D. Bradbury is famous for only one song, "Rally round the Flag," but this solitary effort was not surpassed in popularity by any other song evolved during the four years' struggle.

One of the most rollicking march songs ever composed is Louis Lambert's "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." As its name implies, it belongs to the closing days of the struggle. It is curious to note that, although it was a Northern song, it makes use of the nickname "Johnny," which was usually applied to the Southern soldiers. The alteration of solo and chorus is not the least striking feature of this piece, and to-day, thirty-five years after its appearance, it is still a favorite with military bands. Indeed, the same may be said of nearly all the war songs already referred to. If their fathers sung them at Vicksburg and Manassas, at Antietam and the Wilderness, their sons did likewise at El Caney and San Juan, at Guasimas and Manila bay.

Among the minor or isolated songs of the civil war there are two or three which deserve passing mention. "Sherman's March to the Sea" was written by two young lieutenants, the words by Lieut. H. M. Byers, the music by Lieut. J. O. Rockwell. The song is a very good one, and had it not come at the close of the war would doubtless have been more widely sung. "When This Cruel War Is Over" was written by Henry Tucker, and doubtless voices the sentiments of many a sweetheart, wife and mother left at home to watch and wait and mourn.

The music of "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," was composed by A. B. Irving;

the words were written by J. S. Gibbons, who then resided in New York, in response to one of President Lincoln's calls for troops, and proclaims that the boys "are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!" It is a fair sample of the martial ditties of which those four years were so prolific. Yet another intensely popular war song, although it was sung more at home than in the field, was "The Vacant Chair," by Henry Stevenson Washburn, of Boston. It was printed as a poem in the Worcester Spy in November, 1861, and commemorated the gallant death of Lieut. John William Grout of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. George F. Root set it to music.

The Spanish-American war of 1898 produced no distinctly valuable war lyrics that bid fair to survive as do those old ballads of 1861-65. There was a flood of "Remember the Maine" songs, and an equal deluge of "Cuba Libre" effusions, but most of them seemed to bear the impress of a purely commercial spirit, written to take advantage of the war excitement, and not from any patriotic or personal conviction upon the subject. As might have been expected, they fell flat; they are not sung by the soldier boys, volunteers or regulars, nor were they heard anywhere to any great extent outside of the vaudeville shows and the music halls.

Strangely enough the two songs which aroused the greatest enthusiasm and obtained the most vogue at the front among our troops were anything but soldier songs or war songs. One of them, "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," was a song of the Bowery type, written fully a year before the outbreak of hostilities. The other, "On the Banks of the Wabash," was a purely sentimental ditty.

Yet these two tunes were played by our bands and sung by our troops so assiduously and so vociferously that at this moment thousands of Cubans, Porto Ricans, Spaniards and Filipinos firmly believe that one or the other is the national anthem par excellence of these United States.

Apart from these two songs—and more unapt selections, from a musical standpoint, it would be difficult to select—the Americans in the late unpleasantness with Spain seem to have reverted to those deathless, tried and true war songs bequeathed by the previous generation.—Frederick Reddall in Brooklyn Eagle.

PHILANTHROPIST PEARSONS.

CHICAGOAN WHO HAS QUIETLY GIVEN \$3,000,000 TO COLLEGES.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons has given nearly \$3,000,000 to American colleges. Directly or indirectly, he has been the cause of raising nearly \$10,000,000 for the cause of American education during the last ten years. For each dollar that he gave he required that two be raised by the college receiving the donation.

Until ten years ago Dr. Pearsons confined himself to making money. He made a lot of it. Now he is giving it away. It all came about in an extraordinary manner.

He was born in Vermont in 1820. In 1851 he and his wife came West on a visit to Janesville, Wis. Traveling by wagon from Elgin, Ill., the terminus of the railroad, they drove through the deep mud, forded the river at a little wooded tavern to rest. Of that trip Dr. Pearsons, who now lives in Chicago, has said:

"When we started on for Janesville," says the doctor, "one of those big, burly fellows who always get into a new country, climbed into the wagon for a ride. As we started along we saw a big brick building going up, and I asked the man, 'What are they doing here?' 'Why, there are some Yankee cranks building a college,' he answered. That rather hit me. When they call me a Yankee I take off my hat and bow, and when they call me an old Puritan I make three bows. On the way to Janesville that man cursed everything that was good, and I stood up for Christian education the best I knew how. When we got to Janesville I shook my fist in his face and said: 'Old fellow, I am going West, and in a few years I am going to help lift up these colleges that these Yankee cranks are building up.' I had my eye on Beloit at that time."

And so it came to pass that when the doctor's seventieth birthday arrived he took stock of his goods and decided that it was time for him to do something for American

colleges. Naturally he turned his eyes to Beloit, and there his first donation was placed. Prior to that time he had aided nearly every charity in Chicago. His last donation was \$25,000 to a college at Berea, Ky. On an average he has aided two colleges a year since he commenced, but he has never helped a college that did not show a disposition to help itself.

"I never give to a rich college," he says. "I never will. Most of our great men have come from small schools. Before I commenced my work of specially aiding struggling institutions I had divided about \$500,000 between the Chicago Theological Seminary and McCormick Theological Seminary. The list of schools I have endowed or funded up to date is as follows: Chicago Theological Seminary, McCormick Theological Seminary, Beloit, Wis.; Yankton, S. D.; Colorado College; Drury, Missouri; Pomona, Cal.; Pacific University, Oregon; Whitman, Washington; Lake Forest, Illinois; Berea, Kentucky; Marietta, Ohio; Olivet, Michigan, Lawrence University, Wisconsin; Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts; Sheridan, Wyoming; Fargo, North Dakota; Anatole, Turkey; Knox College, Illinois; Fairmount, Kansas; Salt Lake, Utah.

"Several years ago I visited Sheridan College at Sheridan, Wyo., and afterwards sent the trustees a check for \$25,000. Whatever I do is done on business principles. After working hard for seventy years and practicing right economy to lay up money. I said to myself: 'What am I going to do with this? I can't carry it out of the world with me. I concluded to help the cause of education. In this my wife heartily concurred. (We have no children.) In fact, there is only one point on which we differ. She does not think I give money fast enough.

"I never endow a college unless it has a religious denomination back of it. I usu-

ally hitch my car on to the Congregational train. They were the first people to begin building colleges in this country. They founded Harvard and Yale and these have grown to gigantic proportions under the fostering care of their education society. But, then, any struggling Christian college, in a suitable field, appeals to me.

"Notwithstanding these facts, I am not a member of any religious sect. I am the master of D. K. Pearsons and always have been. I have had millions of dollars intrusted to me. In my time I have known a great many people and handled a great deal of money. I have made all the money I have simply because people trusted me.

"What we need is character building. I couldn't accomplish half as much without the help of these denominations. Now, I don't pose as a benevolent man. I haven't a particle of benevolence in me. I am the most economical, close-fisted man you ever set your eyes on. I don't think I ever foolishly spent \$20 in my life. I never went to a theater but once in my life, and then I was

ashamed of myself. I never went to a horse race or a baseball game, or to one of these football games that students all over the country are making consummate fools of themselves about. No. I am a thrifty and frugal old man. I have labored nearly eighty years to make money, and I have made it, and honestly, too.

"I started life poor—poor as the devil. Still, I managed to get a fair education and finally took a degree in medicine at Dartmouth College. But my wife got me out of that. She told me to go to work.

"So we moved to Illinois and I went into the real estate business. I sold millions of acres of land in Illinois for the Illinois Central railroad, Michael Sullivan, the farmer king, and others. Then I began the business of loaning money for other people. I was often trusted with thousands of dollars for which the owners had not a scrap of paper to show. I soon built up a large business on my own account and am still identified with many large enterprises in Chicago."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

HIGH PRICES FOR BOOKS,

FIRST PRINTED IN ENGLAND SOLD FOR \$9,100—A "DECAMERON" WORTH \$11,300.

The first printing press was brought into England by a merchant named Caxton, who forsook his trade to enjoy the favor of the Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV of England, and 1476 imported from Germany a printing outfit, which he established in a building adjoining Westminster Abbey, especially for the purpose of publishing his translation of the history of Troy (*"Recueil des Histories de Troyes"*). It was the first English book ever printed, and in 1885 a copy was sold by the Earl of Jersey to Bernard Quaritch in London for \$9,100.

The next book printed in England was *"The Game and Playe of the Chesse."* Copies have been sold as high as \$1,300. The

first English book both written and printed in England (1489) was *"Dictes and Sayings"* of the Philosophers," of which only four copies are known. One of them was sold last year by the Earl of Ashburnham for \$7,000.

The first book printed in America was *"Doctrina Christina,"* by Juan Cromberger, in the City of Mexico, in 1559. So far as known, there is not a copy in existence. The second was *"Doctrina Breve,"* by Juan Zumarraga, the first bishop of Mexico. It was printed by Cromberger in 1543 and copies sold as high as \$2,200.

The first book printed in the United States was an almanac at Cambridge in

1639, by Stephen Daye, who established the first printing press in this country. The second publication was a slip containing a poem entitled "The Freeman's Oath." The next book was a metrical version of the psalms called the "Bay Psalm Book," in 1640. Copies are very rare. It is one of the most valuable books in the world.

The highest price ever paid for a modern book was \$2,800 for an unexpurgated edition of Burns in the Scottish dialect. The highest price ever paid for a copy of Shakespeare was \$4,200, by Brayton Ives, of New York. The Baroness Burdett Coutts, of London, paid \$3,580 for a copy of the first edition some years ago. This high price was largely due to the binding, and the great beauty of the book, and to a wealthy woman's extravagance, but it had the effect of raising the price of first editions of Shakespeare, which up to that time had not been sold for more than \$1,500.

The first edition of Virgil, dated 1469, sold for \$4,050 as long ago as 1773. In 1889 the same copy brought \$10,000.

The highest price ever paid for any book except the Bible was \$11,360, by the Marquis of Blandford, for a copy of the first edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron." Other examples of the same edition have sold as low as \$4,540.

Another very expensive book was "The Noble Histories of King Arthur." Only one copy is known to be in existence—which was sold by the Earl of Jersey to "a New York gentleman" for \$9,750.

The first edition of "The Canterbury

Tales," printed by Caxton, of which only two copies are known, has sold for \$5,000, \$5,100 and \$9,400.

The first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" (1719) sells for \$225. The first editions of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" (1653) have sold for \$2,075. The first edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield," printed in 1766, sold for \$300; the first edition of "Paradise Lost" for \$450; the first edition of Milton's complete works, containing a presentation inscription on a fly leaf in his handwriting, \$1,150.

The highest price paid for a book last year was \$10,500, by Pickering & Chatto, of London, for Raoul Le Fevre's "A Boke of the Hool Lyf of Jason," printed by Caxton in 1490 in black letter. It is one of the earliest books in the English language, and formerly belonged to Bishop Heber. Some biographical details on the fly leaves in his handwriting greatly increase its value. A copy of Capt. John Smith's "True Relation," printed in 1608, sold for \$1,425.

The highest price paid for an American book last year was \$1,000 for a copy of the Rev. Mr. Cushman's sermon "On the Danger of Self-Love," which was preached at Boston shortly after the settlement of that place. It is the only copy known of the first sermon ever printed in America, and belonged to the collection of the late Charles Deane, from which it was purchased by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The highest price paid for an autograph last year was \$1,030, for a letter from William Bradford to Governor Winthrop concerning the affairs of the Plymouth colony a few months after the landing of the Pilgrims.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

LOOKING BACK ON CELEBRITIES.

Fifteen years ago! There are many people who are now prominent, whose names are on many tongues in many lands, and were then unheard of outside of their own little circles. Rudyard Kipling, for instance, was, in the early eighties, an assistant editor on the *Indian Pioneer*. His pay was then many less rupees per month than he now earns dollars in a single day. In his few spare moments he was writing his "Departmental Ditties." Some day, he hoped, and this was the height of his ambition at that time, to induce the world to read them in book form. In the time that has elapsed since then he has made many thousands of dollars, is midway in a remarkable career and has created a fame that will last while the world lasts.

About the same time Rider Haggard had written one book, "Cetewayo and His White Neighbors," and was utterly discouraged. It had been published at a loss of \$250. He was then on the verge of publishing another novel, "Dawn," which never attained any great fame, and which netted him just \$50, the result of a year of hard work.

To-day everybody is talking of Lord Curzon, the present viceroy of India. In 1884 he was reading for his bachelor of arts degree at Oxford, and was looking forward to an apprenticeship in politics. He began the following year in the humble position of assistant secretary to Lord Salisbury. The fifteen years that have elapsed have placed him in a position second to none in a wide sphere of action and power.

A decade and half ago Dr. Conan Doyle was laboriously working up a medical practice in Southsea, England. He seemed destined to live and die a country doctor. His pen was as yet untried, and that he had within him the novelistic spirit which has gained him dollars and fame was unthought of. Not until 1888 did he try his hand at writing. The reading public who have en-

joyed his Sherlock Holmes and other stories know with what success he met—so do his bankers.

"Ian MacLaren" won popularity fifteen years ago as a minister of the Sefton Park Church in Liverpool, England. But for a dozen years after that his pen was engaged in transcribing his thoughts into sermons before it turned to the beauty and pathos of the "Bonny Brier Bush." As a writer and as a minister he now has a reputation which is worldwide.

Anthony Hope was a scholar at Balliol fifteen years ago, and his only ambition then was to follow in the footsteps of his uncle, Sir Henry Hawkins. Not until 1890 did he begin to write and find out for himself as well as show others that he had ability in quite another direction.

Mme. Sarah Grand was rambling all over the world with her soldier-doctor husband fifteen years ago and only vaguely mapping out a novel which the world now knows as "Ideala." Far away in the solitude of the African veldt at the same time was Olive Schreiner, dreaming dreams. "The Story of an African Farm," with its weirdness and its philosophy and its religion, was gradually asserting itself in her brain. Mrs. Humphrey Ward was busy with domestic cares fifteen years ago—too busy to recognize the genius that was working within her.

Nobody knew Hall Caine fifteen years ago, but now everybody knows of him, and it is a certainty that before he dies, unless the end comes quickly, he will earn his weight in gold. After spending a number of years in Liverpool, a journalist of no very marked ability and working for a stipend rather than for a salary, he went to London and became Dante Rossetti's private secretary. There he found scope and inspiration for the gifts that were in him. Change of environment appeared to work a miracle, for in 1885 his story, "The Shadow of a Crime," introduced a new aspirant to a world of readers.—*New York Telegraph.*

"DAVID HARUM."

PATHETIC FACTS CONCERNING THE AUTHOR OF THIS SUCCESSFUL BOOK.

"David Harum," an American novel, which the author, Edward Noyes Westcott, did not live to see published, has proved to be one of the bonanzas of the publishing season. The demand for the book increases steadily, and it bids fair to make a record even against "The Christian." On September 17, 1898, the Press, having been favored with advance sheets, strongly commended the novel. That was a week before it was to be found in the book stores. A very interesting article concerning the author of this truly remarkable novel and giving the inside history of the publication of "David Harum" is to appear in the May number of Book News, and the courtesy of making some extracts therefrom has been accorded the Press. Mr. Westcott sent the manuscript to D. Appleton & Co., on December 30, 1897, accompanied by a modest letter expressing the hope that after examination the novel would be found suitable to the requirements of the publishers. He was a total stranger to the firm and came to their notice without any recommendation whatever.

The manuscript was read by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, who, in speaking to the representative of Book News, mentioned the delight with which he first made David's acquaintance. On January 17 Mr. Hitchcock wrote the author expressing his appreciation and saying that he "wished to make David's delightful humor known to the reading public." Certain minor modifications seemed advisable in arrangement and treatment of secondary characters, and the suggestions which were made brought a reply, from which it was learned that the author was upon his deathbed. Two letters were received from him before he died on March 31, 1898. His friend, Mr. Forbes Heermans, went over the manuscript and read the proofs. "David Harum" was published in this country

and copyrighted in England on September 23, 1898. The first printing order was supposed to be sufficient for some little time, but on October 7 it was found necessary to give another and larger order. This was two weeks after publication. The dates of subsequent printing orders to the end of the year are November 1, December 1, December 16 and December 29. The enormous sale of the book for the last three months and at present are familiar. The sales in March were 29,060 copies, an average of about a thousand a day. Since April 1 the average has been 1,300 daily. Often the daily sales have exceeded 2,000. The book is now (early in April) in its ninetieth thousand. Readers may be interested in the following extracts from a letter which Mr. Westcott wrote to Mr. Hitchcock in the latter part of January, 1898: "Lenox's love affair is in abeyance from the first part of the book to the latter part. It seems to me that if Lenox's love affair had been carried along to a prosperous conclusion from the start there would have been no reason for him or anybody else to make David Harum's acquaintance. I purposely laid but little stress on the episode. To my mind the sentiment, so to speak, of the book lies more in John's engagement of the affections of the eccentric old couple and the prosperity which followed from it, putting him in a position to marry the woman of his choice at last." In another part of the same letter Mr. Westcott says: "If 'David Harum' were to be published even without much delay it would in all probability be posthumous. I have had the fun of writing it, anyway, and nobody will ever laugh over it more than I have. I never could tell what David was going to do next."

In all literary biography there is surely nothing more pathetic than these three sentences from Mr. Westcott's letter last quoted. —Philadelphia Press.

THE INDIANIAN.

A Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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MEMORIAL DAY.

A generation has passed away since the last battle was fought in the great struggle for a more perfect Union; yet still we have with us many thousands of those who bared their breasts to the storm of shot and shell aimed at the flag of the country; who made long, weary marches, endured the hardships of the bivouac and the tortures of the hospital. They are all old, however; no young men are to be found in their numbers. They were young when they first left home for the battlefield, but Time and the hardships they endured have made them old. All their old commanders have crossed over the river. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Rosecrans, Burnside, Hooker, Fremont—all gone. It will not be many years until the last roll call will be made, and none be found to answer "Here."

It is well to have an appointed day when the people shall meet together and scatter flowers over the graves of those who fought for their Union. Monuments of brass and shafts of marble are well enough to stand as a testimony of a people's grateful remembrance, but they sink into nothingness when compared with a day set apart by common consent, when the whole people unite to do honor to the memory of the dead, and of the principle for which they died. The Fourth of July, with its ringing of bells, its firing of cannon, its demonstrations of joy, tells of a nation's birth. The 30th of May, with its flowers, its tolling bells, its solemn music, its slowly fired minute guns, and its drooping banners, tells of the gratitude for a nation preserved, and of the mourning of the people that the preservation of the Nation

cost so much in blood. Let the dead sleep in peace; but let the living remember that with tears and blood the Nation was born, and with blood and tears it was preserved.

The moldering bones over which flowers are placed each 30th of May represent a principle. They call to mind a Nation's peril, a Nation's vicissitudes, a Nation's triumphs. They call to mind sufferings, honors, wounds, the weary march, the winter bivouac, death, that a nation might live. They call up all these, as well as they bring back with vivid coloring the pomp and glitter of war, the thunder of cannon, the charging of the thousands amid the storm of shot and shell, the hour of defeat and despondency, and the final hour of glorious triumph. They call up again the tears and groans of the widows and orphans, the aching, breaking hearts, the long, weary, hopeless waiting for the loved one who never came again, but who rested in some unknown, sunken grave in the far off southland. Remember the 30th of May.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

Since the issue of our last number the School Board has adopted new geographies, arithmetics and spelling books for the public schools. The *Indianian* does not know whether the best selection has been made, but is willing to trust the board for that. For years there has been a very general complaint throughout the State of the books now in use. Educators and children found fault with them. One thing is certain, and it is one *The Indianian* has insisted on at all times—the best text books possible ought to be provided for the schools. A poor or inferior text book is an injury to every child who is compelled to use it. The best book is none too good for our great school system. It is true the Legislature ought to guard the patrons of the schools from extortion in price, or frequent change, but it may place too low a price to secure the best books. With that the school board has had nothing to do. The law was not of its making. It must use the law as it stands, and do the best it can. The board is composed of men eminent as educators, and who have the deepest interest in the success of our school system, and hence its judgment on text books ought to be accepted. Some efforts

have been made to charge the board with being influenced by political motives. Such charges are unworthy of notice. Many bidders appeared, and out of the number of books offered the board, after a careful consideration, has made its selection. A reader is yet to be adopted. The present reader has been attacked from nearly every source. Some months ago it was put in the hands of an eminent educator for revision. His work has not yet been submitted to the board. The revision may not be satisfactory, and the chances are it will not be.

The board should remember that the readers are to be used in American schools, and America ought to have a prominent place in them. Some months ago a series of readers intended for American schools came under our notice. They were filled with extracts from speeches by foreigners, sketches of distinguished men in Europe, descriptions of scenes in other countries and mythological stories of Greece and Rome, but nothing of America or from Americans, or about Americans. Such readers ought to find their way to the literary scrap pile. They have no place in American schools.

THE NEW TRUSTEE LAW.

The laws enacted by the last Legislature are now in force, among them being the new law controlling the work of township trustees. This law was aimed to be in the measure of reform in the administration of township affairs. A close study of it, however, shows that it makes but little change. Two years ago the Legislature enacted what has been known as the Duncan law, which required trustees to report monthly to the county commissioners, and have their warrants audited by the commissioners. That law is now repealed, and the trustees are no longer required to report to or have their warrants audited by the board of commissioners. The new law can not go into full effect until September, when the advisory boards created by it will meet to pass upon the estimates for future expenditures by the trustees. Those advisory boards will have nothing to do with what has taken place prior to their meeting. The future alone is theirs, and not very much of that. The trust-

tees submit to them estimates of what will be needed for the various funds, and ask the privilege of levying taxes to cover these estimates. The board says yea or nay to the request to make a levy, and that is about all the power it has. Under the old law the trustees asked the commissioners to levy taxes; now they will ask the advisory board. The money, when collected, is disbursed by the trustee, without reference to the board. He is required, however, to make an annual report to the board, showing how the money was disbursed, and accompany the report with vouchers for the money paid out.

The work of *The Indianian* in calling attention to the great possibilities of the State is receiving the cordial endorsement of the people and the press. Indiana has a great future; no State in the Union possesses more natural advantages, and her fame is going out to all parts of the world. If each reader would call the attention of his or her neighbor to the merits of our magazine they would do a favor to that neighbor, and help along the good work we are engaged in.

The season for holding "Old Settlers' " meetings is not far off. The old settlers should lead in the work of forming historical societies in their counties. Many of the counties of Indiana are yet without such societies. Let 1889 be the banner year in that direction. The reminiscences exchanged at the meetings of the old settlers, if collected and preserved, would be the foundation for the future history of the State. They should be so preserved.

The State Historical Society, through its officers, endorses the work of *The Indianian*. They are interested in the growth and development of historical interest among the people. The society has at last been recognized by the Legislature, a small appropriation having been made to publish its collection of historical papers. The society ought to have a thousand members, with a building of its own, and *The Indianian* hopes to see the Indiana State Historical Society one of the strongest of its kind in all the country.

OUR WORK A GOOD ONE.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 20, 1899.
The Indianian Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:
Gentlemen—For the past seven months I have read The Indianian quite regularly, and I am glad to bear testimony to the excellent work that this publication is doing. Its county historical papers have seemed to me of special interest and value to the people of the State, and the miscellaneous information published from month to month is all of great worth. Your enterprise deserves the encouragement and support of the people, and I congratulate you upon the success thus far achieved. Very truly yours,
W. W. PARSONS, President.
Indiana State Normal School.

Decatur, Ind., April 20, 1899.
The Indianian Co., 105 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.:
Gentlemen—We have been reading The Indianian with much interest and are greatly pleased with the recent change you have made. We are delighted to know that you will give your whole time to Indiana history, and shall insist upon our Board of Education placing it, with all back numbers, upon our reading table.
Also, I expect to visit the Historical Reading Clubs of our city and explain to them your plans. Every boy and girl of our great State should read The Indianian. Very truly yours,
W. F. BRITTON,
Superintendent City Schools.

To the Indianian Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:
Dear Sirs—I am greatly pleased with the work your magazine is doing. To teach patriotism and encourage State pride is a great and laudable work of itself. When you couple with it the collection and preservation of the historical data of localities it becomes of even greater importance. Our State has a great history of the past and a great promise for the future, and you are working in the right direction. You ought to receive, and I sincerely hope you will receive the cordial encouragement and support of all the people, as your publication is certainly worthy of this support. It should be

in the homes of the people and should be in the schoolhouses that the children may grow up knowing the history of their State, and thus learn to love it. Very sincerely,
CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

Ten members of the Henry County Historical Society, Hon. E. H. Bundy, president, guaranteed 150 subscribers to The Indianian in New Castle alone:

	Number Subscriptions.
Eugene H. Bundy.....	15
S. T. Powell.....	15
Thomas B. Millikan.....	15
A. W. Saint.....	15
F. L. Wayman.....	15
G. W. Pitman.....	15
L. A. Williams.....	15
M. E. Forkner.....	15
R. E. Wisheart.....	15
Adolph Rodgers	15

The Indianian Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:
I have been a subscriber to The Indianian since its first number and most cheerfully recommend it to the public. It should be in every household in the State. It is one of the finest educators in the line of Indiana history that can be procured. It takes up each county separately and gives a full and exhaustive statement of all the early events of pioneer life, as well as an up-to-date history of passing events. It should find its way into every school room in Indiana, and should be used as a text-book in our schools. Very respectfully,
JOHN L. FORKNER.
Anderson, Ind.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.
Miss Ora B. Jacks, of Jamestown, Ind., instructor in English, Brownsburg High School '98-'99, will lecture in institutes this season on Reading, Literature, Grammar, Composition or Rhetoric, their science and method. Miss Jacks has devoted much time in the pursuit of these and kindred studies; has had much experience in teaching them; is well grounded and enthusiastic; to which her credentials and references will testify.

THE DAUM SANITORIUM.

Conspicuous among the most noted and useful institutions of the State, and without which the history of Tipton county would be incomplete, is the Daum Sanatorium. This institution is located about forty miles north of Indianapolis and three miles southwest of Tipton, on a beautiful farm consisting of 120 acres of rich and fertile soil. The site of the sanatorium is an ideal one, and the building itself was planned and modeled after a similar structure in West Baden, Germany. The house is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking fertile fields, picturesque landscapes and leafy woodlands. The building is a substantial structure, three stories in height, besides a commodious basement, and is sufficient to accommodate fifty or more guests. The house contains forty rooms, which are beautifully frescoed and well furnished, and present the appearance of neatness, cleanliness and healthfulness. Each room is well lighted by means of two or three windows, which afford an abundance of fresh air and sunlight. The building is heated with steam, lighted by electricity, equipped with electric bells, and furnished with local and long distance telephones, a passenger elevator, and hot and cold water. The methods of treatment include hydrotherapy, electrotherapy and mechanotherapy. Electrical massage forms an important part of the treatment, while water, vapor, sulphur, electric, Russian and Turkish baths are given. The most elegant porcelain bath-tubs and the best sanitary plumbing are in use.

The sanatorium has its own water works, its own electric light plant, which supplies two hundred incandescent lights, as well as generates the electricity used in the baths, massages and general treatment. The tables are supplied with home fruits, which are grown and gathered from the garden and orchard. A natural forest of about ten acres provides a most delightful retreat from the hot summer sun, while handsome orchards of pears, peach and apple trees furnish rich, ripe fruits for the table. A bountiful garden produces the vegetables of the season, and Jersey cows supply the dairy. A food factory has recently been established, where various kinds of health foods are

manufactured from the choicest grains and nuts, and rendered both palatable and wholesome. Special foods are also manufactured for special cases, when needed. These products are to be found in the market, as well as in the sanatorium. Ten barrels of flour are used daily in making the baked foods, and one hundred pounds of nut foods are used each day. Each department is in charge and under the care of a competent manager. There are two consulting physicians, one electrician, and many attendants.

The name that is most inseparably associated with this institution is that of Dr. Alonzo W. Daum. It is he who has made the Daum Sanatorium what it is to-day, and who has extended its fame until its patients are received from various parts of the country. It is said that "He serves God best who serves humanity most." Thus the pleasant and skillful physician, by the exercise of his native ability and acquired skill, not only serves humanity, but also serves his Divine Master and Teacher, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the



least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Dr. Daum is a native of Tipton county, having been born in said county December 13, 1869. He is a son of Andrew and Jane Daum, who have been esteemed residents of Tipton county for many years. The father was born in Germany, December 20, 1835, and crossed the Atlantic into the new world in the year 1856, and took up his abode in Tipton county upon a small farm of forty acres in Cicero township. With characteristic energy he began the cultivation of his little tract of land, and carried on agricultural pursuits until the year 1874, when he removed to the farm on which the sanatorium now stands.

The sanatorium was established in 1891, and under its careful management the place has become popular both among the citizens

of Tipton and the people of the surrounding country. As a haven of rest, strength and energy, it is second to none in the State. Dr. Daum was reared on his father's farm, attended the Tipton High School, spent some time in a literary institution at Danville, Indiana, and afterwards entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo. He completed his professional education in the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1894. He entered the practice of medicine in Callao, Missouri. Some time afterwards he returned to Indianapolis, where he was married in August, 1894, to Miss Sara E. Schuler, of that city, wherein he opened an office, which he still retains. Dr. Daum has made a specialty of nervous diseases, and his marked ability and success along this line claims more and more of his time and attention. Though he resides at the sanatorium near Tipton, having removed there in 1897, yet he continues his office in Indianapolis, and visits the Capital City on Mondays and Fridays of each week.

The Doctor has a large and lucrative practice, which is not confined within the boundary limits of his native place, for on two different occasions he has been called abroad to minister to the needs of prominent people among the nobility of England and Ireland. His first trip was made in September, 1896, and the following year he was again called to London, where he successfully treated a number of wealthy and influential families. While abroad he spent several months in touring through the most famous parts of Europe, visiting the world-renowned health resorts and inspecting the most noted sanitariums. He made a special study of the popular institutions of Germany, and upon his second return from the old world he began his great work in connection with the Daum Sanatorium of Tipton. Although but a young man, and among the youngest members of the medical fraternity, yet he has attained an enviable reputation in his profession that ranks him with the foremost physicians of this section of the State. As a physician and surgeon he is full of life and vigor, devoted to study and research, possessed of ability and energy, a lover of medical science and lore, and the promulgator of ideas and theories which have made him

popular at home and carried his fame across the sea. As a gentleman he is genial, courteous, considerate, sympathetic, kind-hearted, and has the best interests of his friends and fellow-men at heart. In return, he has many warm friends among the professional fraternities, the afflicted and suffering public, and the brotherhood of the Christian Church, of which he is an active and consistent member.

A church in London still possesses an income originally given to it for the purpose of buying fagots with which to burn heretics.

A minister at Pulaski, Pa., has been dismissed by his congregation because he insisted in a sermon that the rainbow existed before the flood.

A law recently passed in Norway makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can show certificates of skill in cooking, knitting and spinning.

Artificial legs and arms were in use in Egypt as early as B. C. 700. They were made by the priests, who were the physicians of that early time.

India is like no other colony over which Britain holds sway. It is a vast empire, with a population of more than 200,000,000 of people, of alien race and religion.

A modification of the church fair idea is a plan of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Chester county, Pennsylvania, to have an auction of farm, stock and implements, the animals and goods to be solicited.

No industry except that of cloth manufacture has contributed so much to the comfort and advancement of man as that of glass making, which is one of the oldest of technical industries. Its earliest home was Egypt.

Lord Jeffries's "bloody assize" has been outdone by Mr. Banner, an English lawyer, sent to Sierra Leone to try the natives who rebelled last year. He condemned 154 men to death, of whom eighty-one have been executed already.

Africa is the most elevated of all the continents. It is the "Continent of Plateaus." The great tableland in the south has a mean altitude of over 3,500 feet; the wide tableland in the north has an average elevation of about 1,300 feet.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF TIPTON.

- HOLMES & SHORTLE, Large Department Store, Dry Goods, Groceries. Queensware. Tinware, Clothing and Shoes. Established February, 1891.
- YOUNG & BUNCE, Furniture, Carpets and Undertaking. Established 1852 by W. B. Young, and succeeded by Seneca Young, his son, in 1877.
- H. BINKLEY & SON, Hand Made, High Grade Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Road Wagons and Stanhopes. Established February, 1890.
- MOORE BROS., Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper. Established August, 1861.
- M. BATH, Fancy and Staple Groceries and Provisions. Established 1887.
- NEWCOMER & DICKEY, Medicine and Surgery. Established March, 1881.
- LEBO, Merchant Tailoring. Established 1870.
- FOSTER, Jewelry and Music. Established September, 1886.
- J. A. LEWIS, Abstracts, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Established Jan. 1899.
- FRANK AYRES, Steam Laundry. Established, December, 1892.
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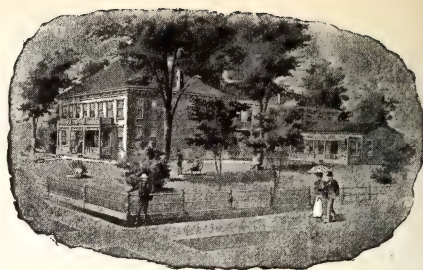
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A GLEN IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

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VOLUME IV.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE, 1899.

NUMBER 1.

HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA —FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

Lying in an irregular shape near the western border of Indiana is a county rich in historic interest and scenic beauty. The southern and eastern boundary lines are straight, but the western and northern follow the meanderings of the Wabash river, a stream noted for its crooks and turns. When the French hunters and trappers wandered down the margin of the Wabash, more than two hundred years ago, they found in what is now Fountain county, hills and dales, deep woodlands and bright prairies, alternating in the most beautiful harmony of nature. The river was then a broad and beautiful stream, wending its way to the Gulf, now rushing over rapids, and then sweeping with a broad and deep swirl in its onward course. Then the Piankeshaw and Wea Indians hunted along its margin and fished in its waters. Then the deep forests were filled with all manner of wild game, and on the prairies fed and wandered the shaggy-necked bison. Then birds of bright and varied plumage waked the echoes of the forests, filling the air with their praises to the Giver of all good. It was a rare and beautiful sight. The adventurous Canadian had waded along the low and overflowed lands of the upper Wabash and through the swamps that bordered the Kankakee, and no doubt his soul rejoiced when his eyes first lighted on the beautiful and flower-covered prairies of Fountain county. Here were limpid streams in every direction; here was the choicest of game for his eating; here were

the fur-bearing animals he was in search of. The Indians were peaceful and friendly; they had not yet learned to mistrust the white man. They had peltries to sell and wanted firearms and ammunition. The first comers of the strange white men were not traders so much as they were hunters and trappers on their own account, but they were welcomed by the red man.

Just when the first white man traversed what is now Fountain county is not known. It has been pretty well established that La Salle ascended the Wabash river about 1670. It is highly probable that some adventurous Canadian trapper had preceded him in the Wabash country, although nothing is definitely known on this subject. The "wood-rangers" of Canada were an adventurous class. They loved to live in the woods, away from any civilized settlement. Taking their canoes, they would cross the lakes, and then shouldering their knapsacks, containing a supply of ammunition, they would break away into the almost impenetrable forests. Day after day they would pursue their way into hitherto unknown countries. If they met any of the aborigines, they would make friends with them, live with them awhile, and then go again on their way, hunting and trapping, concealing their peltries until they would desire to return again to the haunts of civilization to renew their supply of ammunition. Thus it was then when the first actual explorers, or the missionaries, would reach a new country, they would hear stories

of some of their race that had preceded them. It was an easy matter to reach the Wabash from the Maumee. A hunter plying his canoe along the shores of Lake Erie could readily enter the Maumee, and on reaching its headwaters, hear of the Wabash, only a few miles away, and that it would lead him to the hiding places of the coveted beaver. Shouldering his canoe, he would cross the few miles of portage and float on down the new found stream. Or, leaving his canoe, he could break away to the uplands and follow them to where the waters of the Wabash meet those of the Ohio.

From the stories and traditions of the Indians when the first actual settlers came, it

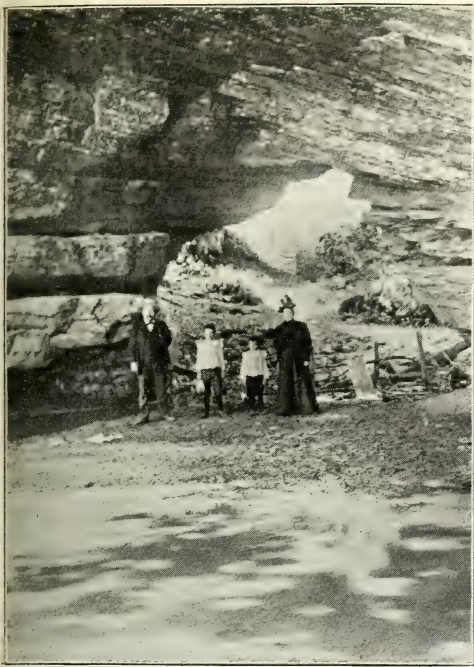
is uncertain just where the first trading post was established in what is now Indiana. Vincennes has long claimed that honor, but Fort Wayne and Tippecanoe county have both disputed the claim. The weight of authority is that the first post was established in Tippecanoe county, not far from the Fountain county line. It was called by the French, *Ouiatenon*. It was at the site of an Indian village of the Wea tribe or band. It was the most advantageous place for a post. It was near the beaver country, and was at the point where cargoes would have to be transferred from the large canoes plying on the Wabash below the rapids to the smaller ones used for transportation to the Maumee



AN OLD MILL RACE IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

is made certain that both trappers and missionaries had preceded them. The French claimed all the territory by the right of discovery and exploration. They wanted it for its trade, and not for actual settlement or occupancy. Hence, instead of settling colonies, they at first only established trading posts. These were simply points where the hunter and trapper could take his peltries and exchange them for powder and lead, or such other necessities as he might want. It

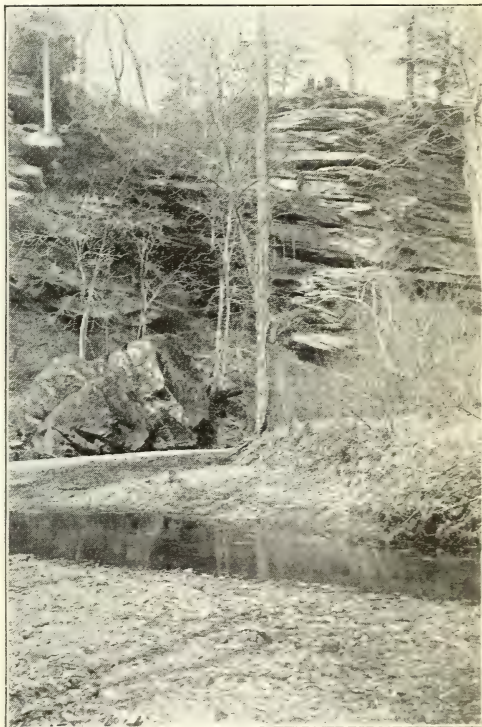
portage. Then, too, the Weas were a friendly tribe. This first post being so near what is now Fountain county, and its streams being the favorite resorts of the beaver, and its forests abounding in other wild game, it is highly probable that it was much frequented by the white Canadians very early in the eighteenth century. The French made no attempt to form a permanent settlement at *Ouiatenon*, although a few families did gather there, and remained until the Pontiac



PORTLAND ARCH IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

ture of Vincennes by General George Rogers Clarke, and continuing for several years, the Indians on that part of the Wabash remained hostile, and several expeditions were sent against them, commanded at different times by Clarke, Scott and Wilkinson. Several times the villages of the Weas were destroyed. On every expedition the white troops followed the trail through Fountain county.

When Indiana was admitted as a State in the Union all this section was still Indian land. About one-third of the State, and that being the southern one-third, was all that had been ceded by the original occupants of the soil. On the 6th of October, 1818, a treaty was signed with the Miami tribe, in which all the land in central Indiana was ceded to the government, except a few small reservations. The Weas agreed to this treaty a few days later. This cession even extended into western Ohio. It was by far the largest cession that had been made at one



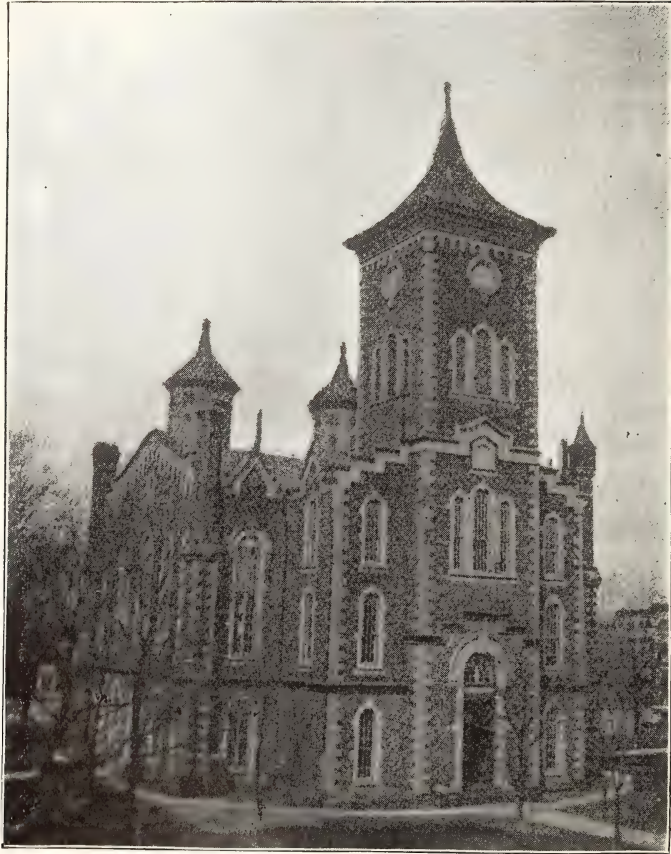
LEDGE OF ROCKS IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

war. A post having been established at Vincennes, farther down the river, and a permanent settlement having been formed at that place, there was frequent communication between the two. Sometimes this communication was by way of the Wabash, and sometimes overland, traversing Fountain county on the way.

In those old days the name of the Wabash was spelled in various ways, the most common being "Ouabache." The name is of Indian origin, and the French gave it the pronunciation the nearest they could come to the Indian sound, and then spelled the name according to their own pronunciation. When the Indians, under Pontiac, captured the post at Ouiatenon, the few French settlers in that vicinity left and went to Vincennes. It was no longer safe for them to remain so far away from protection. The British had established a small garrison at that point when the country had been surrendered to them, but with the capture of the garrison by the Indians, it was wholly abandoned, and so far as is known no white men settled in all that region until about 1820. After the cap-

treaty, up to that time. The treaty had hardly been concluded when settlers began to make their way into different parts. So far as can be ascertained, the first that located in Fountain county did so in 1823, when several families erected their cabins and began the work of active farming. Everything was inviting to the farmer. Along the Wabash was a strip of the most fertile bottom lands that could be found. Back of this were the bluffs and beautiful uplands, and still further back was high table land, sufficiently rolling to give it the best of natural drainage.

a lovely dell, and there a romantic grotto. Towering trees shaded most of the land, and their boughs were peopled by hundreds of birds. In the springtime the prairies were covered with gorgeously arrayed flowers. It was many miles away from towns, and cities there were none in all the State. The Wabash furnished them the only outlet to the world, except the Indian trails through almost trackless forests. Here they saw their ideal homes. When they should be fortunate enough to have a surplus of farm products, by pirougues and flatboats it could



FOUNTAIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

About one-third of the county was prairie, the other two-thirds being heavily timbered. The soil everywhere was rich, the numerous streams watered every section and furnished sites for the future mills for the accommodation of the people. The landscape was one of surpassing beauty. Here were deep valleys, there a picturesque ledge of rocks; here

be floated out to the Ohio, and then on to the South.

The early pioneers knew privations and hardships were before them, but they saw in the future plenty, and even opulence. Their cabin homes were safe from the incursions of hostile Indians, and thus they were spared much that the pioneers of other

sections had had to endure. So, with the bright future before them, they settled down to the hard work of clearing away the forests and carving farms in the wilderness. The first settlers were a hardy, intelligent race, fearing God and eschewing evil. The first cabins had hardly been erected when the itinerant preacher found his way into the settlement, carrying the story of the cross. One of the privations of the early settlers in Indiana was the scarcity of salt. Soon after the first settlers made their homes in Fountain county several salt wells or springs

sumption, it had to be carried through a trackless forest to a mill in the southwestern part of what is now Parke county, to have it ground into meal. In 1824 a mill was built on Coal creek, and was a great relief to the settlers. This mill was of the rudest structure, the dam being made out of brush, and the mill stones of boulders. The capacity of the mill was about five bushels of meal a day. Among those early settlers of 1823 was Absolom Mendenhall. He was the first justice of the peace. He was a man of many qualities. He performed all the



PINE CREEK DAM IN FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

were found, and they were extensively worked until the opening of the Wabash and Erie canal brought salt in from the east. Thus the early pioneers were abundantly supplied with this necessary article. Steamboats frequently forced their way up the Wabash river as far as Lafayette, bringing with them cargoes of what the people wanted, and taking back their surplus products. In the fall of the year a fleet of flatboats were annually sent south.

When the pioneers harvested their first crop, before they could utilize it for con-

marriage ceremonies, wrote all the deeds, played auctioneer at all public sales and settled all the disputes of his neighbors. He was, in fact, a typical pioneer, and throughout a long life enjoyed the confidence of all the people. Schools were early introduced, and the typical log schoolhouse erected, where, during the winter months, the elements of education were taught. Of the intelligence of the early pioneers of Fountain county, the following story is told by Judge Thomas F. Davidson, in his history of the county:



A ROAD THROUGH THE WOODS IN
FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

"In the year 1826 Mr. Jesse Evans came to Fountain county from Virginia, and located about six miles east of Covington. The next year a man from Ohio settled in the same neighborhood. After these two men became acquainted Mr. Evans asked his neighbor what his object was in leaving an old settled country and coming to the wilds of Indiana. His neighbor replied that he came for the purpose of securing a home for a growing family, and for no other purpose. Mr. Evans then said he had no such object in view, that he was well fixed in the country he came from, had a sawmill in the mountains and could sell all the lumber he could cut; was well respected by his neighbors; had the confidence of all his acquaintances and as he was the only English scholar for miles around he had to do all the writing, such as articles of agreement, etc. He went on to say that he expected to find just such a people in Indiana as he had left in Virginia, and be elected Governor of the State or to a seat in Congress. Now, said he, I have become acquainted with the people of Fountain county and I find that I am the most ignorant man among them." In those early days it was a little difficult to get married among the settlers. It is told of the

first marriage that the would-be groom had to go to Terre Haute after his license, and as there were no roads, he had to walk the entire distance. On his way back he stopped at the house of a preacher who had just moved into the section and the two made their way to the home of the bride on foot.

On the 30th of December, 1825, the Legislature passed an act creating Fountain county. The new county was formed out of parts of Montgomery and Wabash counties. In seeking a name for it it was finally called Fountain. Among the gallant men of Kentucky who took part in the disastrous campaign against the Indians led by General Harmar was Major Fountain. On that fatal 22d of October, 1790, when the brave but rash Colonel Hardin met Little Turtle and his warriors on the site where Ft. Wayne now stands, Major Fountain was among the slain, and to keep his memory fresh his name was given by the Legislature to the new county. Proper provisions were made in the act to put the new machinery in operation, and the work of organization went bravely on. One of the first things to do was to select a town for the seat of justice. As a matter of necessity that town would have to be on the river, as it was the only source of connection with the outside world. In fact, it was hardly thought possible in those pioneer days to make a town off a navigable river.

Settlers came slowly into the county. In 1860, thirty-seven years after the county was first settled, the population had reached only to 15,566. It had a boom, however, when the Wabash and Erie canal was completed. When that waterway was first projected and its course was finally and definitely fixed, the

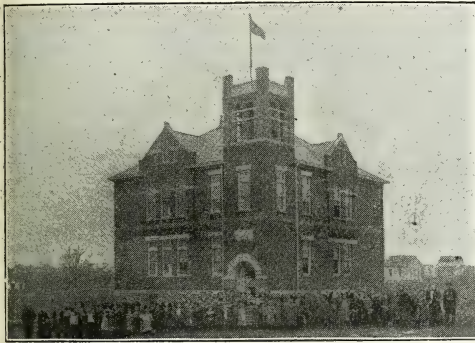


WAGON BRIDGE OVER WABASH AT COVINGTON

counties along its line experienced for a short time quite an active boom. The great panic of 1837, destroying, as it did the great system of internal improvements commenced by the State, and destroying the credit of the State as well, had a chilling influence on immigration, and all parts of the State suffered. Work on the Wabash and Erie canal languished for a while, but finally it was again commenced and pushed on toward completion. That acted as a stimulus to the towns especially along its line, and in a lesser degree on the country sections. The canal was completed to Covington in 1846. It was a great boon to Covington, as it had been to every city and town along the line. It opened

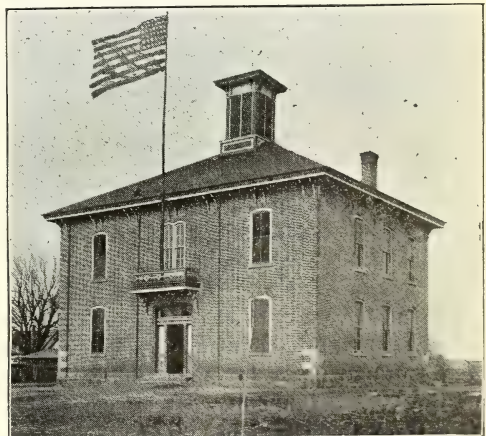
200 men was organized and marched to Attica. The party took possession of the lock, placed guards around it and turned on the water. The Attica people soon rallied in defense, but not in sufficient numbers to drive away the enemy. They, however, resorted to a scheme to prevent the fulfillment of the Covington plans. They secured a large amount of straw, threw it in the canal above the lock, and thus soon stopped the flow of water. Intense excitement prevailed, and several fights were indulged in. Mr. E. M. McDonald led the Attica forces, and in the melee was struck by a club and badly hurt. Mr. McDonald determined to hold Mr. Hannegan personally responsible for his injury, and sometime afterward, meeting him in the hotel at Covington, assaulted him. Friends interfered before either was injured. Mr. Hannegan retired, rallied about forty men and returned to the hotel, demanding that McDonald be surrendered to them. The landlord informed them that McDonald had left, and the crowd started out in search of him. A horse was obtained, and McDonald hastily left for home by a circuitous route.

The canal did not do for Fountain county all it was hoped it would do. It did stimulate trade some, but the county and the towns languished. After awhile the Wabash railroad was constructed, crossing the northern corner of the county. The canal had not been altogether abandoned at that time, but it was so much out of repair for the most part of the year that it was practically use-



VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP, FOUNTAIN COUNTY,
GRADED SCHOOL.

up an easy way to the markets of the world, and all looked blooming for the people of Fountain county. The completion of the canal and the rivalry that then existed between Covington and Attica came near culminating in a tragedy. When the water was turned into the canal below Lafayette, it necessarily filled the Attica level first. The people of Covington were anxiously expecting the water in the Covington level, but it did not come, and a belief arose that the friends of Attica were preventing the water from reaching the Covington level. Mr. Edward A. Hannegan and a party of Covington men went to Attica to have the water turned into the Covington level. A number of boats were already at Attica, and the boatmen interfered and prevented the accomplishment of the purpose. This aroused Mr. Hannegan and inflamed the people of Covington until they were ready to fight. A party of about



NEWTON GRADED SCHOOL.

less. Railroads were building or were projected in almost every part of the State, but for several years none touched Fountain except the one crossing the northern corner. Finally the I., B. & W., now the Peoria division of the Big Four, was completed through the county. This was followed by the Clover Leaf and the Coal road. Now the county has ample railroad facilities.

Fountain county was sparsely populated when the Mexican war came on, but it promptly raised a company for that war. According to Adjutant Terrel's report, Fountain county had more than one thousand volunteers in the armies of the Union from 1861

inuous of excellent quality. It is easily mined and is accessible to market. The clays of the county are also another great source of wealth. Immense quantities of it are annually made into brick for street paving purposes. Under the whole county is also great deposits of sandstone. In many places are flowing wells of medicinal water. The waters from these wells have already attracted much attention and are gaining in popular favor. In short, few, if any, of the counties of Indiana are more favored by nature than is Fountain.

Fountain county is remarkable for its scenic beauty. The following brief descrip-



SHAWNEE CREEK, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING SOUTH.

to 1865. For bounties and to supply the families of those who were absent in the army, the people of Fountain county gave \$252,000.

Fountain county is rich in its agricultural resources and in mineral wealth. The central and southern parts are underlaid with coal of the very best quality. It is remarkably free from sulphur and other impurities. Some of it resembles the celebrated block coal of Clay county, while the rest is bitum-

tion of the illustrations in this number will help the reader to understand their beauties:

"A Road Though the Woods"—Shows a picturesque piece of landscape on Shawnee, four miles south of Attica. It is but one of many of the beautiful drives near the city.

"Glen" (see frontispiece)—Is located on a farm just east of Attica. In the ravine where this scene is located numerous lovely glens are to be found, so that the searcher

after the beautiful in nature may admire the scenery at any turn he makes.

"Portland Arch"—Is one of the best known and patronized picnic spots in the country. It is situated but a short distance from the town of Fountain, and is easily reached by the Covington branch of the Wabash. People drive twenty and thirty miles, and often special trains are run a hundred miles, to spend a day among this beautiful scenery. The "Arch" is a natural opening through the rock.

"A Ledge of Rocks"—Located near Portland Arch, is over one hundred feet high. The ravine at its foot is several miles in

all nature seems at rest, and where the seeker after the beautiful in art and nature may feast his eyes upon one of the loveliest spots in all the world. It is on Big Shawnee creek four miles south of Attica.

"Shawnee Creek, Looking North"—Is a companion piece to the former, a cool and shady retreat near the old beaver dam, about two miles south of Attica.

"Pine Creek Dam"—Is an ideal picnic spot one mile from Attica. It is the most frequently visited of all the many attractive retreats near that city because of its picturesqueness no less than for the piscatorial sport it presents. During the season the



SHAWNEE CREEK, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING NORTH.

length and is filled with scenery that experts say rivals that of Colorado.

"The Old Mill Race"—Is a picturesque bit of scenery located a mile northwest of Attica. It is kept in its natural state, and although it has not been in use for forty years, it is as perfect as when the water coursed through it on its way to the old mill—long ago rotted away.

"Shawnee Creek, Looking South"—Is at once a charming and soothing view, where

banks of this famous creek are lined with fishermen, who find in the stream plenty of black bass, whose fighting qualities are worthy of the best art that anglers can produce.

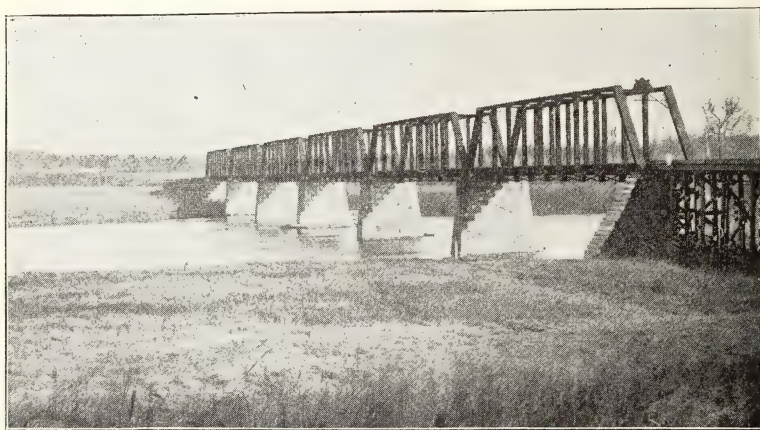
"A Bend in Shawnee"—Is one of the most beautiful scenes on this picturesque stream. It is situated about three miles south of Attica, and to reach it the tourist must pass through a regular panorama of the most beautiful landscape gems to be found in the country.

Fountain county has given to the State many distinguished men, three of whom became members of the United States Senate, and one was Treasurer of the United States. Among the earlier settlers of the county was the McDonald family. For a third of a century or more the name of Joseph E. McDonald was a familiar sound in every Indiana family. A prominent member of Congress, a distinguished leader of his party for years, at once time its candidate for Governor of the State, and then for six years representing the State with distinguished ability and integrity in the United States Senate, he became a familiar figure in the political his-

diana has had but 166 years of senatorial life, and Fountain has filled nearly one-fifth of that time.

The early history of the district schools of Fountain county is about the same as in other parts of the State.

When the law providing for a County Superintendent was passed, James A. Young was elected. From that time there has been steady progress, until now the county, educationally, ranks among the foremost in the State. Mr. Young served two years and was succeeded by W. S. Moffett, and he by A.



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE WABASH AT ATTICA.

tory of Indiana. Daniel W. Voorhees grew to manhood in Fountain county, and there started on his marvelous career as an orator. It was in Fountain county he first began the practice of law, and it was there he first entered upon politics. United States District Attorney, member of Congress and Senator for twenty years was his record. Edward A. Hannegan, the brilliant orator and Senator, lived all his manhood life in Fountain county. Mr. Joseph A. Ristine was another of Fountain county's citizens who became a political leader in the State. Mr. E. H. Nebeker, who is still living, has served the country as Treasurer of the United States. Thus Fountain county, through her sons who entered upon public life while living within her boundaries, has honored the United States Senate thirty-two years. In-

M. Booe. Both Mr. Moffett and Mr. Booe continued the work of organization. In 1883 James H. Bingham was elected and served four years. He established a system of gradation and a uniform course of study for the county. During his administration the first examinations were held and the first diplomas issued to common school graduates. His administration was the dawn of the present glorious school system in Fountain county. He was succeeded by James M. Bussey, who served two years, and he by C. C. Perry, who served two years. In 1891 Eli L. Myers was elected and served four years. Those gentlemen carried forward the work of advancement until 1895, when the present incumbent, Grant Gossett, came into office. Since then there has been great advancement in all lines of school work. Mr. Gos-



MELLOTT GRADED SCHOOL.

sett has worked untiringly to advance the cause of education. He is very popular with the trustees and teachers. In 1897 he was unanimously re-elected by Republicans and Democrats. He has just been re-elected for a term of four years. In 1895 there was not a single township high school in the county. Now there are eight, and before the present board retires from office every township in the county will have high school advantages. The present trustees have taken more interest in educational affairs than any board that Fountain county has ever had. Several of them have been teachers and know the needs of the schools. They have erected splendid new buildings in several of the townships for their graded schools. In many cases they had to do this in the face of great opposition. At Wallace (formerly Jacksonville) there was only a small one-room schoolhouse. John W. Shuler, the present trustee, was at the time of his election a young school teacher. He, with a few other young men of his class, started in to erect a four-room building and establish a high school. His opponents hired an attorney and fought the plan in every way possible before the Board

of County Commissioners, but Mr. Shuler was successful, and now the common school graduates drive from all parts of the township to attend the high school. The teachers maintain a lecture course, and the former rowdy town of "Jackville," with its present classical name of Wallace, has become a literary center. They will probably have a



FAIRVIEW SCHOOL.

commissioned high school in the near future. It is not necessary to say that there is no opposition now.

John W. Cronk, trustee of Van Buren township, had the same kind of opposition in building the beautiful building and establishing a high school at Sterling, a suburb of Veedersburg.



WALLACE GRADED SCHOOL.

Anderson Ratcliff, trustee of Mill Creek township, had the same experience at Yeddo and Kingman, but he now has two good high schools.

John D. Linville, trustee of Cain township, will this summer, erect a new six-room

ship, has two splendid high schools, one at Mellott, and the other one at Newtown.

S. J. Jackson, although at present he has only a one-room house at Roberts, teaches the higher branches to the common school graduates.

John R. Hardesty, of Fulton township will this summer build a four-room building and establish a high school at Cates.

Mr. Hetfield, of Troy township, transfers his graduates to Covington for high school advantages, and Mr. Riggins, of Logan, transfers his to Attica.

The people are very proud of their schools and especially do they appreciate their new township high schools. The former opponents are now enthusiastic. The township commencements are the great events of the



DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 2, LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

building at Hillsboro, and this will be the largest township building in the county.

W. T. Mellott, trustee of Richland town-



HIGH SCHOOL, VEEDERSBURG.

season. The buildings will not hold the people who wish to attend. There are about 125 graduates each year. One hundred and thirty teachers are employed in the township schools, ten of them being high school teachers. The county teachers' association hold an enthusiastic meeting each year. The next meeting will be held at Kingman. James W. Watkins is the present president.

Fountain county is noted throughout the country for its stockbreeding. Some of the heaviest breeders of fine cattle in the country have their breeding farms in Fountain and their stocks always commands the highest prices at the great sales.



PORTLAND SCHOOL, SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

It is not too much for the people of Fountain county to look forward to the time when Fountain will be one of the great health resorts of the country. The mineral springs of Orange and Martin counties have already made those counties famous. Fountain has

no such springs, but by deep boring she has developed flowing wells of wonderful health giving waters. The following is the analysis of the Lithium well at Attica:

	Grains to Gallons.
Calcium sulphate	4.10
Sodium chloride	338.82
Potassium chloride	trace
Lithium chloride	1.16
Magnesium chloride	14.72
Calcium chloride	10.13
Calcium carbonate	21.65
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	.08

With natural scenery of surpassing beauty, rich in her deposits of coal, clay and shale, richer still in her intelligent people and admirable school system, blessed with mineral waters of the greatest value, what may the future of Fountain county not be?

or two that might in time blossom into towns, but that blossoming was still in the future. It was settled in the minds of all that the new county seat must be on the Wabash river, but where? There were no roads in all that section, and wherever the new town was to be located roads to and from it would have to be cut through an almost unbroken forest. Isaac Coleman, a Virginian, had settled where Attica now stands. He was a shrewd, far-seeing business man. He wanted to be founder of the new county seat. He was quick to perceive that his then location was too near to one corner of the county to secure favor as the county seat, so he wandered down the river until he came to the site where Covington now stands. There was the place. He entered the land from the government, and began the work of securing favorable action.



A STREET SCENE IN COVINGTON, FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

When the act of the Legislature was passed organizing Fountain county, the question arose at once, where shall the seat of justice be located. Practically there were no towns in the county. There was a settlement

He laid off a town, and it was chosen as the future capital of the county. Mr. Coleman gave to the county one block, near the center of the town plat, for public buildings. He also set aside four lots for churches and

four for schoolhouses, and a plot of ground for a cemetery. He then gave to the county four out of every five of the remaining lots. The county accepted his proposition, and the name of the new town was called Covington. In October, 1826 the agent of the county was ordered to offer for sale all the lots belonging to the county. Thus was a

spasmodically until 1875, when it was finally abandoned. The town was incorporated in 1851. In 1869 the building of the I., B. & W. railroad gave new life to the town, but it has had many things to contend with, and has never made a rapid growth. At the very outset of its career it met with opposition as the permanent seat of justice of the



COVINGTON, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, IN 1861.

new town born. Its growth was very slow. The first thing to do was to build a tavern, and then came the agitation for public buildings.

A store was opened for the sale of general merchandise, but to get a stock of goods was a different thing. The first stock was brought overland, the enterprising merchant having to chop his own road through the woods for most of the way. Another stock purchased at Cincinnati in the winter, and started down the river, did not reach Covington until the following May. The town lingered along until 1846, when the Wabash and Erie canal was completed. The completion of the canal brought a large increase of trade, but did not add so materially to the population. The canal was operated

county, and many efforts have been made to have the county seat removed to some other point. The story is told that that in 1830 a most determined effort was made to get the prize away from Covington. It was to be done by petitions to the Legislature. The relocationists, so it is said, got all the living people possible to sign their petition, and then they resorted to the graveyards. At that time the graveyards of Fountain county were not largely populated, so they visited those in an adjoining county to find people who were willing to say to the Legislature that, though they were dead, yet were they fully satisfied that Covington was not the proper place for the seat of justice of Fountain county. These signatures were obtained on the Bible doctrine, that, "though dead, he yet speaketh."

Covington hearing of this search among the dead, determined not to be outdone. So, to their counter-petition, they obtained the signatures of the adults, the half-grown, and the babes in arms, the dead who were buried in their own cemetery, and the number of names still being short, they obtained a muster roll of a company that had fought under Jackson in the Seminole war, and strange as it may appear, every one of those gallant soldiers was decidedly in favor of Covington. This muster roll was the winning card,

Some time in the year 1892 two ladies of Covington visited where there was a live and flourishing club of women. On their return they spoke of it to several of their friends, and were surprised to find so many who felt as they did—the desire to resume the education they had laid aside for family and household cares. It culminated in their meeting at the home of Mrs. J. L. Allen, on November 4, 1892, and organizing a society for the purpose of mutual improvement. Mrs. V. E. Livingood was chosen president,



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF COVINGTON, FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

and the Legislature decided that a town so earnestly supported by men who had fought with Jackson was the proper town for a county seat. By this it can be seen that Jackson's name was all-powerful in Indiana in those early days. Almost three score years and ten have rolled away since then, and Covington still remains the capital of the county.

Covington was for many years the home of Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, one of the most brilliant men Indiana has ever had. The people are intelligent and hospitable, and, with its churches and schools, it is a pleasant town in which to live.

Mrs. J. L. Allen vice president, Miss Jennie Du Bois secretary, Mrs. Anna Savage treasurer.

The name selected was the Woman's Club of Covington. At that time twenty names were enrolled, which soon increased to thirty, and the members thought that number sufficient, so no more names were added only to fill the places of members who resigned or removed far away from the city. Soon the idea occurred to the members that something must be done, at least once a year, to bring out the husbands for a social evening. A banquet was suggested, which met the approval of all, and as a result they

have banquetted once a year for the past five years. A literary treat, with toasts and responses, also an elaborate spread, after which a social interchange of opinion has been the order of the evening's entertainment, and all have enjoyed it to the utmost. The work has been uplifting and helpful, and the members certainly think there has been a very noticeable and marked improvement in papers and general club work. All seem deeply interested in the research for what has heretofore seemed hidden, and great delight is taken in biography, history and the more modern subjects of ever increasing interest given by the program committee. Many of the members have done meritorious work.

One of the members says: "As club

this country early in the eighteenth century. He is a man of high literary attainments, a close student of history and the sciences. His daughter early developed literary tastes, and wrote both prose and verse while in her young womanhood. Her nom de plume was Ermina Jennings. Of late years she has been much interested in club work, and was in attendance at the General Federation of Woman's Clubs which met at Denver in June, 1898. She is strikingly original in her productions and is most interested in early history and literature. She is one of the organizers of the Woman's Club of Covington, and was president the first and second year, but declined to accept the third term.

Physically she is not a strong woman, but mentally a bright, active and extremely com-



A BEND ON SHAWNEE CREEK, FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

workers our ideas and thoughts have been deepened and broadened, and we have a stronger faith that womankind can accomplish a good work in any of the many fields of activity to which she is summoned by the call of modern progress." The first president, Ida Elizabeth Livingood, was born near Crawfordsville, Ind. She is the daughter of the Hon. J. G. Johnson, who is of English extraction, his ancestors coming to

panionable friend. To know her is to admire and love her. We quote an extract from a pretty little poem composed in her girlhood for the *Crawfordsville Review*, entitled "Changes":

I am sitting by my window
 Watching the clouds as they fly;
 For the day is dark and so dreary,
 And threatening clouds fill the sky.

I am thinking of life's many changes,
Of the changes we all must sustain;
For we know that with each joy and pleasure
There ever comes sorrow and pain.

Oft a life that beginneth in sadness,
And o'er it dark shadows are cast,
At the last meets with joy so completed
That it shuts out all woes of the past.

But there cometh a rest never ending
When the turmoils of life shall cease,
And the spirit escapes from its moorings
And flies to that realm of sweet peace.

The second president was Mary Dunlap (nee Belle), a woman of extraordinary intelligence. She was educated at the Episcopalian College, St. Agnes Hall, Terre Haute, Ind., while under the direction of Dr. Herbert, but left a couple of months prior to her graduation. She is a woman more than ordinarily gifted. Dignified in manner, yet of a most social nature, and highly esteemed for her graces of mind by a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances. She served the club as president for two years faithfully and well.

The third president was Ada Rogers (nee Adamson), whose father, John Adamson, was one of Covington's earliest settlers. A man of great thrift and energy, who, dying, left his family in most comfortable circumstances. She being the eldest daughter, and desiring a college education, her mother removed to Greencastle and remained there until after her daughter's graduation in 1877, afterward returning to the family homestead near this city. Mrs. Rogers possesses great breadth of character, is a most estimable woman and unflinching in her duties. Her sterling worth is highly appreciated by her sister club workers. She did great credit to herself as a presiding officer, and the club was in a most flourishing condition when her term of office expired.

The fourth and present president is Mary Townsley (nee Curtis), who was born near Georgetown, O. She is a woman of marked ability for club work. She is interested heart and soul in the uplifting of woman to higher and nobler work. She took a four years' course in the Chautauqua Reading Circle, graduating in 1891. She has a decided talent for literary work and seems born to lead.

She was recently re-elected to a second term of office as president. The Woman's Club colors are heliotrope and lavender.

The Budding Literary Club is the next oldest club and is composed of twelve young ladies who graduated this June (1899). The club is about six years old, and the young ladies evince a deep interest in their work, and their papers show a highly meritorious research and composition. They are thoroughly alive and quite conversant upon general topics of the day. They have their annual reunions, with toasts, papers, etc. Club colors, heliotrope and green.

The Bachelor Girl's Club is another interesting club of young ladies, organized in October of 1897. The number is limited to twenty. They devote themselves to readings from favorite and distinguished authors, with occasional papers, etc. In this club is quite an array of talent and interesting young ladies. But in the past six months cupid has been busy, and several of their number have taken other and more realistic vows. Of course they have been expelled.

The Cooking Club has been organized for several years, and is one of the busiest that can be imagined. All kinds of palatable and fancy food, made to suit the taste of the most fastidious, is prepared by them, and enjoyed by all who are fortunate enough to be invited to partake of the club's hospitality. Their object is to become adepts in the art of cookery, a very laudable enterprise and commendable to their industry and good sense.

The first paper printed in Fountain county staggered under the name of Western Constellation, issued first in 1836 by Henry Comingore and George W. Snyder. The paper was next conducted by J. P. Carlton, who was succeeded by John R. Jones. Mr. Jones changed the name to the more simple People's Friend, and it is now called the Covington Friend. Mr. Jones located in Covington and established the paper in 1841. He brought a handpress with him from Cincinnati by boat on the Wabash river. He was the real founder of the People's Friend, as it was larger than the Western Constellation and an entirely different paper. It was Democratic in politics, and has continued

under the control of a long line of illustrious Democratic editors to the present time. In 1846 Mr. Jones sold to Solon Turman. Mr. Turman came from Perrysville and published the paper until 1853, when he sold the office to Edward Pullen and moved to Greencastle, and began the practice of law with his father-in-law, Henry Secrest. Mr. Pullen sold in 1850 to C. L. Hansicker and went south and became a major in the Confederate army, but has not been heard from since a prisoner at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. Mr. Hansicker sold the paper, April 1, 1858, to H. R. Claypool, and in a short time after died in Covington of consumption. Mr. Claypool sold the paper to M. V. B. Corwin. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Corwin sold to J. H. Spence, who sold in 1874 to Ezra C. Vorhis, of Crawfordsville, Ind. Then Mr. Vorhis sold to Benj. Smith. Mr. T. D. Collins then purchased the office and sold to Edward Harris in 1877, who in turn sold to Charles Quinn, who took in Charles Bore as a partner, who shortly after sold the paper to John B. Schwin, and Mr. Schwin to Mr. Neil, who in turn sold back to Mr. Schwin, who is the present proprietor.

Spence's People's Paper was established in 1874 by J. H. Spence, sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Spence was born in Covington in 1833, September 4. From 1850 to 1874 he resided in California, engaged on the Daily Maryville Express. On his return to the States he worked at times on the Evening News of St. Louis, Mo., and the Cole County Ledger, established by George C. Harding, who died in Indianapolis. He published the first paper published in Mattoon, Ill. In 1859 he purchased the People's Friend of Covington, Ind., which he published fourteen years. Mr. Spence then started an independent paper at Veedersburg, Ind., called the Fountain County Herald, but finding it unprofitable moved his office to Attica, changing his paper's name to Attica Herald, and still not finding a liberal support moved his press to Lafayette, again changing its name to the Lafayette Republican, and ran his paper in the cause of the Republican party until after the election that fall (1874), when he again removed the plant to Covington and began the publication of Spence's People's Paper.

There is also published in Covington a religious paper called The Gospel Echo, A. Elmore, editor and proprietor.

The early history of the Covington schools is shrouded in oblivion. There are no records of the early schools whatever, and the only data concerning them are those obtainable from the memories of the "oldest inhabitants." The meager sketch here given is based upon facts contributed by several venerable citizens whose accuracy in reminiscence and chronology is proverbial, and hence it may be considered reasonably reliable.

The first building erected exclusively for school purposes of which any account can be found was a little brick building of one room, built about 1835. Prior to this time schools were conducted in available rooms



HIGH SCHOOL AT COVINGTON.

in private houses, churches, and upper rooms of business buildings. Sometime between 1835 and 1840 a second building, a little frame structure, was erected.

The little brick did service as a temple of learning for many long years. One of the earliest teachers of this school was Robert Lyons, a student from Asbury, now DePauw University. Hon. E. N. Bowman, the venerable landlord of the Colonial Hotel, was a pupil of Mr. Lyons in this building in 1840, and he remembers him very distinctly. Mr. Lyons seems to have stood very high in the estimation of his pupils and patrons, and also in the eyes of the faculty of Asbury University. As an evidence of the latter, Mr. Bowman recalls an occasion when he and his school were visited by no less a personage than Bishop Simpson, who was at that time president of Asbury University. Another early teacher in this building was William H. Ward, who afterward became a distinguished lawyer and moved to Washington City. Captain H. R. Claypool, who

still resides in Covington, also taught in this building during the winter of 1855-56.

In 1840 a two-story frame building containing two rooms was erected on the south-west corner of the present High School square. This structure served as the principal center of learning for about twenty years, when it was destroyed by fire. The earliest teacher of whom we can find any account who was principal of this building was Benjamin Rankin, who had charge for three or four years. This was prior to 1849, as it was in that year that Mr. Rankin removed to Oregon. J. H. McEwing was principal of this building for two years, from 1851 to 1853. This gentleman was succeeded by Captain H. R. Claypool, who had charge of the school from 1853 to 1855.

In 1861 a four-room brick building was erected on the site of the present High School building. This structure did service for about fifteen years, or until the schools outgrew its capacity. Wm. C. Ensminger was one of the early principals of this building, serving from 1863 to 1865. At a later period he served another term of two years. A Mr. Lynn also served as principal of this building for a time. During the term of service of this building the schools became so crowded that for two years the Christian Church building was used as a school room.

During these early years the school term was very short, rarely exceeding three months, often much less. To supplement the public school term, many private subscription schools were maintained, some temporarily, some regularly for a term of years. Among the latter may be mentioned a school organized by a Mrs. Maddox about 1844, which flourished four or five years. In 1845 a Presbyterian minister organized a private school, which he conducted in the Presbyterian Church for seven or eight years. This was a very successful school, which gave instruction not only in the elementary branches, but also in several higher studies. In fact, it might be more appropriately termed a high school than an elementary school. At the close of this school's term of service a Mr. Harris organized a private high school in an upper room of a business block on the west side of the public square. This was in 1853, but the school flourished but a short time.

In 1876 the present High School building was completed. This is a magnificent building, by far the largest and most imposing structure, either public or private, in Fountain county. It is a three-story building, substantially and beautifully constructed of brick and stone, and contains thirteen rooms, with an ample supply of cloak rooms, closets, and large, well lighted halls, provided with broad, massive stairways. The

building contains a large assembly room on the third floor, with a capacity of several hundred people.

In 1886 the Fifth-street building was erected. This is a plain but handsome brick building, two stories high, and contains four rooms.

The first superintendent of the Covington city schools was J. C. Jennings, who served for one year, from 1876 to 1877. The successive superintendents, in order, with their respective terms of service, are as follows: G. W. Barr, 1877-78; J. Warren McBroom, 1878-82; H. N. McKnight, 1882-83; V. E. Livengood, 1883-87; S. A. D. Harry, 1887-91; W. H. Fertich, 1891-95; W. P. Hart, the present incumbent, from 1895 until the present time.

The present Board of Education is constituted as follows: John W. Sullivan, president; H. C. Yount, treasurer; Julius Loeb, secretary. It is a very capable board, and the members are all devoted to the schools and exert every effort in their power to advance them to a higher standard and promote their efficiency.

After the civil war the school term gradually increased in length, varying from five to nine months, as the amount of funds would permit. In 1890 the term was permanently fixed at nine months, and it has so remained ever since.

In 1876, when the present High School building was ready for occupancy, seven teachers were employed. The next year the number was increased to eight, and so remained for fifteen years. In 1892 a ninth teacher was added, and this continued to be the number for three years. In 1895 ten teachers were employed; in 1896, eleven; in 1897, thirteen; and the present year there are fifteen teachers in the corps.

The total enrollment has increased nearly two hundred since 1891-92, and during the same time the number neither tardy nor absent has increased from six in 1891-92 to 143 in 1898-99. Graduates from the High School have increased from four in 1891-92 to nineteen in 1898-99.

The High School was organized by Superintendent J. Warren McBroom in 1879. The course of study covered two years of work, and the first class, consisting of four members, was graduated in 1881. A third year was added to the course by Superintendent V. E. Livengood in 1884. The fourth year was added to the course by Superintendent W. P. Hart in 1895.

For the first thirteen years all of the High School instruction was given by the superintendent. In 1891 the first principal of the High School, Miss Lethea Fertich, was elected. She served one year, and was succeeded by Miss Mollie McMahon, now Mrs. Dr. J. H. Honan, of Berlin, Germany, who served two years. In 1894 Miss Edna Hays was

elected principal, and served three years. She was succeeded in 1897 by James F. Millis, the present incumbent.

In January, 1896, a second teacher was added to the High School faculty, and in 1897, a third teacher, and a fourth was added to the corps in 1898.

The High School was commissioned by the State Board of Education, May 28, 1896.

When Superintendent Hart assumed charge of the schools in 1895 he changed the gradation from annual to semi-annual classes, promotions being made twice a year throughout all the schools from the first year to the twelfth. Under this arrangement two classes will graduate from the High School each year, in January and June, respectively.

During the present school year the sixth, seventh and eighth year classes were organized on the departmental plan, one teacher having charge of the same line of work in all of these grades. In order to carry out this arrangement, the teachers of these grades exchange rooms at stated intervals during the day, the pupils remaining in their own rooms, thus avoiding the confusion and loss of time incident to the passing of classes. All of these rooms are on the second floor of the High School building, a condition that greatly facilitates the plan. The system has resulted in economizing the time and efforts of the teachers, and greatly augmenting their teaching power and interest, and in increased interest and power on the part of the pupils.

In 1897 physical culture was introduced into the schools, and a thorough course is systematically carried out throughout all the grades, both common and High School. The Preece system is used.

During the past four years the course of study in the elementary schools has been greatly enriched by the introduction of nature study and elementary science, vocal music, the reading of classics, and much carefully directed impromptu composition work.

The work in the High School is also arranged on the departmental plan. Each department is in charge of a college graduate who has taken advanced training in his special line of work, and it is not drawing the case too strongly to state that each of these teachers is an expert in his department. The work is conducted on the laboratory plan, and the constant aim is to give to each pupil the power of self-directed effort in a philosophical manner toward a definite end in view.

There are five courses of study in the High School, viz.: English, History, Science, Mathematics and Latin. The English course extends over four years, and is arranged in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference on College Entrance Require-

ments. The course in History covers two and one-half years, one year of General History, one year of American History, and one-half year of Civil Government. The course in Science extends over three years, one-half year in Botany, one year in Zoology, one year in Physics, and one-half year in Physiology. The course in Mathematics embraces three and one-half years, one and one-half years of Algebra, one year of Plane Geometry, one-half year of Solid Geometry, and one-half year of Higher Arithmetic. The course in Latin extends over three years, one year in Latin Lessons, one year of Caesar with Latin prose composition, and one year of Cicero with Latin prose composition.

These courses are all required, and are in no sense elective. It is the belief of the management that election of studies on the part of the pupil is destructive of the psychological evolution of the individual. The aim has been to build the course of study firmly on a psychological basis, with a philosophical trend toward the highest and broadest plane of lofty, sympathetic social activity.

Superintendent W. P. Hart was born in Ripley county, Indiana, February 22, 1861. His early life was spent on the farm, and in the district schools of the neighborhood he received his elementary education. His secondary training was received in the High Schools of Columbus, Indiana, and Edinburg, Indiana. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and in this manner obtained the means of defraying the expenses of his collegiate course. He was graduated from the National Normal University with the class of 1881. That institution conferred the Master's degree upon him in 1888. In September, 1881, he took charge of the schools of Versailles, Indiana, a position which he held for three years. In 1884 he began practicing law, and followed this profession for three years, one year at Versailles, and two years at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was then for two years editor of *The Teacher and Examiner*, an educational journal published by the Normal Publishing House of Danville, Indiana. In 1889 he accepted the superintendency of the schools of Osgood, Indiana, and after two years of service there he was tendered the superintendency of the city schools of Clinton, Indiana. He continued in this position for four years, when he resigned to accept his present position as superintendent of the city schools of Covington. This position he has held since 1895. During his busy career he has found time to write some seven or eight books on educational subjects, among which may be mentioned "The Civil Government of the United States and the States," "The Voice of the People," "A Study of the American Poets," and "Outlines in Arithmetic." He has also contributed some work to literary magazines in the shape of short stories, sketches and poems.

Attica, the largest town in Fountain county, is one of the prettiest in the State. Its neat, modern homes surrounded by well kept lawns, its twenty miles of concrete walks, its handsome shade trees that almost arch the broad streets, at once catch the eye of every stranger, and never has one left the city who does not carry with him a lasting impression of beauty, contentment and happiness. The city is on a hillside that gently slopes to the river and every rain that comes to freshen the beautiful lawns also washes

of Atticans that no man shall say aught but good of his town, and this community feeling has cemented its inhabitants and given them local pride that is the comment of all who come in contact with it.

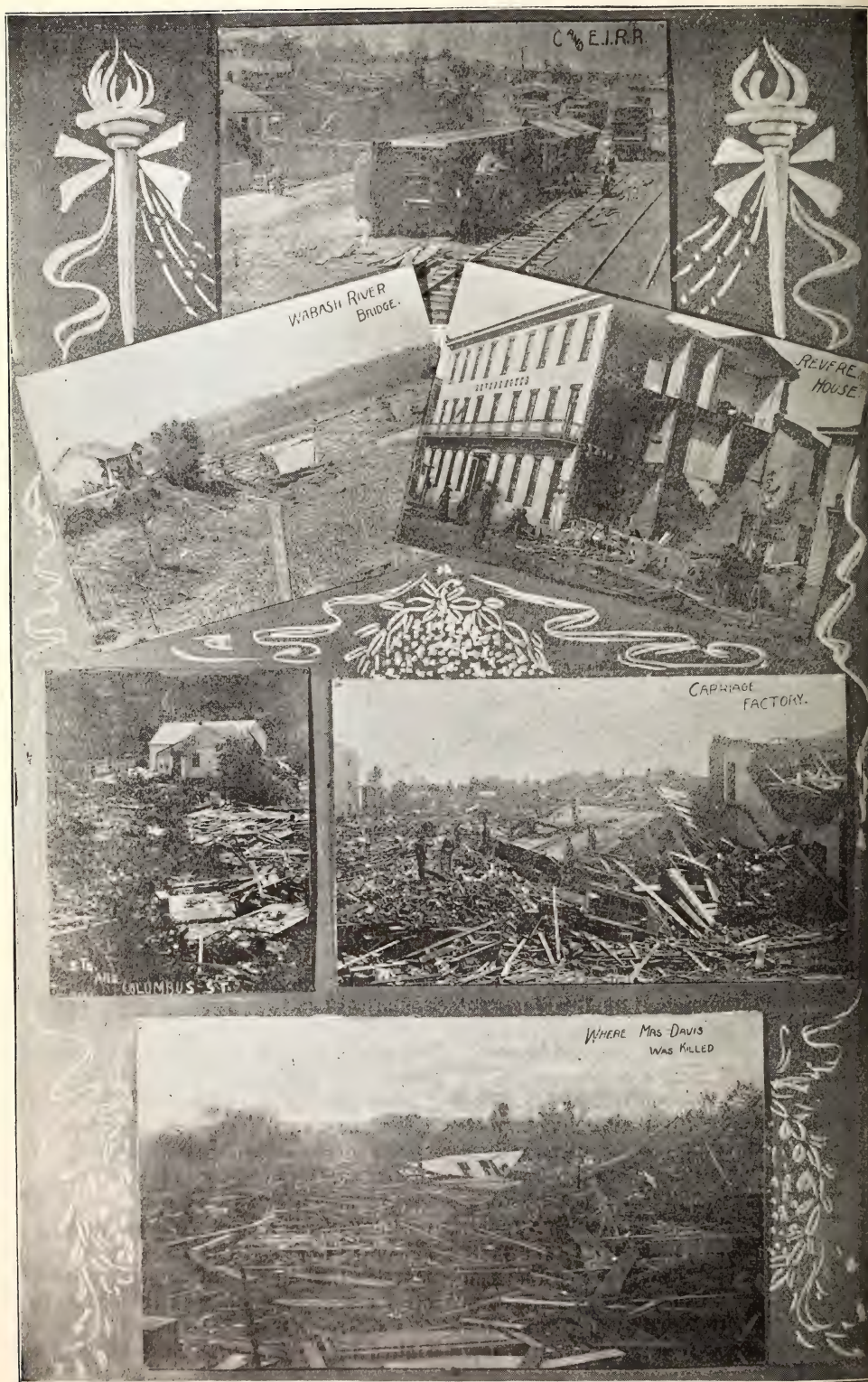
Its society is of the kind that despises caste and that at once wins the hearts of all who come within its province. Attica lies alongside the finest farming country the sun shines upon, settled by happy, prosperous and liberal farmers, but it does not depend entirely upon this for its prosperity, for



ATTICA, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, IN 1859.

he dirt from the streets and alleys, leaving them clean and pure. It is this fact, together with the pure water furnished, that has given Attica the reputation of having the lowest death rate of any town or city in the United States, a reputation given it by the Philadelphia Medical World, and substantiated by statistics. The water works are without a superior, the purest spring water being furnished by five wells, with a daily capacity of over a million gallons. The pumping machinery is of the most modern and the entire plant is one that can not be surpassed. The stores of Attica are of the most modern, and their owners the most enterprising. It is an unwritten law

within its limits a number of prosperous factories run at full capacity the year round. Attica's schools are without a superior and are a just pride to every citizen. They are among the few public schools of the State having free kindergarten, and in them is given special art instruction and every aid that can perfect the pupil's work. The postoffice is an anomaly to those who do not know where it gets its great patronage. The business of the office for the month of May amounted to \$4,500, and for the year ending March 31, it amounted to more than any other second class office in Indiana. It has free delivery, is the smallest town in the United States requiring an electric cancel.



ing machine, and is the only one of its size with a government mail wagon. In short, it could not be out of place in a town ten times as large as Attica. This immense business is made possible by the Sterling Remedy Co., which further aids Attica by giving employment to one hundred and fifty of her people.

It may be truthfully said of Attica that she is one of the most prosperous of the smaller cities of the State. The natural advantages, having two direct trunk lines, the Wabash running east and west and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois running north and south; the enterprising spirit of her citizens; her excellent society; her model schools; all mark Attica as an inviting place for industries and for a home for those who wish to enjoy the best of life's offerings. Attica's grit and ability to combine in matters of mutual interest was clearly shown in 1885, when, in three minutes, a deadly cyclone

was left. It is this spirit of pluck, of combined interest and ceaseless enterprise, that has made Attica and that will keep her in the front rank of the smaller cities of the State of Indiana.

Among the industries of Attica is the largest handle factory in the State. The company operating it own enough timber in the State of Missouri to supply them for thirty years with their present capacity. Two large carriage factories, two wagon factories, a hub and spoke factory and an iron bridge works are among the industries of the place. A syndicate has been formed and is now erecting a sanatorium. It will contain sixty rooms, with all the modern conveniences. The sanatorium will furnish electric and mud baths. The grounds around it are very beautiful, and when completed it will be one of the most delightful health resorts in the State. Building is very active this year, and more new houses are being erected than any time before.



PERRY STREET, ATTICA, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING SOUTH.

wept over the town, wiping out scores of houses, razing factories and destroying the accumulations of years. It was on the 12th of May and before the night of the 13th contracts had been let for rebuilding. Within a year better homes and larger factories stood in the places of the scores destroyed and not a trace of the work of the deadly air monster

Attica is one of the oldest towns in the county. When it was first settled there was quite a rivalry between it and Rob Roy, both striving for pre-eminence. The completion of the canal to Attica gave it the advantage and its old-time rival has long ceased to make any pretensions in that line. At one time Attica was a formidable rival of Lafayette.

The Monday Club is the oldest club in Attica—an alma mater of the rest, and is the outgrowth of an organization first known as the Shakespeare Club, which was formed in September, 1892, at the home of Mrs. A. P. Green, for the purpose of reading Shakespeare's historical plays and studying their contemporaneous history. After two years of that work, Ruskin was studied for one

a hundred friends with a lecture by some eminent lecturer, the last one being Professor Milford, of Wabash College, whose subject was Edgar A. Poe.

The Musical Art Society had its beginning in the Ladies' Chorus, which for three years enjoyed more than a local reputation under the direction of Mrs. L. E. Davis, daughter of L. O. Emerson, of Boston.



PERRY STREET, ATTICA, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, LOOKING NORTH.

winter. But in 1895 the present club was formally organized, with Miss Lillie Clark as president, the membership limited to twenty-five, and its regular place of meeting the parlors of Mrs. James Martin. For two years "the history of our homeland," with its literature and some miscellaneous work, engaged its attention, while the last year has been devoted to French history, its ancient beginnings, with a sprinkling of present day topics. One unique feature of each meeting is a parliamentary drill.

With its efficient president, Miss Minnie Parker, the club is doing most excellent work, its aim being the elevation of its members in intelligence and power; to make them broad, alive to the questions of the day, capable of independent thought and easy in its expression. Each winter the club entertains

In September, 1895, it was decided to enter upon work with the Boston Society for Encouragement of Study at Home, and club of twenty-five ladies, with Mrs. Esth T. Green as president, and Mrs. Jennie Nave as musical director, was formed. With S. George Groves's Musical Dictionary, Parry's "Art of Music," and Matthews' "History of Music," this club has done thorough work. Beginning with the earliest form of music, they have traced its evolution through to centuries from the foundation and "Pipes Pan" to the Steinway grand and cathedral organ. Each program has been unique in conception and rendition, illustrating as it has the music of all nations with their folk songs and the various schools. With Miss Nave as president, the society is at present studying the lives and oratorios of Handel and Hadyn.

Mention must be made of the Club's Physical Training, of twenty women, w

are studying "Poise, Physical, Mental and Moral." This club is specially fortunate in having for its instructor Miss Cocroft, president of the Physical Culture Extension Society.

The Winona Reading Circle has completed its first year of work with a membership of twenty-eight. This organization has entered upon a four years' study of the history of the world, taking the subject by epochs. The course just completed comprises the reading and discussion of four books, Starr's "First Steps in Human Progress, Fradenburg's "Ancient Religions," Wilkinson's "Latin Classics in English," and Froude's "Biography of Caesar. Next year will be devoted to the study of the introduction of Christianity into Europe.

The Attica Art Club is the youngest child of the club movement, and had its birth in the desire of a few women to know something of the great pictures of the world and their painters. The program for the present year starts with "Egyptian Architecture," and includes such topics as "Greek Art as Debtor and Creditor," "The Faun of Praxiteles," and the "Attic School." Lubke's "History of Art" is the chief text book, and most enjoyable evenings are spent with "Art for Art's Sake."

What is a woman's club? A meeting ground for those of purpose great and broad and strong,

Whose aim is toward the stars; who ever long

To make the patient, listening world resound
With sweeter music, purer, nobler tones.

A place where kindly, helpful words are said,

and kindlier deeds are done; where hearts are fed;

Where wealth of brain for poverty atones,
and hand grasps hand and soul finds touch with soul."

Attica enjoys the distinction of one of the best school systems in the State. Her schools are regarded with favor by educators generally. And it is needless to say that her citizens take great pride in them, and give them their hearty support.

The system comprises a careful organiza-

tion of work beginning with the kindergarten and extending through a full four years' high school course. Attica was the second town in the State to incorporate the kindergarten as an integral part of her public school system. She thus offers to her youth fourteen years of continuous instruction. Something of the school spirit and the energy of the school management is shown in the fact that the enrollment of pupils in the schools of the city this year is 105 per cent. of the school enumeration. Excluding all pupils under six years of age, the per cent. is 97. This percentage is partly explained by the attendance of country pupils in the grammar and high school grades. These young people are willing to pay board and tuition fees in order to secure the better fa-



ATTICA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

cilities. But the percentage is chiefly explained by the fact that the community has a healthy school interest. The children are kept in school.

The high school is commissioned by the State Board of Education, and under the present administration has attained sufficiently high rank that its graduates receive advanced standing in the colleges to which accredited. It is equipped with physical, chemical and biological laboratories, and a working library of a thousand volumes. The work in the high school and eighth grades is arranged entirely on the departmental plan. The high school faculty comprises six instructors, each of whom is a specialist in his department. Prof. W. F. Mullinnix has served as principal for five years.

No teacher is employed in Attica who has

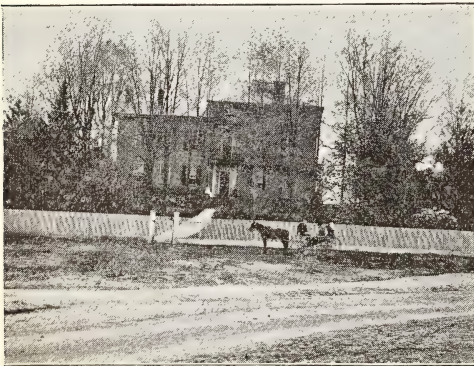
not had college or normal training or the equivalent. To secure and retain such teachers, the highest salaries are paid. The average grade salary in Attica is ten cents higher than the average grade salary in the thirty most active towns and cities of the State. The course of study is aligned with the best educational thought of the day, is well balanced and free from fads. Something of its recognition among educators is shown in the endorsement of the course of instruction in sociology by Dr. Small and Dr. Henderson, of the Chicago University, and by Dr. Commons, of New York. Specimens of grade work in elementary science were last year used for illustrative purposes in the department of botany in one of the strongest universities. The course in art has been extended through the high school recently and placed in charge of a special instructor. The department of art in the high school probably ranks third or fourth in the State.

The office of superintendent has been occupied in recent years by a number of strong men, prominent among whom are Prof. S. E. Harwood, of the Southern Illinois Nor-

members of the board are active business men and represent the progressive element of the city.

Accessory to the schools are the High School Alumni Association, a very successful mother's club, special study clubs, and a series of educational meetings, which are held for the purpose of stimulating and directing the sentiment of the community. In this manner the people have been brought into personal contact with such educational leaders as Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. W. L. Bryan, Dr. Hailmann, Dr. J. M. Rice, Dr. John M. Coulter and Dr. Chas. A. McMurry. The standard set by these educators has borne fruit in the fine school spirit.

The Fountain Ledger was established by James P. Luse, who afterwards made his mark in journalism and became an important factor in national politics. Mr. Luse selected Covington as the home of the Ledger, and, after running it a year, in May, 1852, sold it to Isaac A. Rice. Democracy made it so warm for Mr. Rice that in a few months he moved the plant to Attica and changed the name to the Attica Ledger. He continued as its editor until 1858. Two years later he was the Republican candidate for Congress, and died while making the canvass, at Delphi. The Ledger then passed into the hands of C. W. Bateman, afterwards to Oscar F. Stafford, and in 1864 to Benjamin F. Hegler, who for ten years made it a power in politics. In November, 1874 the paper was purchased by L. D. Haye and A. S. Peacock, who conducted it five years, when the latter withdrew. Mr. Haye remained in possession a year, and then sold to A. S. Peacock and H. C. Martin. These gentlemen made a complete revolution in the plant, making it one of the most complete provincial offices in the State. In 1885 Mr. Martin withdrew and Mr. Peacock conducted the business (with the exception of one year) until 1898. In 1897 he purchased the Attica Evening News, which had been started a few months previous by C. D. Casper and changed its name to the Attica Daily Ledger. In 1898 the Attica Ledger Printing Company was organized, with A. S. Peacock, F. P. Cooke and Ed R. Campbell as stockholders. In August of the same year Mr.



THE McDONALD HOMESTEAD AT ATTICA.

mal University at Carbondale, and Superintendents Kenaston, of Crawfordsville, and Hershman, of New Albany. The present incumbent, W. A. Millis, who has been in charge of the school for five years, is an Indiana University man, writes extensively for the educational press, is associate editor of *The Winonian*, and dean of the Winona Summer School. He has the cordial support of an active and sensible board of education, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Brady. The

Peacock sold his interest to R. C. Gault. In April of the present year another change was made whereby Ed R. Campbell and C. W. Randall became the owners. The proprietors are putting good work on both the daily and weekly editions, and their efforts promise to keep the Ledger in the front rank of Indiana journalism. The Ledger has always been a hard fighter for its town, a popular home paper, and a consistent and effective advocate of Republican principles.

In 1884 H. W. Thaten established the Fountain-Warren Democrat, and succeeded in making a second paper in Attica a success, after a number of failures in that direction. He sold the Democrat to R. Mc-



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN ATTICA.

Neill, who, in 1892, disposed of it to George A. Williams, its present owner. The Democrat is an effective party paper and a strong advocate of Attica and her interests.

The latest addition to the Attica newspaper fraternity is an independent weekly, the Saturday Press, published by R. E. Ray and E. W. Gumert. The first number evidences the proper spirit of local pride.

The great tornado, of which we give six weeks, swept over Attica a few minutes after 6 o'clock p. m., May 12, 1886. The factories had just closed down, and the working people had gone home, or the loss of life would have been fearful, but, as it was only, one death occurred—that of a woman who was buried beneath the ruins of her own home. More than one hundred buildings were swept away in less than three minutes. In some

cases whole families were picked up and carried a distance of from one hundred to five hundred feet. The loss amounted to about \$200,000.

One of the historic buildings of Attica is the old stone house, a view of which is given. It was built in 1840 by Edward Hemphill. It stood on the bank of the mill race, and so close to the water that it was a common thing to sit on the steps and fish in the race. It was then used as a woolen mill, and is now occupied as a skirt factory by the sons of the original builder.

Indiana, in the years that have gone, has lost millions of money because the people have not taken advantage of the resources of wealth lying at their very doors. Let a story come of the discovery of gold in the far off Klondike region, and although it is made known that the gold can only be obtained by undergoing hardships and privations of the worst character—such hardships that only few can survive—and at once thousands of men will rush forth, ready to undergo the toil, endure the hardships, risk death from starvation, and buoyed up only by a faint hope that they may find a fortune and save it. This they will do while at their very doors will be a source of wealth, if properly utilized, greater than all the gold of the Klondike, Indiana, in her clays, has more wealth than the Klondike can furnish. For years Indiana cities sent to Ohio and West Virginia to purchase brick for paving purposes, while Indiana could have furnished a brick equally good. Thus the cities of the State, in a few years, sent out more than a million of money, and thereby the State became that much poorer. It is true the cities had the brick, but Ohio and West Virginia had the money, while if the brick had been purchased in Indiana we would not only have had the brick, but the money also. It is short-sighted political economy to go away from home to purchase anything we can buy at home.

That million dollars, if kept in Indiana, would have built up a hundred other trades, and those trades, feeling the inflation thus coming to them, would have encouraged oth-

ers to come into the State. Had the people of Indiana properly developed the resources for wealth so lavishly given them by Providence, our population to-day would be at least three and a half million, and our State would be one of the wealthiest in the Union. The people are but just beginning to realize what great wealth is to be found in her beds of clay and shale.

Fountain county is rich in her clays. She has, indeed, the wealth of an empire hidden under her soil. Perhaps the most noted shale deposits are found in the vicinity of Veedersburg. The knowledge of the value of these

and pay out about \$5,000 per month in wages. Their capacity is 70,000 brick per day, and they are operating twenty-two kilns. During the shipping season they load about twenty-five cars per day.

Veedersburg is favorably situated for transportation purposes, having the Big Four, the Clover Leaf and the Coal railroads, and is destined to become one of the chief manufacturing centers of the State. The demand for paving brick must increase with every year, for as our cities grow in population, and our towns become cities, the improvement of the streets will increase, and



STREET SCENE, VEEDERSBURG.

deposits did not come all at once. Before the value of the shales were fully understood the Wabash Paving Company had located a plant about half a mile from Veedersburg, to manufacture pavers from the fire clay which outcropped at that point. While thus engaged, the company experimented with shales, and found them the very thing for their purpose. Now their vitrified bricks and blocks command a ready sale everywhere for paving purposes. This company was organized in February, 1892, with a capital of \$100,000. The factory was started in August of that year. They work 100 men

vitrified bricks furnish a splendid pavement Nor is this all. The time is coming when many of the highways of the country districts will be paved with brick. The demand for good roads is becoming almost universal and some other substance than gravel will be resorted to after awhile. Nor is this future of vitrified products confined to paving purposes, but they are already being used in a limited degree for foundation purposes, and this use will increase with every year, especially if their value in this direction is thoroughly advertised.

The clays and shales of Fountain county



RAILROAD JUNCTION, VEEDERSBURG.

are not confined to the neighborhood of Veedersburg, by any means, but are found in nearly every part of the county. The discovery of natural gas directed the attention of all the people to the gasbelt, and manufacturing industries sprang up there as it were in a night, and within a few years Indiana became one of the great manufacturing States of the Union, but within the last few years public attention has been called to the value of the clays and shales of the State, and they are to furnish her a great

source of wealth in the future, and Fountain county will reap her full share.

Rob Roy was laid off as a town in 1826. It became almost at once an important center of trade, although it was four miles from the river. In 1836 it had five dry goods stores, four groceries and a tavern. At one time it had five flouring mills, a carding mill, an oil mill, a packing house and a still house, and did more business than Lafayette at that time. The building of the Wabash and Erie canal to Attica destroyed its prosperity.

WANDERERS.

We followed the path of years,
And walked for a while together
Through the hills of hope and the vale of
tears,
Sunned by laughter and washed by tears,
In the best and the worst of weather.

And whenever by chance we met
In the woodland's open spaces,
We were bruised and tattered and soiled and
wet,
With much to pity, forgive, forget,
In our scarred and dusty faces.

Till we came to a gloomy wood,
Where our steps were forced asunder
By the twisted, tangled trees that stood,
Meeting above like a frowning hood,
With a world of darkness under.

Well!—It was long ago,
And the leaves in the wood are falling,
As we wander wearily to and fro,
With many a change in our hearts, I know;
But still I can hear you calling.

—Arthur J. Legge.

OLD GLORY.

BY REV. WILLIAM A. QUAYLE.

We have heard the battle-bugle break the
 silence of the night,
 We have seen the battle columns in the tem-
 pests of the fight,
 And beheld Old Glory shining with its stars
 of morning light,
 While Freedom marched along.

Chorus.—Glory, glory, hallelujah,
 Glory, glory, hallelujah,
 Glory, glory, hallelujah,
 Freedom is marching on.

We have seen our country battle when the
 North and South were foes,
 We have seen heroic struggles 'twixt the
 battle's dawn and close;

But that day of fatal warfare dims into a
 deep repose,
 And Freedom marches on.

We have lived to see Old Glory float its stars
 from strand to strand,
 And have seen it wave in triumph o'er the
 Spaniard's conquered land;
 And the North and South are vanished, for
 Americans we stand,
 And Freedom marches on.

Under Stripes and Stars we're marching to
 the freeing of the world;
 And for Freedom, fleets and armies into bat-
 tle's thick are hurled;
 And the dear folds of Old Glory to the
 world's winds are unfurled
 While Freedom marches on.

AFTER THE BURIAL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Yes, faith is a goodly anchor;
 When skies are sweet as a psalm,
 At the bows it lolls so stalwart,
 In bluff, broad-shouldered calm.

And when over breakers to leeward
 The tattered surges are hurled,
 It may keep our head to the tempest,
 With its grip on the base of the world.

But, after the shipwreck, tell me
 What help in its iron thews,
 Still true to the broken hawser,
 Deep down among sea-weed and ooze?

In the breaking gulfs of sorrow,
 When the helpless feet stretch out
 And find in the deeps of darkness
 No footing so solid as doubt,

Then better one spar of Memory,
 One broken plank of the Past,
 That our human heart may cling to,
 Though hopeless of shore at last!

To the spirit its splendid conjectures,
 To the flesh its sweet despair,
 Its tears o'er the thin-worn locket
 With its beauty of deathless hair!

Immortal? I feel it and know it,
 Who doubts it of such as she?

But that is the pang's very secret—
 Immortal away from me.

There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard
 Would scarce stay a child in his race,
 But to me and my thought it is wider
 Than the star-sown vague of Space.

Your logic, my friend, is perfect,
 Your morals most drearily true;
 But, since the earth clashed on her coffin,
 I keep hearing that, and not you.

Console if you will, I can bear it;
 'Tis a well-meant alms of breath;
 But not all the preaching since Adam
 Has made Death other than Death.

It is pagan; but wait till you feel it—
 That jar of our earth, that dull shock
 When the ploughshare of deeper passion
 Tears down to our primitive rock.

Communion in spirit! Forgive me,
 But I, who am earthly and weak,
 Would give all my incomes from dreamland
 For a touch of her hand on my cheek!

That little shoe in the corner,
 So worn and wrinkled and brown,
 With its emptiness confutes you,
 And argues your wisdom down.

DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1820. Daniel Boone, the hero of Kentucky, died.

1820. Gas first introduced into America for illuminating purposes. It was first used at Baltimore.

1820. Site of Indianapolis selected.

1820. A regular line of Conestoga wagons for transportation of freight established between Philadelphia and Baltimore in the East and Pittsburg and Wheeling in the West.

1820. The Missouri Compromise passed by Congress.

1820. Florida ceded to the United States.

1820. Ashbel P. Willard, once Governor of Indiana, born.

1820. William Tecumseh Sherman born.

1821. Gen. Andrew Jackson appointed Governor of Florida.

1822. Boston received a city charter.

1822. John Gibson, for several years Secretary of Indiana Territory, died.

1822. Great negro conspiracy at Charleston, S. C. Thirty-five negroes executed.

1822. Ulysses S. Grant born.

1822. Rutherford B. Hayes born.

1822. William H. English, of Indiana, born.

1823. The United States and Great Britain unite to suppress the slave trade.

1823. Oliver P. Morton, the great war Governor, born.

1823. Schuyler Colfax born.

1824. First locomotive introduced into the United States. Its speed was six miles an hour.

1824. Lafayette arrives in the United States on his last visit to this country.

1824. Albert G. Porter, Governor of Indiana, born.

1824. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock born.

1825. The great Erie canal completed.

1825. The Ohio canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, began.

1826. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on the same day.

1826. Organization of the great Temperance society known as the Washingtonians.

1826. Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.

1826. Gen. George B. McClellan born.

1827. The first railroad in the United States built.

1827. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, once Speaker of the House of Representatives, born.

1829. The Legislature of Missouri adopted a resolution requesting all the State officers and members of the Legislature to wear no clothing except made from products of that State.

1829. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal commenced.

1830. The first railroad for conveying passengers in the United States completed.

1830. Famous debate in Congress between Webster and Hayne.

1830. Mormon church organized.

1830. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, born.

1831. James Noble, Senator from Indiana, died.

1831. The famous Nat Turner insurrection in Virginia.

1831. James Monroe died.

1831. Outbreak of the war between Maine and New Brunswick.

1831. President James A. Garfield born.

1831. Capture and execution of the noted pirate Gibbs.

1831. Gen. Phil Sheridan born.

1832. First steamboat at Chicago.

1832. Bill for re-chartering the United States Bank vetoed.

1832. Outbreak of the Nullifiers in South Carolina.

1832. Charles Carroll, the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died.

1832. The great meteoric shower.

1832. Outbreak of the Black Hawk war.

1832. Beginning of the great financial panic.

1833. Deposits removed from United States Bank.

1833. President Benjamin Harrison born.

1834. Lafayette died.

1834. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, died.

1834. Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of Indiana, died.

1835. Osceola opens the Seminole war.

1835. Major Dade and one hundred United States soldiers massacred by the Indians.

1835. Great fire in New York; 674 houses burned.

1835. Attempt made to assassinate President Jackson.

1835. Benjamin Parke, a distinguished jurist of Indiana, died.

1836. President James Madison died.

1836. Simon Kenton, the great Indian scout, died.

1836. Anti-slavery riot in Cincinnati.

1836. Massacre of the Alamo.

1836. Great contest in Congress over the right of petition.

1837. Osceola, the great Seminole chief, died.

1837. E. P. Lovejoy killed by pro-slavery-ites at Alton, Ill.

1837. Morse granted a patent on his telegraph.

1837. The steamer Caroline burned by the Canadians.

1837. Chicago incorporated.

1837. The famous expunging resolutions passed by the United States Senate.

1837. Great aurora borealis display.

1837. Grover Cleveland born.

1839. Mormons settle at Nauvoo, Ill.

1839. All the banks of the country suspend specie payments.

1839. Gen. George A. Custer born.

THE MONTH OF JUNE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history occurred in the month of June:

June 1, 1785, John Adams presented to George III as the first ambassador of the United States.

June 1, 1830, first conference of the Mormon church held.

June 1, 1813, American ship Chesapeake captured by British ship Shannon.

June 1, 1868, James Buchanan died.

June 2, 1815, Gen. Phil Kearney born.

June 3, 1805, peace declared between the United States and Tripoli.

June 3, 1808, Jeff Davis born.

June 3, 1861, Stephen A. Douglas died.

June 8, 1845, President Andrew Jackson died.

June 10, 1801, war declared against Tripoli.

June 11, 1741, Dr. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, born.

June 11, 1849, James K. Polk died.

June 12, 1786, Nathaniel Greene, one of the great generals of the Revolutionary war, died.

June 14, 1777, Paul Jones hoists the Stars and Stripes for the first time on an American vessel.

June 15, 1775, Washington made commander-in-chief of the colonies, with the title of general.

June 15, 1777, Lafayette landed in America.

June 15, 1879, opening of great Peace Jubilee at Boston.

June 16, 1806, great eclipse of the sun.

June 17, 1775, Battle of Bunker Hill.

June 17, 1856, John C. Fremont nominated as the first candidate of the Republican party for President.

June 18, 1812, war declared against Great Britain.

June 19, 1864, Kearsarge destroys the Alabama.

June 19, 1881, Henry S. Lane, Senator from Indiana, died.

June 21, 1778, Battle of Monmouth.

June 22, 1898, Shafter invades Cuba.

June 24, 1833, John Randolph, of Roanoke, died.

June 25, 1876, troops under Gen. Custer massacred by the Indians.

June 26, 1857, the first attempt to lay a cable across the Atlantic failed.

June 26, 1863, Commodore Andrew Hull Foote died.

June 27, 1844, Joseph and Hiram Smith, leaders of the Mormons, killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill.

June 27, 1860, Great Eastern arrives at New York.

June 27, 1873, Hiram Powers, the great sculptor, died.

June 28, 1776, Moultrie defeats British at Charleston.

June 29, 1852, Henry Clay died.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS FOR MAY.

1. When and where was the first bank of issue established in Indiana?
2. What safeguards were made for depositors and billholders?
3. What became of that bank?
4. When was the State Bank chartered?
5. What limitations were placed upon its issue of bills?
6. How was its capital raised?
7. What were the results of its management?
8. When and why was the Bank of the State chartered?
9. What was the free banking system, and what were its results?
10. What two great banking panics occurred in the early history of banking in the State, and what were the causes of them?

ANSWERS.

1. The first bank of issue established in the State was the Bank of Vincennes, at Vincennes. At the same session of the Legislature the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison was chartered. These charters were granted by the Territorial Legislature in 1814.
2. The charters were very loosely drawn, and contained no safeguards for either depositors or billholders. Everything depended upon the honesty and fidelity of the officers. It was required that they should keep in their vaults a certain amount of specie, and the amount of circulating notes was limited, but no provisions were made for examinations of the bank, or to otherwise enforce the provisions of the charters in relation to the amount of specie held, or of the notes issued.
3. The banks were both prosperous for awhile, and the business was conducted honestly and legitimately; that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Madison continued always so to be conducted. Under the constitution of 1816 the charters of the two banks were continued, and the Legislature was authorized to adopt either of them as a

State Bank, with authority to establish branches. On the first of January, 1817, the Legislature did adopt the Vincennes Bank, and it was authorized to increase its capital stock \$1,000,000, of which the State had the right to take a certain amount. The bank adopted the Farmers' and Mechanics' as a branch, and established branches at Corydon and Brookville. Almost immediately upon being thus made a State Bank it entered upon an era of wild and criminal mismanagement, until its doors were finally closed by the court. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank maintained its credit, redeemed all its bills, paid its depositors, and when its charter expired was authorized to continue business. The depositors and billholders of the Bank at Vincennes and the branches at Brookville and Corydon never received anything.

4. The State Bank of Indiana was chartered in 1834. The State was entering upon its system of internal improvements and the demand for some banking system was imperative.

5. It could not issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, nor could it put in circulation bills of other banks, of a less denomination than five dollars.

6. The capital stock was at first placed at \$1,600,000, of which the State was to take one-half. It was afterward increased from time to time, until the holdings of the State amounted to about \$1,500,000. To enable private individuals to subscribe for the remaining one-half of the stock, the State offered to loan to the subscriber sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the stock subscribed.

7. Through the efficient and honest management of its affairs, by its officers, the State Bank became the model bank of the whole country, and when its affairs were wound up, on the expiration of its charter, the profits to the State and the other stockholders was very large. During the panic of 1837 the Bank suspended specie payment for awhile, but its bills were everywhere

taken with but a slight discount. It deemed in specie all its bills, and paid every depositor in full.

8. The State Bank had been so prosperous that when its charter was about to expire a combination was effected by other parties to prevent its renewal, and then secure a charter for themselves. Before that the new constitution had been adopted which prohibited the State from being a stockholder in any moneyed institution. The Legislature refused to renew the charter, and the bank began to prepare for going out of business. Those who had engineered to prevent the renewal of the charter sought and obtained a charter for the Bank of the State of Indiana. This charter was granted in the closing days of the session of 1855. It was vetoed by Governor Wright, but was passed over his veto. He then sought to prevent the organization of the bank by appealing to the courts, but failed. At the next session of the Legislature he charged in his message that the granting of the charter had been secured by gross frauds, and that to secure the necessary number of votes, members of the Legislature were recorded as having voted for it who were not in Indianapolis at the time. An investigation was ordered and a large mass of testimony taken. The committee reported that the charter was obtained by dishonest and disreputable means, but nothing further was done about it. The bank was organized and became one of the great financial institutions of the country.

9. The constitution of 1850 authorized the Legislature to adopt a general banking system, in addition to the State Bank, and its branches. A few years before the demand was for "hard money," and the people were strongly opposed to all banks. By 1852 they had gone to the other extreme and wanted money of any kind, and demanded that banking should be practically free. This brought on what has been known as the era of "wild-cat" currency. A general banking law was passed in 1852, which permitted the establishment of a bank anywhere, on a deposit with the State Auditor of the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of any State. On such a deposit the bank was authorized to issue \$100,000 in bills, for every \$110,000 face value of bonds so deposited. As most

of such bonds were purchased at a discount, most of the banks issued bills in excess of the value of the bonds. The banks were permitted to retain the plates and dies of their bills, and in some cases they issued large amounts of bills without the knowledge of the State authorities. Within a year or two after the passage of the law more than a hundred banks were started, with a circulation of more than \$10,000,000. About seventy-five of these banks collapsed before they had been in existence a year, causing great loss to the billholders. Such was the flood of paper money that it could only be passed at a large discount, and this discount varied from day to day; thus a man might receive a bill one afternoon, taking it at ninety cents on the dollar, and the next morning find he could only pass it at eighty cents. The people of the State were nearly bankrupted by these banks, while the State suffered in its reputation to such an extent that it took many years to recover from the results.

10. The first great financial panic the banks of Indiana had to pass through was that of 1837. It was caused by a series of events. There had been an era of wild speculation throughout the country, induced by its rapid settlement, the completion of the Erie canal, and the flood of paper money. President Jackson had caused the government deposits to be withdrawn from the United States Bank, and transferred to banks in the various States. This brought about a large increase in the number of banks, the number increasing more than 100 per cent. in six years. The issue of bills by the banks increased in like proportion, while the amount of specie on which the bills were issued actually decreased. All this tended to increase the mania for speculation. Government lands were purchased in wild profusion, canals and railroads were projected in every direction. In Indiana the State itself entered upon the construction of a gigantic system of internal improvements. The banks of the country loaned money right and left, and this liberality only added to the speculations of the people. Presently the government called in its deposits from the banks and required that the return should be made in specie. The government had been receiving paper money in payment

for public lands. This was stopped and all payments were required to be made in specie. Many of the banks did not have the specie to return the government deposits, and those that were able to so comply with the demand of the government were compelled to stop the redemption of their bills, and consequently all the banks suspended specie payments. Thousands of people had purchased government lands, making a part payment, but could not obtain the specie to make the subsequent payments, and they were driven into bankruptcy. The government lost very largely, its losses amounting to something like \$50,000,000.

The second great panic occurred in 1857. The country had been again flooded with paper currency, especially in the West. Railroad building had been progressing rapidly, and the abundance of money had brought about another era of speculation. Many of the railroads were constructed in unproductive sections of the country. It was known as the "era of paper cities." Throughout many of the Western States and Territories cities were projected on magnificent scales and lots were sold at fabulous prices. About the beginning of September the feeling in the financial centers of the country began to grow feverish, and there was a steady decline in railroad stocks. This was followed by the collapse of the Ohio Insurance and Trust Company. This institution had been conducting a business of great magnitude, amounting to millions of dollars, with thousands of individuals and corporations. Its perfect soundness had never been questioned, when suddenly its failure was announced. This was like a

thunderbolt from a clear sky. It was rapidly followed by the failure of banks in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Many of the banks in New York held out until about the middle of October, when they all succumbed, except the Chemical. That with the Bank of the State of Indiana, and the Bank of Kentucky, were the only banks in the country that did not suspend specie payment. The panic broke every individual bank in Indiana, except two at Indianapolis and one at Fort Wayne. The Bank of the State of Indiana came out of the panic with flying colors, and thereafter was regarded as one of the safest institutions in the whole country.

QUESTIONS FOR JUNE.

1. When was the first court established in Indiana? and how was it constituted?
2. What did it attempt to do in the way of making grants of lands?
3. What courts were there under the Territorial government?
4. What controversy arose between the judges of the courts and the Territorial Legislature?
5. What courts were established by the Territorial Legislature?
6. What was the first system of courts established by the State?
7. What was the pay of judges under the first State Courts?
8. When was the practice changed in the courts?
9. What was the court of common pleas?
10. Of what does the present judicial system consist?

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA.

SECOND PAPER.

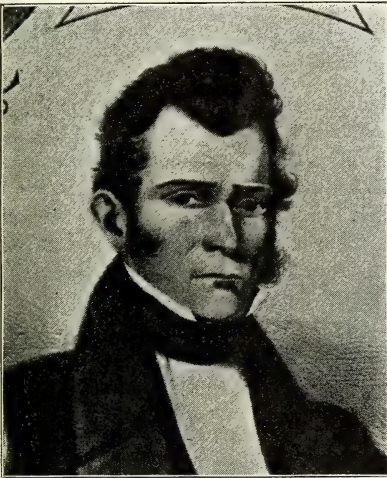
Although to those of the present generation the name of John Tipton is almost wholly unknown, yet when the future biographical history of the State comes to be written his name will be found to be one of the most prominent in the selection. He was one of the pioneers of the State, one of the great pioneers. He was one of those who laid the foundations of the commonwealth. He was one of the heroes of those pioneer days. Had he lived in the days of the Plymouth colony his name and fame would have been handed down by Longfellow with that of Miles Standish. Had he lived in the days of Cromwell he would have been one of the favored followers of that doughty chieftain. To him more than to almost any other man the pioneer settlers were indebted for their freedom from Indian incursions. He made their cabin settlements secure; he pursued and punished the marauding Indian; he was also the terror of the white lawbreakers. Of dauntless courage, of untiring activity, with an indomitable will and a physical frame that knew no fatigue, he was the man of all others calculated to lead in the settlement of a new country. He was a born leader of men. His countenance was stern and his firm set jaws impressed everyone that when he gave an order it was best to obey it without question. A man of medium height, with small, sunken gray eyes, wrinkled forehead, stiff sandy hair—such was John Tipton physically. Mentally he was as strong as he was physically. He had none of the graces of education, for of schooling he never had any. He was strong because nature made him so.

Among the pioneers of East Tennessee was one Joshua Tipton. He was a Marylander by birth, but had emigrated to Tennessee shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. At that time the Cherokees were a powerful tribe, and were hostile to the whites. They were determined that the whites should not take possession of their grounds, and predatory warfare was kept

up. Joshua Tipton was brave, adventurous just such a man as to become a leader of other adventurous spirits. It was not long after his appearance in Tennessee until he became the leader of the settlers, and led many an expedition against the hostile Indians. He was versed in all the Indian methods of warfare, but at last was killed by them in an ambush they had laid for him for they feared him more than any other man in that section. On the 14th day of August, 1786, he had a son born to him who was destined to become even more noted as an Indian fighter than himself, and to rise to high distinction in civil life. That son was John Tipton, to whom Indiana owes so much. Born amid the strife with the wily savages, he grew up in an atmosphere of danger and bloodshed. He was only seven years old when his father was murdered, but at that early age he declared eternal hostility to the red man. As a boy he became a scout against the Indians, and before he had reached the years of manhood had been engaged in more than one deadly strife with them. Like Boone, Kenton and others, he learned to track the savage through the forest and stream with an unerring certainty. His courage equaled that of his father. Early used to hardships and exposure, nothing could exhaust his physical endurance.

In 1807 he determined to seek a new home in Indiana, a territory just beginning to attract attention. He selected Harrison county as his future home, and with his mother and the other members of her family he left Tennessee. He bought fifty acres of ground on the Ohio river and began the life of a farmer. He soon became a leader in the settlement, as his father had been in Tennessee. At that time the settlements along the Ohio river were infested by counterfeiters, horsethieves and other desperadoes. Against them the honest settlers organized, with young Tipton as their leader. He met the lawless men, told them they must immedi-

ately depart and remain away, or take the consequences. So stern was his countenance, so determined his manner, that the desperadoes instinctively felt that he not only meant what he said, but was able to carry out his threats. They left the neighborhood for good. The Indians were beginning to be troublesome, and several predatory incursions had been made by them on the settlements. In 1809 a military company was organized in Harrison county under the command of Captain Spier Spencer. Tipton became a member of this company. In September, 1811, it was ordered to join General



HON. JOHN TIPTON.

Harrison at Vincennes, to proceed against the hostile Indians who were organizing under the leadership of the Prophet. He kept a daily journal of the campaign. He was without education, except such as he had been able to pick up out of school. In this journal, in quaint phraseology and spelling, he recorded the incidents of each day during that memorable campaign, which ended with the battle of Tippecanoe. At that battle he was Ensign of his company, and during the engagement all his superior officers were killed or wounded, and he was left in command of the company. His account of the battle is as follows:

"Last night we were answered by the firing of guns and the Shawnies Breaking into our tents a blood Combat Took Place at Precisely 15 minutes before five in the morning which lasted two hours and 20 min-

utes of a continewel firing while many times mixed among the Indians so that we Could not tell the indians and our men apart. they kept up a firing on three sides of us took our tent from the gueard fire. Our men fought Brave and By the timely help of Capt Cook with a company of infantry we maid a charge and drove them out of the timber across the prairie. Our Loost in killed and wounded was 179 and theirs graiter than ours. among the dead was our Capt. Spier Spencer and first Lieutenant mcMahon and Captain Berry that had been attached to our company and 5 more killed Dead and 15 wounded. after the indians gave ground we Burried our Dead. Among the Kentuckians was killed mayj Owen and mayj Davis badly wounded and a number of others in all killed and wounded was 179 but no company suffered like ours. we then held an Election for officers. I was elected Capt, Saml. Flanagan first Lieut and Jacob Zenor second Lieut and Philip Bell Ensign. we then built Breastworks our men in much confusion, our flower been too small and all our beeve lost. Last night onely half Rations of whisky and no corn for our horses. my horse killed I got mcMahans to Ride. 37 of them had been killed wounded and lost last night I had one quart of whisky."

On the return of the company Tipton remained in the militia, and finally became a General. During the war with Great Britain he commanded a company of rangers, who acted as scouts. During that time he led several expeditions against the hostile Indians. When the State constitution was adopted in 1816 he was elected sheriff of Harrison county, and held that office until 1819, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1820 he was appointed by the Legislature as a member of the commission to locate the site of the future capital. It was on his motion that the present site was chosen. In 1821 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was chosen by that body as the commissioner on the part of Indiana to establish the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois.

In 1823 President Monroe appointed him agent for the Pottawattamie and Miami Indians in Northern Indiana. The agency was at Fort Wayne, and to that place he at once removed. Two years later he secured the

removal of the agency to the mouth of Eel river, where the city of Logansport now stands. As Indian agent he was firm, decided and honest. He stood between the Indians and those whites who sought to take advantage of them. His force of character had made him one of the prominent men of the State, and notwithstanding his want of education his name began to be canvassed among those who would make desirable members of the United States Senate. When Senator Noble died Governor Ray appointed Robert Hanna to the vacancy. This appointment did not meet with the approval of the people, and long before the Legislature met they began to cast around for some one to be elected. Tipton was known as a "Jackson man," and the adherents of that leader chose him as their best candidate, and he was duly elected to fill out the unexpired term. In 1833 he was elected for the full term.

His sterling integrity, his strong common-sense, made him a prominent figure in the Senate notwithstanding his want of education. He was not an eloquent speaker, but was a strong debater, going at once to the heart of the question under discussion. When he took any matter in charge he gave to it all his thought, and seldom failed in carrying through his measure. He was a friend and follower of President Jackson, but when that distinguished man attempted to destroy the United States Bank he opposed him, believing the bank to be a necessity for the country. He died April 5, 1839, a few days after the expiration of his term in the Senate. He purchased from the government the land on which the battle of Tippecanoe was fought and presented it to the State. He did much to advance the interests of Fort Wayne and of Logansport. He owned a great deal of land in different parts of the State. Among his holdings was an extensive tract in what is now Bartholomew county. Of that tract he gave sixty acres to the county on which to erect public buildings. The county seat was at first called "Tiptonia." A street in the new town was also named "Tipton street." After awhile the county officers, being of a different political faith, changed Tiptonia to Columbus, and Tipton street to Third street, but they kept the land given to them by General Tipton.

The first real exciting contest for United States Senator in Indiana occurred in 1836. The second term of Senator William Hendricks was about to expire. He was desirous of succeeding himself. Noah Noble, who was Governor, also had an ambition for the Senate. It was at a time before political parties had assumed party names in Indiana. Noble and Smith were of the same political faith and belonged to the party afterward known as Whig, while Hendricks was a follower of Jackson. No caucuses were held in those days, but a senatorial contest was a sort of free-for-all race, with as many entries as there were aspiring individuals who could control a vote in the Legislature. Among those aspiring individuals at that time was Oliver Hampton Smith. Smith entered the race to contest against Noble and Hendricks. The matter had been pretty thoroughly canvassed by the people, and the few papers then published in the State, and it was supposed the race would be between Hendricks and Noble. In fact, nobody talked of any one else. The election, or rather the contest for the election, was watched with a good deal of interest in the other States, especially in those west of the Allegheny mountains. The contest was still going on between Jackson and the friends of the United States Bank. Van Buren had just been elected President, but the political complexion of the Senate was in doubt, and both Democrats and Whigs watched for every possible advantage. Hendricks was the sitting member, and had been very popular and still was very popular in the State. He had done much in the Senate to advance the interests of his State and had claims upon the gratitude of the people.

Noble was the most popular man personally in the State. He was what in these later times is termed a "mixer." He knew everybody, and everybody knew him. As a public speaker he was of that kind who please a popular audience. He had been twice elected Governor. While he was popular with the people he was unpopular with the politicians. In one way and another he had managed to antagonize about all the leading politicians of his party. He did not anticipate any opposition in his own party, and was greatly surprised when he was told that another Richmond would enter the

field. Oliver Hampton Smith had served several terms in the State Legislature, and a term or two in Congress. He was known as one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and was ambitious to go to the Senate, but no one supposed he would have much following in the Legislature, and nobody but himself dreamed of there being even the remotest possibility of his election. He was a shrewd politician, kept his own counsel, laid his plans with skill, and when some of his friends laughed at his candidacy he joined readily in the laugh, as if he looked upon his race as a sort of a joke. Ratliff Boon, an ardent follower of Jackson, also entered the race. Boon had served two terms as Lieutenant Governor of the State, and when Mr. Hendricks was elected Senator, Boon filled out his term as Governor. He had also served several terms in Congress. He was a man of marked ability, and was a Democrat of the most partisan kind. With the people of his own district he was immensely popular, but was not popular throughout the State. The Whigs had just carried the State by a large plurality on the vote for President, and Boon was a Democrat of too radical a type to win any votes from the Whigs in the Legislature, so the best he could do would be to divide the Democratic vote with Hendricks.

Thus there were four entries, but everybody believed the contest was between Hendricks and Noble, with the chances in favor of Hendricks, owing to his holding the position and the opposition of the Whig politicians to Noble. On the first ballot Hendricks led, with Smith the third in the race, Boon only getting a very few votes. Smith knew how to handle his forces and Noble did not. The result was that on the second ballot Smith made a gain, and continued to gain at each ballot until the ninth, when he was elected, the friends of Hendricks voting for him. Smith at that time lived at Connersville. He was not only a lawyer, but was largely engaged in farming and in dealing in hogs, which was the main product of Indiana farms in those days. As soon as his election was secured he left Indianapolis for his home, and at once started to Cincinnati with a drove of hogs. He tells the story thus:

"Late in the evening I reached Henrie's

Mansion House, in Cincinnati, covered with mud. There were many inquiries about the result of our senatorial election; I was asked if there had been an election. 'Which is elected, Hendricks or Noble?' 'Neither.' 'Who then can it be?' 'I am elected.' 'You! What is your name?' 'Oliver H. Smith.' 'You elected a United States Senator! I never heard of you before.' "

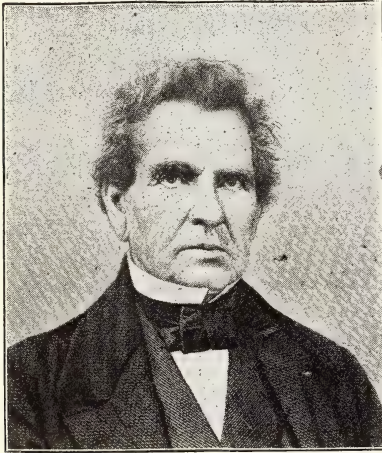
Mr. Smith was born on Smith's Island, near Trenton, N. J., October 23, 1794. He attended a school in his neighborhood until he was about nineteen years old. His father having died he started out in the world for himself, visiting New York, but finally settling in Pennsylvania, where he worked for awhile in a woolen mill. His share of his father's estate amounted to about \$1,500, which was paid to him on his reaching his majority. With that he entered into business and in a very short time it was gone. He then determined to seek a home in the West. On arriving at Pittsburg his means were exhausted, so he hired out as a captain of a coal boat bound for Louisville. He arrived at his destination safely with his boat, but her consort was lost by sinking.

Louisville did not offer much inducement for a young man without means, so in 1817 he settled at Rising Sun, Ind., but soon after removed to Lawrenceburg, and commenced the study of law. In 1820 he was licensed to practice, and opened an office at Versailles, in Ripley county, but not liking that place removed to Connersville. He soon obtained a large practice. In 1822 he was elected to the Legislature, and although he had been practicing but a little more than two years he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He had thus in two years fixed his status as a lawyer. In 1824 Governor Hendricks (whom he afterward defeated for the Senate) appointed him prosecuting attorney for the third judicial circuit. He was well fitted for such a position. He was not only well versed in the law, but was full of courage and of untiring industry. Few criminals prosecuted by him escaped a conviction. It was during his term as prosecutor that three men and a boy were prosecuted for killing a party of friendly Indians near Pendleton. The crime was a most atrocious one, and might have had grave consequences had it not been for the prompt

action of the authorities. Of the court and jury at that time Mr. Smith thus speaks:

"I was circuit prosecuting attorney at the time of the trials at the falls of Fall Creek, where Pendleton now stands. Four of the prisoners were convicted of murder and three of them hung for killing Indians. The court was held in a double log cabin, the grand jury sat upon a log in the woods, and the foreman signed the bills of indictment, which I had prepared, upon his knee. There was not a petit juror that had shoes on—all wore moccasins, and were belted around the waist and carried side knives used by hunters."

This was the only occasion in the history of Indiana where a white man was hung for killing an Indian. As a lawyer he ranked among the ablest in the State, and certainly



HON. OLIVER H. SMITH.

was one of the most successful. He studied his cases thoroughly and seldom was he taken by surprise. He was quick of resources and if it did happen that he was driven from one position he had taken he quickly assured another. He was genial and kindly. He was always an optimist, never a pessimist. He always looked on the bright side. He was sometimes disappointed in his political ambitions, but his disappointments did not sour him. He was an irrepressible joker, and this sometimes caused him to unintentionally wound the feelings of others, but when he discovered such to be the case his regrets were so quick-

ly and so honestly expressed that the wound was soon healed. In his political speeches, and he made many of them, he was never bitter nor abusive.

In 1826 Mr. Smith was elected to Congress. His district at that time comprised about one-third of the State and extended from the Ohio river to the Michigan line. During the campaign he traversed the entire district and addressed the people. He took a prominent position in Congress, and was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the bill appropriating money to construct the National road. His argument in favor of the bill was the ablest delivered in the House. When his term was ended he returned to the practice of law, until he was elected to the Senate as narrated. In the Senate he was one of the most industrious members, and for several years was chairman of the committee on public lands, at that time one of the most important committees of the Senate.

In 1842 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Edward A. Hannegan. While still a member of the Senate he had removed to Indianapolis, and on leaving that body he made Indianapolis his home, interesting himself largely in railroad matters. He was mainly instrumental in the building of what is now the Big Four to Cleveland. He was President of the road for sometime, and successfully managed its business. He died March 19, 1859. Shortly before his death he published a series of sketches of life in Indiana, that is still a popular book.

The session of the Legislature of 1838-9 witnessed an exciting senatorial contest. The term of Senator John Tipton was about to expire, and it was known he would not be a candidate again. The State was in the throes of a financial panic; its great system of internal improvements had fallen of its own weight, although it had not been wholly abandoned as yet. Long before the Legislature met the people began to canvass the names that might be presented to it for Senator. Tilghman A. Howard was the ablest man in the Democratic party at that time. He was a man of great learning, and on the stump an impressive speaker. He was a warm personal friend of General Jackson, and had been his champion in In-

Indiana. With the masses of his party it was generally supposed that he would be the party choice for the Senate. Noah Noble was still ambitious for a seat in that highest legislative body in the world, although he was not at this time an active candidate for the place. He had been defeated in his aspirations three years before and his defeat had somewhat soured him. Milton Stapp, of Jefferson county, who had been Lieutenant Governor, and had served several terms in the Legislature, was also a candidate. Charles Dewey, one of the brightest legal minds the State has ever had, also had a number of friends who were desirous of seeing him elevated to the Senate. Long before the Legislature met it was seen the struggle would be a warm one, and nobody was able to predict what the outcome would be. The balloting began on December 7, the third day of the session, and continued until the afternoon of Dec. 11, when, on the thirty-sixth ballot, the question was settled by the election of Albert S. White. On the first ballot the Whig vote was divided between several persons, Thomas H. Blake, Milton Stapp and Judge Dewey leading. Blake was an able lawyer, and had been a distinguished member of Congress. The Democratic vote was divided between Howard, Boon and Dumont, Noah Noble only receiving one vote. The vote gradually dropped away from Boon, until he finally abandoned the race on the ninth ballot. On that ballot the vote that had been given to Stapp was thrown to Noble. Dewey had also practically dropped, and the race was left to Blake, Noble and Howard. Noble's vote increased until on the thirtieth ballot he received sixty-three. Howard at that time was also practically out of the fight, and Blake run up to sixty-four votes. On the thirty-third ballot the name of Albert S. White was introduced and he received nineteen votes. The Noble men commenced going to him and on the thirty-sixth ballot he received seventy-five votes, a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared elected.

Albert S. White was born at Blooming Grove, N. Y., October 24, 1803. He graduated from Union College, New York, in the same class with the late William H. Seward. After leaving college Mr. White studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1825. He

then sought a home in Indiana, first locating at Rushville. He did not remain long there, however, but removed to Paoli. Not being satisfied with the outlook he soon after made another move, this time to Lafayette, where he lived until his death. Just before he removed to Lafayette he attended a session of the Legislature, reporting the proceeding for the Indianapolis Journal. This brought him into acquaintance with many prominent men, and at the next session of the Legislature he was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and two years later was made principal clerk. His polished manners, and his ability as a public speaker had already made him prominent among the rising young men of the State, and while clerk of the House he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by the brilliant Edward A. Hannegan. Four years later, however, he was elected to Congress by a large majority. In 1836 he was one of the Whig electors of the State, and cast his vote for William Henry Harrison. When elected to the Senate he was but thirty-six years of age, and was just completing his first term in Congress. He was well fitted for his duties, being a ripe scholar, and having made a close study of national and international affairs.

As a Representative in Congress he had been active in securing grants of land for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, and in the Senate was a steadfast friend of that improvement. During his term as Senator the absorbing question was the annexation of Texas, which he strongly and actively opposed, because it would extend the area of slave territory. He took part in all the debates of the Senate, and was one of the strong men of that body. His speeches were always able and dignified, and were replete with classical allusions and quotations. Physically he was a small man, but had an intellectual face and head, which attracted the attention of those who met him. He was possessed of a fund of information upon all questions arising in his congressional duties, and with it all was learned in the law.

On the expiration of his senatorial term, in 1845, he returned to Lafayette and again took up the practice of law, but becoming actively interested in railroad building he

gave most of his time to that. He was President of the Indianapolis & Lafayette road, now a part of the Big Four system, and for some years was also at the head of the Wabash road. In his administration of the affairs of these roads he was remarkably successful. He had retired from politics, but had not lost his interest therein. He had been a Whig while that party lasted, but when the Republican party was organized on a platform of opposition to the extension of slavery, he united with it, and became one of its foremost champions. In 1860 the Republican candidate for Congress in that district died during the campaign, and Mr. White was nominated to the vacancy. He entered heart and soul into the fight and was elected. The shadows of the coming civil war were just then beginning to cast themselves over the country. When Congress was called in extraordinary session, in 1861, by President Lincoln, Mr. White was made chairman of a special committee to take into consideration the question of compensated emancipation. From that committee he reported a bill appropriating \$180,000,000 to reimburse loyal holders of slaves. He made a powerful speech in advocacy of this measure, but it was defeated.

His advocacy of the doctrine of compensated emancipation cost him his seat in Congress, he being defeated for a renomination on that account. In 1864, on the death of Caleb B. Smith, United States District Judge for Indiana, President Lincoln appointed Mr. White to the vacancy. The appointment was made on the 7th of January, but Mr. White was not destined long to fill this high and important place, for on the 7th of the following September he died at his home in Stockwell, Tippecanoe county. His pleasant manners, his high learning, and exalted worth, had endeared him to the people, and his death was a shock to all. His remains were taken to Lafayette for burial, and were met at the station by the mayor of the city, the city council, the members of the bar and thousands of the citizens. No such signs of mourning had ever appeared in Lafayette. His friend, William F. Reynolds, erected over his remains a handsome monument. The story of his life could not be better told than it is by the inscription on the monument: "As a friend, sincere; as a

citizen, public-spirited; as a lawyer, honest; as a legislator, wise; as a judge, without reproach."

Albert S. White was one of the purest and best citizens to whom Indiana can lay claim. He spent only ten years of his life in public office, but in those ten years he accomplished much for the good of the State. It was as a private citizen, however, that he did the most to build up the State and advance its interests.

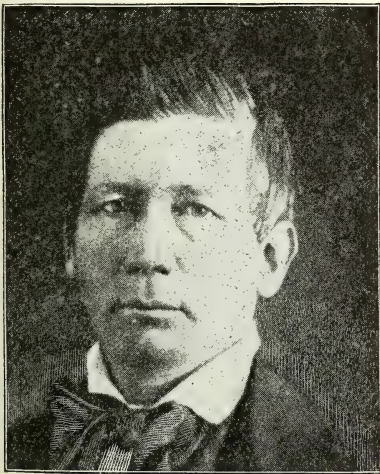
Now we come to one of the saddest chapters in Indiana political history. It is a chapter in which the romance of a brilliant success is chronicled, and ends with a dark tragedy. There are not many now living who knew Edward A. Hannegan, yet not so very many years ago his name was a household word in Indiana, and his fame as an orator filled the land. Those who remember him, or those who write of him, do so with a mixture of admiration, love and deep sorrow. He was a man to be admired for his wonderful and brilliant talents, loved for his genial and kindly disposition, and the sorrow comes that a life so brilliant at its springtime, so high at its noontide, should have been clouded over by a dark tragedy. The love of strong drink, brought darkness into the life of Edward A. Hannegan, as it did into that of Jonathan Jennings, the brilliant young champion of free soil, and who was the first Governor of Indiana. Indiana has nourished many men of brilliant talents, but few, if any of them, equaled Edward A. Hannegan. Mr. Hannegan was born in Ohio, but removed to Kentucky when but a boy. He studied law at Lexington and after being admitted to the practice he sought a home in Indiana, locating at Covington, then a struggling little village on the Wabash. His genial nature and his great eloquence soon brought him a large practice. In those days every lawyer took part in the political warfare going on. Newspapers were few and small and the people depended upon the public speakers for their political information. A lawyer was always supposed to have some powers as an orator, and he was sure to be called upon by his party to expound its principles on the stump. The public speaker of those days studied oratory; studied how to control the masses through the power of

speech. Logic and argument was not so much sought after as the power to arouse the passions. This art Mr. Hannegan possessed to a wonderful degree. So great was his eloquence, so wonderful his descriptive powers, that when he addressed an audience they became mere creatures of his will.

This eloquence, coupled as it was with a winning address, genial manners and a courtesy that won all hearts, made him the idol of his party, and he soon became popular with the people. He was of a fiery and impetuous nature, strong in his likes and dislikes, but ever ready to make up with an enemy, and when convinced that he had done a wrong he was quick to repair it. In 1832 he was elected to the State Legislature and at once took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. He was one of the champions of the proposed charter of the State Bank, and was largely instrumental in having that charter granted. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, defeating Hon. Albert S. White. He was re-elected in 1835, and served two terms. During that service his fame as an orator became national, and he was in frequent de-

an eloquent champion of Democracy as taught by that distinguished citizen.

In 1842 the State Legislature was equally divided between the Whigs and the Democrats, and a lively contest was expected over the election of a Senator to succeed Hon. Oliver H. Smith. Mr. Smith was a candidate to succeed himself, and was the choice of the Whigs. Hon. Tilghman A. Howard, who had been the choice of the Democrats three years before, and who had been their candidate for Governor in 1840, was the nominee of the Democrats. Among the members of the Legislature was David Hoover, Democrat, of Wayne county. Wayne had been reliably Whig, but in a struggle over the question of removing the county seat, Mr. Hoover was elected to the Legislature by one vote. To secure the support of the Whigs of his county he had promised to vote for Mr. Smith for Senator, and had personally so pledged to Mr. Smith. In this situation of affairs the friends of Mr. Smith confidently expected his election. It turned out, however, that Kelso, a Whig from Switzerland county, would not vote for Smith and another Whig who was not for Smith and who on the first ballot cast his vote for Hon. Joseph G. Marshall. The first ballot resulted in Mr. Smith receiving 72 votes, Hoover voting for him as had been promised, Howard 74 votes, Hannegan 3 votes and Marshall 1. On the second ballot Mr. Smith received 75 votes, Hoover, and the one voting for Marshall, supporting him. Howard got 74 votes and Hannegan 1, that of Kelso. By the end of the fifth ballot it became certain that under no circumstances could Mr. Howard be elected and he withdrew from the race and his supporters went to Hannegan, electing him on the sixth ballot, with the aid of Kelso and Hoover. Mr. Hannegan took his seat on the 4th of March, 1843. His fame as an orator had already been established, and he entered the Senate under the most favorable auspices.



HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN.

mand as a campaign speaker in other States. In 1840 he was defeated for re-election by Hon. Henry S. Lane, after a most exciting contest. In Congress Mr. Hannegan followed the creed of Andrew Jackson, and was

He entered the Senate at the time when Tyler had severed his connection with the Whig party, and had divided Congress into factions. The war with Mexico was casting its shadows already in advance of its coming, and there was a controversy with Great Britain over the Oregon boundary question that threatened serious complications. A

new President was to be elected, and the shibboleth of the Democrats was "Fifty-four-forty or fight," referring to the boundaries of Oregon as claimed by the United States. It was an age of what in these times would be called by the sentimental press, "jingoism," and the people grew wild over the prospect of "twisting the lion's tail." Under that cry James K. Polk, the candidate of the Democrats, was triumphantly elected. Mr. Hannegan was one of his most ardent supporters. He awakened throughout Indiana a blaze of enthusiasm, which carried the State handsomely for Polk. Four years before Indiana had given a majority of nearly ten thousand for Harrison, and Henry Clay had long been the idol of the Whigs of the State, and the triumph of Polk was unexpected.

In the Senate Mr. Hannegan had been one of the most ardent supporters of his party, but on one question he at first took strong grounds against his party colleagues. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas, holding that it was certain to embroil this country in a war with Mexico, and that such a war would be contrary to American ideas, and that it would come at a time when the Oregon question ought to be settled, and thus force this country to back down from its pretensions against Great Britain. His vote being necessary, however, to secure the annexation, he was finally induced to change his attitude and vote with his party. Thus his vote made annexation possible, with all its consequent results. As anticipated by him, his party did begin to recede from its position on the Oregon question. This outraged Mr. Hannegan, and he was fierce in his condemnation. Mr. Dallas, Vice President, was one of the earnest champions of the most extreme ground on the boundary question. His friends prepared to give him a banquet at Philadelphia. To this banquet Mr. Hannegan was invited. Not being able to be present he sent to the committee the following toast:

"Oregon—every foot or not an inch; 54 deg., 40 min., or delenda est Britannia." To this the committee replied:

"The Hon. Edward A. Hannegan—The true-hearted American statesman, who truly represents the people on the Oregon ques-

tion—the whole of it or none; Oregon or war!"

These extreme views he maintained in the Senate on several notable occasions. President Polk favored a compromise policy. This Mr. Hannegan opposed most bitterly, and in one of his speeches on the question, in referring to the President, he used the following language:

"So long as one human eye remains to linger on the page of history, the story of his abasement will be read, sending him and his name together to an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection will never drag him forth. So far as the whole tone, spirit and meaning of the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Haywood) are concerned, if they speak the language of James K. Polk, then James K. Polk has spoken words of falsehood with the tongue of a serpent."

The policy of the President prevailed, notwithstanding the ardent efforts of Mr. Hannegan. At the expiration of his term Mr. Hannegan was not re-elected, although his party had a majority in the Legislature. His convivial habits had grown on him to such an extent that many members of his party believed it would be better for him to be removed from the scenes of convivial temptation. President Polk, however, appointed him Minister to Berlin. His habits of conviviality followed him, and within a few months he was recalled. He then returned to private life, making his home again in Covington. Soon after his return he became a candidate for the Legislature, but in the county where his name had so long been honored above that of all other men, he was defeated. This defeat caused him great mortification, and he took to drinking harder than ever. Now comes the sad chapter in his life. One day while drinking with his brother-in-law, Captain Duncan, a dispute arose between them, and Mr. Hannegan snatched up a dagger and plunged it into the body of his friend. This occurred in the home of Mr. Hannegan. They had quarreled in the presence of Mrs. Hannegan, and she had persuaded her husband to go to his room. Her brother followed him, when the tragedy was enacted. Captain Duncan did not die for some hours after being stabbed, and freely told everyone that Mr.

Hannegan was not to blame. The affair caused the most intense excitement in every part of the State. No indictment was found against Mr. Hannegan, nor was he ever prosecuted in any way for his crime, but remorse followed him the few years he was yet to live. He died at St. Louis, Mo., on February 25, 1859.

Mr. Hannegan did not wield that influence in the Senate his talents entitled him to owing to his free habits. He was not a truly great man. He was not profoundly learned; he was not a student. He saw things quickly, and in law or politics depended more on his intuition than upon his knowledge. Even when drinking he was uniformly courteous to ladies, and kind to children. Hon. E. H. Nebeker, late United States Treasurer, relates an incident of his kindness. It occurred on the day he was de-

feated for the Legislature, just referred to. Mr. Hannegan had just been informed of his defeat, and was greatly under the influence of liquor. He started to his home, accompanied by some of his friends. He was exceedingly angry, and was condemning those who had brought about his defeat in the most violent language, pouring curses upon their heads. Mr. Nebeker was but a lad, and was playing with some other children in the yard of Mr. Hannegan. They were aroused at hearing his angry and excited voice, and stood in terror. Mr. Hannegan did not see them at first, but when he discovered them, the curses died upon his lips. Straightening himself up, he placed his hand ~~landly~~ upon the heads of the children and apologized for his rough language, and told them never to form the habit of either drinking or swearing.

THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming
of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the
grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightnings of His
terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hun-
dred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the even-
ing dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the
dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished
rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemnners, so with
you my grace shall deal;

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the ser-
pent with His heel,
Since God is marching on!"

He hath sounded forth His trumpet that
shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before
His judgment seat;
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be
jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born
across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures
you and me:
As He died to make men holy, let us die to
make men free,
While God is marching on!

HOW INDIANA RAISED TROOPS DURING THE REBELLION.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

When war suddenly fell upon the country in April, 1861, it found Indiana wholly unprepared for such an event, except in possessing brave and patriotic men and women. It is hard to conceive a State or Nation defenseless as Indiana was in the beginning of 1861. The mutterings of the coming storm of war had been heard for several months, and the clouds hanging over the nation's life had been growing deeper and blacker, yet nowhere in the North had any preparations been made to meet it. There were wise men, patriotic statesmen who saw it, and advised that preparations be made for it, but still the people of the North went placidly on, attending to their daily business affairs, marrying and giving in marriage, as if life and peace were secure.

The storm broke suddenly over the nation at last, and the shot hurled from the Charleston batteries on the flag of Sumter struck a magazine of patriotism in the North, and a nation sprang to arms and a bloody struggle of four years followed, to result in a reunited country, stronger, purer and wiser than it had ever been—a nation of freemen; not a slave in all its borders. In that grand struggle for the perpetuity of the Union, for the preservation of "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," Indiana took a glorious part, and forever established her right to be called one of the greatest and most patriotic States of the Union. Indiana had been a member of the sisterhood of States less than fifty years, but she sent to the field more than two hundred thousand of her sons, besides furnishing fifty thousand more for the defense of her own borders. Summarized the record is this:

Commissioned officers at original organization	6,293
Non-commissioned officers and musicians	1,112
Enlisted men, at original organization	137,401

Recruits, privates	35,836
Re-enlisted veterans	11,718
Unassigned recruits, regular army, etc.	16,007
Grand total troops furnished.....	208,367
Commissioned officers killed or died of disease	652
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, killed or died of disease	23,704
Total	24,416

This is the record, but the story of how this grand army was recruited, armed and sent into the field is to be told in this paper. When the white settlers first began to make homes for themselves in Indiana, the Territory was overrun with hostile tribes of Indians. It was the favorite home of the great Miami confederacy, the fierce and implacable Shawnees, and the treacherous Pottawatomies. The settler was encompassed by a thousand dangers, and it was necessary that he should be used to carrying arms, and his trusty rifle was seldom ever far from his side. When civil government was established it was necessary to organize a military force of some kind for the protection of the settlements and to pursue marauding bands of hostile Indians. To those hardy pioneers the bearing of arms was a second nature, and it was not hard to perfect a militia organization. By the time Indiana was ready to be admitted as a State into the Union the necessity for an organized force of militia had passed away, but the military spirit was still strong among the people, and militia drill, militia musters and militia parades were of frequent occurrence. Muster days were great days for the people, and militia officers strutted with all the pomp and paraphernalia of war.

By the law every able-bodied male citizen between certain ages in those days had to enroll himself in the militia, and on ap-

pointed days appear for muster. Under State authority the militia rapidly took on the form of a regular organization, and many of the most distinguished men of the State were proud of holding titles as militia officers, and mustered and drilled their forces on all possible occasions. In 1832 the returns showed the following as the strength of the militia of the State: Thirty-one general officers, 110 general staff officers, 566 field officers, 2,154 company officers, and 51,052 musicians, artificers and privates, thus making a very respectable army, a little top heavy with generals, it is true, but still an army. At that time the military spirit began to die out, as the people began to give more time to the arts of peace and the struggle for wealth. Rank in the militia was no longer a stepping stone to preferment in civil life, hence the number who sought to be colonels and generals was greatly reduced.

Many efforts were made to revive the military spirit, but they were spasmodic and without cohesion, until war was declared with Mexico. Indiana was then called on for three regiments, and their ranks were speedily filled. Afterwards two more regiments were called for, recruited and sent to the front. That war ended, and soon the people fell back into the regular order of business life, without a regular militia. In 1852 an act was passed by the Legislature for the organization of the militia by congressional districts, and a large number of commissions were issued by the Governor. About a dozen companies were organized, but soon fell to pieces. What became of the arms that had been distributed to the militia during all the years of its existence has never been known. They were gone, and when the war came Indiana was without arms, except those in the hands of some half dozen volunteer companies.

Among those who were wise enough to see that a struggle was inevitable was Oliver P. Morton, the great war Governor of Indiana. Hon. Henry S. Lane, in his inaugural address in January, 1861, called the attention of the Legislature to the importance of an organized militia force, and a bill for that purpose passed the House, but failed in the Senate. This, too, on the very eve of hostilities. As soon as the Legislature adjourned, in 1861, Governor Morton hurried

to Washington and earnestly urged the government to furnish him a supply of arms for State troops he proposed to organize. The national armories were empty, the former Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, having sent all the arms to the South, where they were captured and used by the Confederate forces against the Union. The Governor, however, got an order for five thousand muskets, but before they were shipped the war had come, and the arms were urgently needed elsewhere. Thus it was that when war came in April, 1861, it found Indiana without a militia and almost wholly destitute of arms and munitions, and a terrible burden was placed on the shoulders of the Governor. He had to organize troops, arm, clothe and equip them, and in all the State there were but three or four men who had ever had experience in such matters. He had to improvise and organize an office force, a quartermaster's department, and a commissariat. He had men for the army, but that was all.

For years the South had been threatening a dissolution of the Union, whenever things did not go just to suit them, and when the threats were again made in 1860 but few believed they would carry them to the extent of armed resistance to the authority of the government, and in the North were not a few who openly advocated the proposition to let the South go off by itself. The apathy of the general public and the open advocacy of peaceable secession in some parts of the North led the people of the South to believe that patriotism was dead, and that they would meet with no opposition in their designs to erect a new government within the bounds of the Union. There was in the North a magazine of patriotism and devotion to the Union undreamed of by the South or the world. The first shot at Fort Sumter exploded that magazine, and the North was all in a flame before the flag of the Union had ceased to wave over the fragments of Sumter. In Indiana the excitement was most intense. In every city and town business was almost suspended, and the people gathered together in crowds to talk about treason and traitors, secession and Union, and on the highways and byways of the country the farmers met each other and with

glowing faces and bated breath discussed the necessity of putting down the rebellion with arms.

As soon as the news of the fall of Sumter was confirmed Governor Morton sent the following dispatch to the President:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

"On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the government, ten thousand men.

(Signed) "OLIVER P. MORTON,
"Governor of Indiana."

When it is remembered that ten thousand men was more than General Scott had under his command when he captured the City of Mexico, and twice as many as Gen. Jackson had when he won the great victory at New Orleans, this offer appeared exceedingly large to the people. And when it is remembered this offer was made at a time when there was no organized militia in the State, and no arms or equipments of any kind, the sublime faith of Governor Morton in the patriotism of the people of Indiana will be readily acknowledged, and that sublime faith met with a noble response from the people during the four years of bloody struggle, when, on many occasions, it looked as if the cause of liberty and the Union was irretrievably lost. The same day President Lincoln issued his proclamation as follows:

"Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly enforced.

"The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

"I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of pop-

ular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

"I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceable citizens, in any part of the country.

"And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present conditions of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
"Secretary of State."

The quota of Indiana under this call was fixed by the War Department at six regiments of infantry, aggregating about five thousand men. On April 16 Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling upon the people to fill these regiments, and in almost an instant the whole State was ablaze with enthusiasm and drums were beating in every locality. Before the night of the 17th of April five hundred men were in camp, and every train into Indianapolis bore others anxious to volunteer in defense of the imperiled Union. They came by companies, by squads, and by individuals. All business was forgotten for the moment and every thought was given to the preservation of the government. Not a voice was raised anywhere against this spontaneous burst of patriotism. In less than seven days twelve thousand men were in camp, all eager for the march to the front. On the 20th Governor Morton, being impressed with the be-

that the war would not end in the ninety days for which the troops were called out, that the rebellion could be put down by seventy-five thousand called for, offered the government six additional regiments. The offer was not accepted, but the Governor feeling sure they would be needed determined to put the six regiments into camp State troops, where they could be organized and drilled into soldiers, ready for service when needed.

The calling for volunteers was not all the labor imposed upon the State administration at that time. The State treasury was empty. The State Treasurer's report showed that the State had in cash but \$10,358 on the 11th day of February, 1861, and most of that was trust funds that could not be used for general purposes. Money had to be provided, and the Governor at once called the Legislature together in extraordinary session. Money, however, was freely offered by patriotic citizens, the great banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, offering \$25,000 without interest, and without time for repayment. Lewis Wallace, of Crawfordsville, was made Adjutant-General, and entered at once upon the work of organizing the volunteers into regiments. Col. Thomas A. Morris, a graduate of West Point, was made Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, Commissary-General. Neither the State nor the general government could supply clothing and equipments for the troops thus suddenly called together, and the Quartermaster-General entered into the open market and purchased supplies for temporary use.

Fixed ammunition was not to be had. A few old Springfield rifles were gathered together, but they would be useless without ammunition, and Governor Morton turned to the work of supplying this demand. The government could not supply the troops in the States nearest the scene of hostilities, and could spare none for troops in the West. Governor Morton determined to enter upon the manufacture of ammunition for the Indiana troops, and secured the services of Captain Herman Sturm, who had a thorough knowledge of the work. The Quartermaster-General furnished the materials, and an emergency arsenal was established in a small blacksmith shop, where the forge furnished

the fire to melt the lead for the bullets. A few hand bullet moulds were all that could be obtained, and a detail of soldiers from the Eleventh Indiana was put to work under the direction of Captain Sturm manufacturing cartridges. This improvised arsenal was expected to be only a temporary affair, but the necessity for its existence continued throughout the war, and eventually a large force was employed in the manufacture of ammunition of all kinds. So well was the work managed, and so economically was it operated, that when it was finally wound up in 1864, the profit to the State amounted to \$75,000. On many occasions this arsenal furnished the troops at the front with ammunition in times of great peril, when without this supply they would have been compelled to retreat from before the enemy.

Arms were needed. The Legislature met April 24, at the call of the Governor, and immediately authorized a loan of \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 were appropriated for general military purposes, \$500,000 for the purchase of arms, and \$140,000 for organizing and supporting a militia force. Anticipating the action of the Legislature, the Governor sent Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, to the Eastern States, to visit all the manufactories of arms, and make examination of the kind and quality, and the prices at which they could be purchased for cash. But few arms of any kind could be found. On May 30 he resolved to send Hon. Robert Dale Owen to Europe to procure arms, equipments and munitions of war. Mr. Owen received the following letter of authority and instructions from the Governor:

"The Hon. Robert Dale Owen is hereby appointed agent of the State of Indiana, to visit the Eastern States and Europe in order to purchase arms for the use of said State. He is to exercise his best diligence to purchase arms on the best terms, for military purposes. He is to select the best quality of approved modern arms, rifles, or rifled muskets with bayonets, and carbines. His purchases are not to extend beyond six thousand rifles and rifled muskets, and one thousand carbines. These arms are to be forwarded to this city (Indianapolis) as fast as possible, and the arms purchased in Europe are to be paid by drafts upon the State of Indiana, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in the city of New York. No arms to be bought until after full inspection and trial as to their fitness for service. Mr. Owen is to proceed in the execution of his mission

with all diligence. Original bills and invoices signed by the parties from whom purchases are made shall be preserved and filed with the Governor for his inspection and information."

The powers of Mr. Owen were enlarged from time to time, until he had purchased for the State:

English Enfield rifles.....	40,000
Carbines	2,731
Revolvers	751
Cavalry sabres	797

These purchases were made at a total cost of \$752,694.75, of which the general government reimbursed to the State \$611,240.48. In addition to these purchases of arms, Mr. Owen bought for the State cavalry equipments to the amount of \$3,905.44; army blankets, \$50,406.93, and infantry great coats, \$84,829.13, making the grand total of his purchases amount to \$891,836.25.

In pursuing the work of the Governor in procuring equipments and ammunition we have wandered away somewhat from the raising and organizing of troops. By the 27th of April the six regiments called for by the President were fully organized, and training for the duties of soldiers. The State had furnished five regiments during the war with Mexico, and it was determined to begin the numbering of the new regiments at six. These regiments were formed into a brigade with Thomas A. Morris as brigadier-general. Six additional regiments had been recruited and they were placed in camp as State troops to await any additional call of the government. Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, of the Tenth Regiment was placed in command of these troops as brigadier-general. On May 16 the President called for four additional regiments, to serve three years, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth promptly responded. Their enlistment had originally been for one year, but they promptly entered the service for the extended term. In July the Twelfth and Sixteenth entered the service of the United States for their unexpired term of one year.

The three months troops were rapidly hurried to the front, the Eleventh Regiment being sent to Cumberland Maryland, and the other five to West Virginia, where they took part in the campaign which made General George B. McClellan commander-in-chief of the army. The story of the services of these

and the other regiments called to the field will be detailed in future papers. Gov. Morton was one of the first to see that the war was one of great magnitude, and would require large armies, and this view he constantly urged upon the attention of the government: thus he tried to anticipate the calls of the government rather than wait for them to be made. Call after call was made, and it is the proud boast of Indiana that her people were always among the first to respond, and that all calls were filled by her own citizens, without having to resort to the expedient of filling her quota by enlistments of colored men in the South. The magnitude of the sacrifices made by the people of Indiana, and their patriotism is shown by the fact that in 1861, the first year of the war, she furnished six regiments for three months, six regiments of State troops afterward transferred to the United States service, reorganized the three months' regiments for three years' service, recruited the infantry regiments up to the Fifty-ninth, and portions of some others, three regiments of cavalry and twelve batteries of artillery.

Thus a grand total of more than fifty thousand men were furnished by Indiana during the first year, and all by volunteering. The second year of the war was not so fortunate in producing recruits, owing to many causes. Except the victories in West Virginia, which were all of really small moment, the campaign of 1861 was not fortunate for the Union arms. The disasters of Big Bethel, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff had been greater than all the victories of the Union troops in other fields, but notwithstanding the discouragements of the Union, Indiana loyalty stood the test. Under the call for troops of May 3, 1861, the quota of Indiana was 38,832, and she furnished 61,341. Under the first call in 1862 her quota was 21,250, and she furnished 30,359. During the whole of 1861 recruiting was going on in advance of the calls of the government, but the victories of Mill Springs and Fort Donelson in January and February, 1862, led to a belief on the part of the government that the end of the war was in sight, and an order was issued to suspend all recruiting. This was an unfortunate mistake of the government, for when the next call was made it was after the disastrous Peninsula

campaign of McClellan, and the equally unfortunate campaign of General Pope. In the West the Union had Mill Springs, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge and Island No. 10. In the East one disaster crowded upon another until the drawn battle of Antietam. It was under the discouragements of the defeats in the East that the recruiting was again begun; yet under the call of July, 1862, when the quota of Indiana was 21,000, she furnished 30,000. Thus in two calls, aggregating 60,082, she had sent to the field 1,700.

It was in 1862 that another great wave of patriotism was witnessed. General Bragg defeated General Buell, and a race from Tennessee to the Ohio river began. The prize in front of Bragg was the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati. He had so maneuvered as to get his army between Buell and the Ohio river, and between him and the two great prizes for which he was aiming there was no force to intercept him. His army entered Kentucky at two points. Kirby Smith passed through the Cumberland mountains and aimed at Cincinnati, while General Bragg entered Kentucky by the way of Moundsville, intending to strike at Louisville.

About the first of August it became evident that some great movement of the Confederate forces was imminent, and that Kentucky was the object. The Secretary of War urgently appealed to Governor Morton to hasten the recruiting under the call of July. On the 9th of August the Governor replied that the call would be filled in twenty days. By this time urgent appeals were being received from Kentucky. General Buell sent one dispatch after another urging haste. He instructed that troops should be sent at the earliest practicable moment into Kentucky. General Boyle, who was in command in Kentucky, was just as urgent. There was a woful lack of correct information as to where the enemy was or what he designed doing, but all felt that a crisis was at hand, and that Indiana was the sole hope. Governor Morton and his staff of assistants worked night and day, pushing forward recruiting and organizing the regiments for service. The government had offered advanced pay and bounty to the volunteers, but had furnished no money. So energetic had Governor Morton been that by the night

of the 11th of September 20,000 men were in the various camps. On the morning of the 13th the Seventieth Regiment left Indianapolis, and was at Bowling Green on the 15th. On the 18th the Seventy-first was mustered and armed. The Governor had no money with which to pay the promised bounty, but he addressed the regiment, giving them his promise that he would see to it that the money was forwarded to them at the earliest possible moment. The patriotic men of the regiment took the promise of the Governor and hastened to Kentucky. They were paid on the battlefield at Richmond, only a half hour before the battle.

The next day the Governor obtained from the banks of Indianapolis and Cincinnati about half a million of money, on his own individual credit, and the work of mustering and dispatching troops went rapidly forward. During that day and night the two reorganized regiments, the Twelfth and Sixteenth, and the Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth, were mustered, paid and started for Kentucky. By the evening of the 20th three more regiments, the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh, were on the way to the front. The Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth went on the 21st, and so the work went rapidly forward, regiment after regiment rushing into Kentucky, followed by several batteries of artillery. While all this was going on the Governor and his staff had to give some attention to the defense of our own borders. The Ohio river was fordable in many places and was easily crossed by boats at others. One or two raids had been made into the State, and the Indiana Legion was ordered to defend the border. On the 5th of September the Governor declared martial law in all the cities and towns on the Ohio river, and ordered that all business should be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. each day, and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five residing on the border were ordered to organize themselves into companies and report for duty. At the Indiana arsenal 300,000 rounds of ammunition were turned out daily.

While troops were thus being hurried into Kentucky, an urgent call for help came from another quarter. Cincinnati was threatened by General Kirby Smith, and Indiana was called upon to help defend that Queen City

of the West. On the 6th of September General Wright, commanding at Cincinnati, asked Governor Morton for troops. Within fifteen hours after the call was received the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth regiments, twenty-four pieces of artillery, 3,000 stands of arms, 31,136 rounds of artillery ammunition, and 3,365,000 cartridges were delivered in Cincinnati. Governor Morton, with his military staff, and several prominent officers who were home at the time, also hurried to the threatened point to give their aid. Thus, within thirty days after the call, Indiana had recruited, mustered and sent to the front more than 30,000 men. Such rapid work was not found in any other State, and Indiana received the unstinted praise of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

In 1863 a call was made on the State for four regiments for six months, which were promptly furnished. On October 13 another call was made for 400,000 more men, of which Indiana was to furnish 32,500. This call, like all the others, was filled without resorting to a draft. In February and March, 1864, additional calls were made, and still Indiana did not have to resort to drafting. This statement is true in fact, notwithstanding there was a draft in 1862 for 3,003 men. Under the calls of July and August, 1862, Indiana had more than filled her quota, counting the overplus from the former calls, but some of the townships had not borne their full share of the burdens. Six hundred and thirty-five townships had furnished more than their quota, while 334 were in arrears. To equalize these burdens, and make each section of the State bear its due proportion, a draft was ordered. The delinquent townships were in arrears 6,060. Under the stimulus of the threatened draft about one-half of this delinquency was filled by volunteering, but a draft of 3,003 men was made.

This draft was made at a time when the State was in excess of all calls more than 8,000 men. The draft was made on the 6th of October. Prior to the call of August, 1862, the quota called for from Indiana under all calls was 64,765, and the State had furnished 94,023, the surplus standing to the credit of the State being 29,258, which was enough to fill the call of August 4, 1862, with a surplus of more than 8,000.

In 1863 Gettysburg had been won, and Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen, but to offset them in part were the disasters of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Chickamauga, and the long inaction of the Army of the Potomac after the battle of Gettysburg. The long struggle was telling on the people; the death roll was daily mounting up; gold continued to rise on the market, and the prices of everything else were greatly enhanced; the dissatisfaction with the manner of conducting the war continued to grow. To the unobservant the end of the war was still as far off as ever. Treason had invaded the North, and in many of the States secret organizations were in existence, whose object was to aid the South, by encouraging desertions, discouraging volunteering, and resisting any draft. The cry for peace began to be heard, and public meetings were held wherein resolutions were passed denouncing the war, and pronouncing it a failure. In Indiana the Legislature had refused to aid the Governor in his efforts to preserve the integrity of the Nation. It failed to make the necessary appropriations to carry on the ordinary affairs of the State, pay the interest on the State debt, or to aid in the raising of troops for service in the field, or for the defense of our own borders. But still the work of recruiting went on amid all these difficulties, and Indiana kept even with all calls until July, 1864, when 12,466 men were drafted, or furnished substitutes. In December, 1864, another call was made of 22,500, and in March of 1865 a draft of 2,424 men was made to complete the quota. Before the work was finished the Confederacy collapsed, and the drafted men were not needed.

These drafts were not made altogether without resistance. There was no actual resistance at the times of making the drafts, but in several localities enrolling and drafting officers were shot at and in some cases killed. A few extracts taken from the report of Adjutant-General Terrell will show the feeling:

June 12, 1863, the enrollment for the draft in Johnson county was resisted by armed men.

June 15, 1863, fifty armed men attacked the residence of James Sill, the enrolling officer of Marion township, Putnam county, and de-

manded the enrollment papers. When refused they fired into the house about sixty times, and retired without the papers. At the same time the enrollment books and papers were destroyed in Jefferson township of the same county. During the same week the books of Cloverdale township, same county, were stolen.

June 15, 1863, the enrolling officer of Whitestown, Boone county, was resisted by a company of rioters, and threatened with violence if he persisted in doing his duty.

June 18th Fletcher Freeman, the enrolling officer of Cass township, Sullivan county, was shot and instantly killed by concealed assassins, while engaged in the discharge of his duties.

June 11, the enrolling officer of Waterloo township, Fayette county, was shot at while in discharge of his duty.

June 10, J. Frank Stevens, while acting as assistant enrolling officer in Rush county, was shot and killed near Manilla. Another officer who was with him was seriously wounded at the same time.

About the 20th of June the enrollment papers of Indian Creek township, Monroe county, were destroyed.

On October 3, 1864, Captain Eli McCarty, while serving notices on drafted men, in Dallas county, was murdered. His body was thrown into the river and not found until several days afterward.

The internal disorders in the State, with the doings of the Knights of the Golden Cir-

cle, will be detailed in another paper. Notwithstanding all this opposition, all the feeling of sympathy with the South, all the discouragements from disasters to the Union armies, and the dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, Indiana's record stands as follows:

Drafted men and substitutes, call of August, 1862	3,001
Drafted men and substitutes, call of July, 1864	12,474
Drafted men and substitutes, call of December, 1864	2,424

Total drafted men and substitutes.	17,899
Total volunteers furnished by the State	190,438

Grand total208,367

The population of Indiana, according to the census of 1860, was 1,350,428. The usual estimate is that the number capable of bearing arms is about one to five of the population. By this rule the arms-bearing population of Indiana, according to the census of 1860, was only 270,000. It is believed that no other State in the Union can show such a record, especially when the small number of drafted men is taken into consideration. In no other State was there such an extensively organized effort to discourage enlistments and to embarrass the government. Indiana furnished one-thirteenth of all the armies of the United States during the civil war. She gave more than \$15,000,000 in bounties to soldiers, besides about \$12,000,000 for the support of the families of soldiers.

WINONA ASSEMBLY AND SUMMER SCHOOL.

There has grown up in the northern part of Indiana during the last four years an institution which has already taken rank with the best Chautauquas in the country. It already enjoys a national reputation and numbers patrons and friends from every State in the Union. It adds a strong factor to Indiana's strong educational system, and one that will reflect more and more credit on Hoosierdom as the years pass. Something of its organization certainly will be of interest to the readers of the *Indianian*.

The Winona Assembly and Summer School Association was incorporated four years ago under the laws of Indiana. The leading promoters of the organization were Dr. S. C. Dickey, of Indianapolis; Mr. John M. Studebaker, of South Bend; Mr. Charles H. Connor, of New Albany, and the leading ministers in the Presbyterian Church of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Other large stockholders are Mr. John Wanamaker, Alexander McDonald, and Thomas Kane, of Chicago. The association owns the beautiful Winona Park, adjacent to Winona Lake, in Kosciusko county. Winona lies 110 miles east of Chicago and 120 miles north of Indianapolis, at the junction of the Big Four and Pennsylvania railroad systems. The Assembly grounds, well endowed by nature with sparkling springs and shady groves, have been developed under the care of landscape artists, and provided with every device which will serve the comfort and pleasure of residents and visitors, and supplied with modern sanitary and other appliances. All of the hotels, cottages and public buildings are substantially constructed. The association property, with the large number of cosy private cottages and store buildings, form quite a little town. The two hundred acres of terrace and lawn which once were a favorite camping ground of the red man, are now one of the most delightful resorts of his white brother.

Winona is non-sectarian in spirit and

purpose. While it has become a rallying point for Presbyterians, it does not permit denominationalism to obtrude upon any phase of its management. The affairs of the association are controlled by a board of directors, of which Mr. Thomas Kane, Mr. John M. Studebaker and Governor James A. Mount are prominent members. Dr. S. C. Dickey, of Indianapolis, is secretary and general manager.

Winona serves a threefold purpose—recreation, entertainment and instruction. The facilities for an enjoyable and recuperative outing are unexcelled. The lake is deep, clear, and admirably adapted for steam boats, yachts and row boats. It is abundantly large for all pleasure purposes, and less exposed to sudden and dangerous storms than larger lakes. It is well stocked with bass fish, and has fine bathing facilities. The grounds are well supplied with drives, walks, croquet and tennis courts, ball fields and bicycle track.

The provisions for entertainment are ample and of high standard. One never spends a dull hour at Winona. The Assembly program comprises two daily lectures or concerts by the best lyceum talent in the country, besides daily band concerts, socials, athletic and other contests. There are also popular courses in literature, science and history. The program covers a period of six weeks.

The educational work of Winona is regarded by the management as the foundation upon which the other features of the organization rest. It is as an educational institution that Winona asks to be judged. The work in this department lies in three fields—the cultural, the collegiate and the religious. To serve the large class of busy people who desire to pursue systematic home study the Winona Reading Circle has been organized. The Reading Circle has been in operation one year and is meeting with gratifying success. The course of study in the

department comprises four years' work on the growth of civilization in science, art, literature, social life, industry, politics and religion. The world's history is divided into four epochs, and each epoch serves as the ground of a year's study. The work of each will comprise the study of four books under the direction of the plans, outlines, notes and supplementary helps given in *The Winonian*, a monthly magazine published by the Winona Publishing Company as the organ of the educational department. Certificates of graduation will be granted upon satisfactory completion of the course. The Reading Circle is managed by Dr. W. P. Kane, with whom are associated Dr. R. O. Graham, of Illinois, and Superintendent W. A. Millis, of Indiana.

The collegiate work of the department is provided in the Winona Summer School. The Summer School is in session six weeks of each summer. It is conducted entirely on the university basis, and in fact is a summer university. Its organization is unique. It is formed by a federation of leading colleges and universities coming together at Winona Lake for summer work, each college assuming responsibility for a single department of the school and conducting it with its own force of teachers. This not only affords students the advantage of instruction by the very best teachers in the country, but also an opportunity of coming into immediate contact with the various institutions which they represent. The professors in charge are in nearly every case heads of regular college departments, and all are teachers of large experience and wide reputation. Among the leading institutions thus represented are Wabash College, Purdue University, Indiana University, Monmouth College, Wooster University, the Western, the Chicago Manual Training School, the Kindergarten College, the Cincinnati College of Music, and Maryville College of Tennessee. There are maintained in all twenty departments, these departments offering eighty courses, and requiring the services of a faculty of forty teachers. The courses offered

are designed to meet the wants of teachers, college preparatory and college students. All lines of pedagogical and college study are provided for in the curriculum. Besides there are art courses, music, the cooking school, the manual training school, the school for librarians, and departments of physical culture and expression. In every department the work will be of college grade. W. P. Kane is president of the Summer School and W. A. Millis dean of the faculty.

Plans are about perfected, and part of the funds provided for the establishment and maintenance of a boys' school on Winona Park. It is designed that this school shall thoroughly occupy the field of secondary education and at the same time serve as a preparatory school for the larger universities in the East, as well as for our institutions of the West.

The religious work of the Winona scheme is under the management of the Winona Bible Conference, which holds a two weeks' session each summer. The Conference has attracted wide attention in the past and drawn many hundred ministers and Bible students from all parts of the country. The work of this department is under the direction of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, assisted by such able teachers as Dr. W. G. Morehead, of Xenia, O.; Mr. Selwyn and Rev. F. B. Meyer, of England, and Dr. Purves, of Princeton, N. J. It consists of lectures, round tables and special conferences on the nature, scope and mission of the Bible, on methods of church work, and the management of Sabbath schools, missions, etc. The principal feature, however, is biblical interpretation.

The promoters of the Winona Assembly and Summer School feel that they are doing a great work for the Hoosier State as well as for the Old Northwest. They feel that their labor deserves and does receive the appreciative recognition of our people. They hope, with a continuance of this support, to develop within our borders an institution which we all shall hail with pride.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF 1777.

The following Revolutionary reminiscence we find in an old periodical, where it is given as a well authenticated fact:

In the autumn of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obedience to laws predicated, on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the picket guards, thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The American forces were then encamped at Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty and spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chief was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman, with six small children, whose husband was at Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

About this time there were six brothers of the name of Dole, renowned for their many acts of heroic bravery, but which were in the character of marauders rather than

soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active, a fearless intrepidity characterizing their deeds, and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case, holding about 20 pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guards at Frankford, and was just entering the woods a little this side when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy, the letter bearing the character of her husband's handwriting. After a pause, he said, "Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say, that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article among us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying, he handed her a piece of money, and continued, "My means, madam, are adequate or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that which seems so impossible? And how do you know me, who never—"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head which, like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge all these miscreants. But—hark! take the road to the left—farewell." So saying, he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already her fire burned beneath her

bread, when the awful word, "Halt!" struck her to the soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass, woman." "I have none, sir; my children are—" "This flour is mine—off, woman, and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed; humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearlessness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. "Fool! idiot!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you? See yonder guard house? If you interfere here, that shall be your quarters." "May be so, sir; but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer? Recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect—"

Sirrah! why bid me recollect? You plead in vain. Begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give the poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith and hopes of freedom, you shall," and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. "Run, madam, run—see, the guard house is alive—secure your flour, pass Vine street, and you are safe." 'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The unfortunate man gazed around him with fearless intrepidity. There was but one way of escape, and that through the woods. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer, pursued by the hounds. "Shoot him down! shoot him down!" was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the woods, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit, in the meantime, flew like lightning; the main guard was left behind, but the whole picket line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented it-

self, and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was already there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put into execution. He mounted his horse, and, eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed and hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprang from behind a tree and demanded immediate surrender. "'Tis useless to prevaricate—you are now in our possession." "Son of a slave! slave of a king! how dare you address a freeman! Surrender yourself. A Dole never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded poltroon—away, or die!" and attempted to pass. The guard leveled his gun, but himself was levelled to the dust. The ball of Dole's pistol had been swifter than his own. His case was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankford pickets, and on the left of him the city of Philadelphia, filled with British troops.

One way and only one presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in—a shout succeeded, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest, while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down, and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore, he turned round, took out a pistol, and, with a steady aim, fired at the first boat; a man fell over the side and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the woods. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil he was at least one of his principal agents.

IN THREE CENTURIES.

People don't live to be as old as Methuselah these days, but there are a number now living who, if they last until the end of the next year, will have seen three centuries. That, of course, does not mean that they then will be 300 years old, but only that they were born at the close of the eighteenth century and lived through this wonderful nineteenth to see the opening of the to-be-more wonderful twentieth.

There are a number of these old people in the United States, and some of them were born here, when the Republic was in its infancy. They saw the times that "tried men's souls"; they remember Washington and his continentals, and old Tippecanoe Harrison and old Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor fighting in Mexico at the head of the American army; and McClellan and Grant and Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Sherman and Sheridan mixing it up in the fratricidal strife that marked the passing of slavery and the martyrdom of Lincoln. They saw the first steamboats and the first railroad trains and the introduction of electricity; and in their old age they have come upon people balancing themselves upon two wheels and traveling about over the country at surprising speed; they have wondered at the harnessing of electricity and its use as a motive power to drive cars and carriages, and engines that once were run by steam; they have just seen a war between nations finished off in a few short months, with modern fighting implements, that in their youth would have lasted for years; they have seen the United States grow from an infant republic to a world power, and they appreciate the marvelous in the things that to the youth of to-day seem commonplace.

There were no records of births and deaths kept in this country when these old people were young, so there is no way in which their number can be computed with exactness. But a competent authority has estimated that there are at least 700 of them scattered about over the States. In the older countries of Europe, however, these records have long been kept up, and over there it has been figured out that on the first day of the twentieth century there will be over 4,000 persons living who were alive on the last day of the eighteenth century.

Servia is especially the country of centenarians, and leaves all other European countries hopelessly in the rear in the longevity race. One man in 2,260 has seen 100

years, and in all, Servia boasts 575 men 100 years or over.

Ireland ranks next with one centenarian in every 8,130 of the population, or 578 in a Spain favors length of years, and out of 43,000 Spaniards one is a centenarian, with a total of 401.

Norway numbers 23, or one in about 96,000.

England, Scotland and Wales rank next with 192, or one in about 177,000.

France has 213 centenarians, or one in 180,750.

Sweden ranks seventh with 20 only, one in 250,000.

Germany has 78, or one in 705,000.

Denmark only claims 2, or less than one to 1,000,000 of its population; and Switzerland, with its reputed healthiness, seems not to possess a single centenarian.

In Northampton, England, a latter-day Methuselah lies buried in the porch of All Saints' Church. John Bailes's gravestone declares that he lived to be 126, but local tradition adds yet another four years to the total! This revised version is reached through Bailes affirmed that when he was a boy twelve he was present at Tilbury when Queen Elizabeth reviewed her troops, and that was in 1588 and he died in 1706 his age was 130 instead of 126. Against this is the testimony of the parish register, which reduces the age of its John Bailes to about 126. There is no proof that the John Bailes of the register was the Bailes of the tablet. The latter had a daughter who claimed to be 126 years more than a century for her span of life, and that achievement counts certainly in her father's favor. Leaving him, then, in undisputed possession of his 130 years, John Bailes began life under Queen Elizabeth and finished it under Queen Anne, thus seeing out all these rulers: James I, Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, James II, and William and Mary!

These old people seem to have stood on one side while the procession of life marched by; friends without number have come in their lives and gone out again; having lived longer, their griefs must have been greater or at least more numerous than those of their fellows, but so, too, perhaps, were their joys. And now in the fullness of their days they are waiting resignedly for the summons to join those who have gone before to explore the great mystery.—New York Press.

THE INDIANIAN.

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HIGH SCHOOLS.

An agitation is going on in some of the Eastern cities over the proposition to abolish high schools, or at least cut off some of the "trimmings," as they are called. The proposition is based on the supposition that high schools are preparatory for college, and that but a very limited number of the graduates enter college. It is said that in New Haven, a college town, only an average of seven of the high school graduates enter college annually. The second objection is the great expense of such schools, and it is argued that it would be cheaper for a city to cut off its high school, and then purchase scholarships in private preparatory schools for those who want to enter college. It is further claimed that nearly all of the graduates who do enter college are members of families abundantly able to pay for the preparatory course. In some of the cities of the Eastern States drawing and penmanship have been cut off from the high schools, being placed among the "trimmings."

There may be some "trimmings" that might well be dispensed with in the high school course, but the principal argument of those who oppose the system, viz., that the schools are only preparatory schools for colleges will not do. It is true that they are preparatory for those who want to enter college, and it is also true that but a very small per cent. of the graduates ever enter college, and that nearly all of those are from families abundantly able to pay for their preparatory training, but the fact remains that the high schools are the colleges of the common people, and the only college that a vast majority of the children will ever attend. The "higher institutions," the uni-

versities, are the colleges only of the rich, and they are becoming more so with every year. Year by year are added burdens to the expenses of students in our higher institutions that now bar the poor from attendance, and in a few years will bar even the moderately rich, and leave only the sons and daughters of very wealthy parents to gather the benefits arising from an attendance upon them.

Rather than abolish the high schools, the colleges of the common people, let us perfect them, make them more thorough, so thorough in fact that the graduates can well dispense with the extra college course. The object of the high school is to prepare the boys and girls of the country for the everyday, practical duties of life and fit their minds for the reception of the education they can only get by the experiences and observations, the readings and studies they will make as they pass along through life, and just such readings and studies as they will have to make through life even if they graduate from some college or university, if they desire or expect to become thoroughly educated. At best a college course is only a preparatory course; it is not a finishing course. The very term "commencement," used for the final examinations of graduating classes, arises from the fact they then, on leaving college, are to actually commence their education. Let us keep the high schools.

The handsomest high school souvenir that has reached the desk of *The Indianian* this year is that issued by the class at Tipton. It is beautiful in every way—in its conception and execution, its arrangement and its letter-press. It is liberally embellished with half-tone portraits of the classes and of individual members of former graduating classes. It contains a graphic history of education in Tipton county, with short biographical sketches of some of the former graduates, as well as of the class of this year. It is handsome enough to place in any library, and the School Board of Tipton could not do a better thing than to send it to every school and public library in this State. It would be the best advertisement of Tipton and its schools they could get anywhere.

With this number *The Indianian* enters upon its fourth volume. It has steadily grown in public favor since its first publication and its growth in this direction has been especially rapid since the first of January last. Our efforts to give to the readers a true conception of the various parts of the State, by historical sketches and descriptive scenes, are being appreciated.

It is to be hoped that the Old Settlers' Associations of the various counties will insist that the county commissioners publish and preserve in permanent form the proceedings of the Association, and the papers presented. They will be of incalculable value in the future, and ought to be preserved.

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Indianapolis, Ind.

B. L. Blair, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I have followed the course of *The Indianian* since its publication, and feel that you are to be congratulated on its excellence—this especially as to the later numbers. If kept at this high grade I consider it a most useful publication to the people of Indiana, and deserving of their cordial support. There is no reason why a periodical devoted to Indiana interests, and especially to local history and literature, should not be well patronized. Very truly yours,

J. P. DUNN, Secretary.

We heartily concur in the above:

DANIEL WAITE HOWE,

First Vice President.

JOHN COBURN,

Second Vice President.

WM. E. ENGLISH,

Third Vice President.

JOHN R. WILSON.

HIGH COMMENDATION.

Indianapolis, May 21, 1899.

Dear Mr. Smith—I must thank you for the pleasure I have had in reading your *History of Indiana*. The volumes were a pleasure from start to finish, and I am not so ignorant now as when I began reading them. You have packed your *History* with information in an unusual way; your writing is direct and lucid and extremely interesting; your acquaintance with Indiana records is

evidently exhaustive, and you have had the power of resistance which is so difficult for a historian, namely, the power to resist telling the irrelevant.

I think your method of giving the history by events rather than by chronology is to be admired and praised. I hope for the sake of the State in which we live that your *History* may have a great sale. It deserves recognition because of its superior merit. Cordially

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,

Pastor Meridian Street M. E. Church.

It is stated that about one in eighteen of the population of Paris lives on charity with a tendency toward crime.

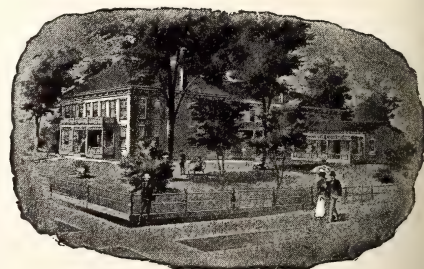
All attempts of foreigners to establish direct commercial relations with the interior of China have so far failed.

In St. Petersburg is the largest bronze statue in existence—that of Peter the Great which weighs one thousand tons.

There are throughout the United Kingdom nearly 130,000 women engaged in teaching, almost three times the number of men.

In 1792 the first Boston stage coach started for New York, and now seven hundred railway trains are sent out of the city daily.

In 1880 it was estimated that there were 650,000 princes and other hereditary nobles in Russia, and since then the number has increased.



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INDIANAPOLIS, IN

THE GREAT STOCK-BREEDING FARM OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY.**F. A. NAVE.**

F. A. Nave, proprietor of the world-famous Fairview Stock Farm, was born Oct. 6, 1868, on the farm where he now resides,

and but a short distance from where his grandfather, John Nave, settled in 1828.

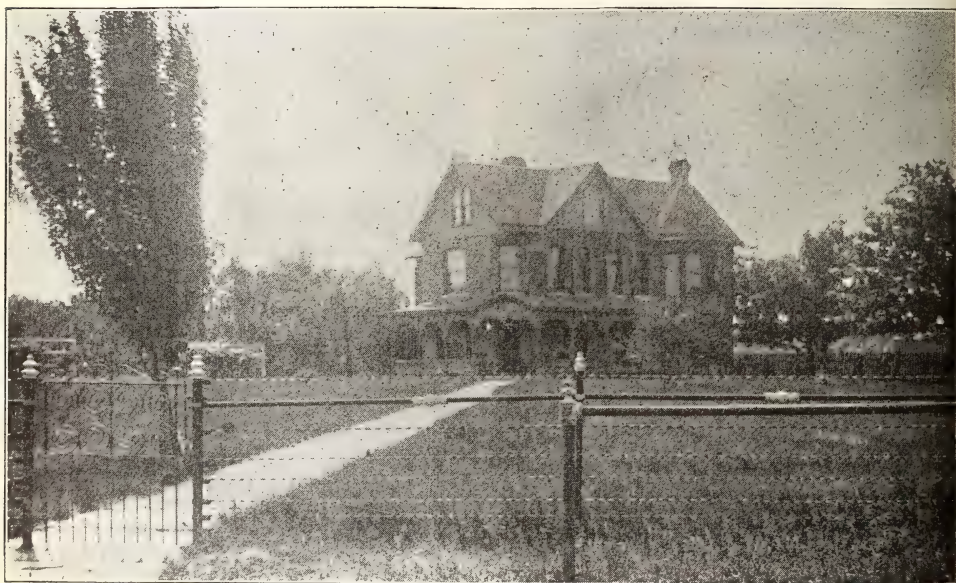
John Nave and family emigrated from Butler county, Ohio, to Fountain county, Ind., in 1828, and secured possession of land from the government and settled in a rude cabin and began to clear some land for cultivation. In 1831 the father died, leaving the widow with five sons and two daughters to fight the battle of life. It looked to be a great undertaking for a widow to bring up a family in the wilds. The Indians were plentiful and wild game was in abundance. As late as 1836 the boys stood in the doorway of the cabin and counted sixteen deer at one sight. However, after the death of the father, the mother decided it was a good place for her to get land for her boys to go to work. So they cleared and farmed, each year adding a few acres to their possessions.

As New Orleans was the only market, it was necessary to slaughter pork and grind the wheat there. But a slaughter house and mill were soon erected, and the products were drawn to the Wabash river, at the mouth of the Shawnee, where they would

**HERD OF HEREFORD CATTLE, FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**

build a flatboat each year, and when the winter rains raised the waters they would go to market with their products, coming back to Evansville by steamboat, and either walking or, in later years, by stage to their homes. This was an annual trip, and was the only way to obtain money. The success started in the above manner was phenomenal, and business was conducted together until 1848, when each son possessed a nice farm of about 200 acres. In 1853 Henry, the next youngest of the sons, decided to make a trip to Virginia. The journey had to be made with a buggy. On arriving at the sunny mountain side he became acquainted with the belle of the South, Miss Mary U. Shannon, who proved to be his faithful companion, and together they returned to what is now the world famous Fairview Stock Farm, which is owned by

for the months of March, April and May of 1899, which footed up over \$23,000, at prices ranging from \$150 for calves up to \$1,075 for two-year-old heifers. The "Breeder's Gazette" says: "There seems to be such a thing as 'luck' in this world, but it did not enter into the foundation of the Fairview herd or the remarkable career it achieved, last fall under the public eye; it was all design. It was the realization of a fixed purpose, the result of an inflexible adherence to a high standard. The rise of breeders to reputation represent some curious phases which the public is apt to analyze. Some men of prominence may perhaps be called accidents, some achieve fame through a liberal expenditure of printer's ink, and others carve their names in the rock of public memory by public deeds. Of the last sort is F. A. Nave. A couple of years ago his name



RESIDENCE OF F. A. NAVE, OWNER OF FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

their youngest son, F. A. Nave. From 1853 until 1887 they endured many hardships; yet, with careful management and honest toil, they accumulated a snug fortune, and on January 1, 1887, retired from active business, turning their land possessions over to their children. From that time to the present the Fairview Stock Farm has almost doubled in size, and to-day is the home of one of the best herds of Hereford cattle in America—the herd that was champion at all the principal State fairs and at the Omaha Exposition in 1898. To illustrate the magnitude of the business at the famous Fairview Stock Farm, we have but to point to sales of pure bred Hereford cattle from this herd

was comparatively unknown to the rank and file of cattle breeders, but to-day it is as familiar as a household word among those who keep posted on pedigreed cattle breeding. Their famous farm is located about two miles south of Attica, and on a fine pike, which just makes a pleasant drive from the city. The land is beautiful, fertile and productive, and a large portion of it is coated with the richest of blue grass. How well Mr. Nave has succeeded in his business has been discussed from A to Z in all the prominent agricultural journals of America, and this is just a fair illustration of what can be accomplished when good judgment, industry and ambition are combined."

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HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA ///CLINTON COUNTY.

As a rule, nations are plants of slow growth. The world has been peopled for many thousands of years, and we are apt to look with pride on the growth of our own nation, and in our Fourth of July speeches to talk of the "gigantic strides" America has made toward empire. It has made gigantic strides, but it must be remembered that it lingered for two centuries or more before it began to grow at all. When our war for independence came there were scarce three million whites in all the country, yet nearly two centuries had elapsed since the first English settlement was made. A century and three-quarters have passed since the first French settlers came into what is now Indiana; yet the settlement of the territory practically did not begin until about the year 1800. So that, in one century Indiana has grown from two or three scattered settlements, containing only about 2,000 whites, to an empire of nearly three million people. Some sections have grown much more rapidly than others; in fact, the growth of some places within the last decade and a half has been little short of the marvelous, and as Indianians we may well be proud of our rapid strides toward an empire of population, an empire of industry, an empire of wealth. Certain natural advantages, such as location, or of natural wealth, have helped certain sections to grow more rapidly than others less favorably situated, or supplied by nature. The coal of the western and southwestern parts of the State, the location of the

great natural highways across the State, of the central portions, the gas and oil of the eastern sections have aided in the rapid development of those sections, while others that were compelled to rely almost wholly upon their agricultural resources, and in some cases had to contend with many natural disadvantages, such as the prevalence, in the early days, of malaria, have grown more slowly; but all sections of the State have of late felt the impetus, and while some counties may not show any marked increase of population, they will show a very marked increase in material wealth.

Just north of the center of the State is Clinton county. A part of the county was in the last cession of lands by the Indians. What are now Clinton and Boone counties was once known as Washington Territory, and was under the jurisdiction of Tippecanoe county. It was not until 1826 that the first settler located his farm and began life in Clinton county. That was seventy-three years ago. The Indians were still roaming over the country, loath to leave what had been theirs for centuries. That first settler found an almost level country, just rolling enough to furnish good natural drainage. It was alternately prairie and timber land. A number of small streams were flowing through the country in a sort of sluggish manner, here and there obstructed by collections of driftwood, gathered up by the periodical freshets. On occasions when the floods came much of the land would be over-

flowed, leaving marshes and swamps. The marshes and swamps and the sluggish streams were malaria breeders. The very air was pregnant with disease, and chills and fevers were the resulting consequence. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the country as a whole presented an inviting prospect. The soil was rich, promising faithful and sure returns for the labor of the farmer; wild game was still abundant; the forests offered fuel and material for the cabins and the barns, while almost every variety of birds known in America made the forests melodious with their songs.

The first settler located his farm and erected his cabin of logs, and entered upon

make them contented. For the first few years there was no market for their surplus products, and had there been markets they had no way of transporting the surplus to the markets. The level lands, with the soft and yielding soil, kept what few roads had been made from settlement to settlement almost impassable when the rains came, or the thaws of the spring took from them the frosts of the winter. Journeys on horseback were difficult, and by wheeled vehicles almost impossible much of the year.

Such was Clinton county when it was first settled. What it is to-day has been the work of slow but steady growth. By act of the Legislature, approved January 29, 1830,



JEFFERSON, OLDEST TOWN IN CLINTON COUNTY.

the work of his life. He was not long left alone. Others sought homes in this new section of the State. They brought little with them but health, intelligence and industry. One here and there had a cow; another would have a few head of sheep, or of hogs. Some of them remained, while others, discouraged by the ravages made in their health by the malaria, or possessed with an unrest that kept them from remaining long in any one place, left for new homes. Those who remained prospered as a rule. They had some hardships and privations to undergo at first, but they had enough enjoyment to

Clinton county was given its boundaries and name. It was named for DeWitt Clinton, of New York, who at that time was one of the most prominent men in the nation, owing to his successful advocacy of the Erie canal. Commissioners were appointed to put the proper machinery in motion for the government of the new county, and to select a site for its capital. At that time the only method of getting the surplus products of the farms to market was by floating them down some of the numerous streams on flat boats. Clinton county had no streams that could thus be utilized, hence it was almost cut off from

market. To get the supplies actually needed for the use of the settlers was almost impossible during most of the year, but notwithstanding these drawbacks settlers still kept locating farms and preparing them for cultivation. At that time the construction of a great canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio river was taking shape, and the new settlers fondly

Delphi and Lafayette became the market towns for the people of Clinton county. The fever of constructing a great system of public improvements under the control of the State was taking hold upon the imaginations of the whole people, and again visions of something in the future floated before the eyes and minds of the Clinton county dwellers. But again they were left in the lurch.



CLINTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

hoped that the canal would be located through their county, but in this they were disappointed; but when the canal was finally constructed through the county north of them it proved a great benefit, as it brought the markets nearer to them, and the twenty or thirty, or even forty miles to haul their produce, and to return with the things needed for their own use, was better than they had hitherto enjoyed.

The State did commence the construction of a railroad from Madison to Lafayette, which would have reached and passed through one corner of the county, but the project fell through before the road was completed to Indianapolis, and it was left for private enterprise to finish it. The Wabash railroad was finally constructed through Carroll county, and eked out what the Wabash and Erie canal failed to accomplish, but it was seem-

ingly a long way from some parts of the county. In 1851 a company was organized to build a railroad from Indianapolis to Lafayette. This was the first road to touch Clinton county, and it crossed only a very small corner, but still it brought the markets nearer than before to the southern half of the county. Other roads were talked of, and some of them projected on paper, but it was twenty years before any of them took shape. In 1870 a road was projected from Rockville to Logansport, and three independent companies were organized to build it, but

liberally voted aid for its construction and the work went rapidly forward. This is now the Lake Erie & Western. By this time the people of the county had the railroad fever in an acute form, and a company was organized to build a road to Kokomo, and the road was rapidly built, the county and township voting aid. Then a road was to be built westward, to the State line, and it again received all the help it asked. This was a narrow gauge, and the gauge of the one to Kokomo was changed to suit it. These two roads afterward became a part of the great



SCENE ON WILDCAT, CLINTON COUNTY.

were finally consolidated into one. This road was to traverse the county in the shape of an obtuse triangle. The people of Clinton county aided in its construction by giving the right of way, and about \$140,000 in money raised by taxation. This road afterward fell into the hands of the Vandalia company, and has proved a great boon to the county.

About the same time the road from Rockville to Logansport was agitating the people, another line was projected. This was to reach from Bloomington, Ill., to Muncie, Ind., and Clinton county was on the direct line. Again the people came forward and

line from Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo. known as the Clover Leaf. The gauge was again changed to the standard of other roads. By this time Clinton was about as well supplied with railroads as any county in the State, but still another line was wanted. The cities of Indianapolis and Chicago were to be connected by another line, and the natural route took this through Clinton county from the south to north, and is now the Monon. All these roads, with the exception of the Big Four, pass through Frankfort, thus making every part of the county easily accessible to the county seat. Clinton county has given about \$500,000 to aid in

the construction of railroads, but it has been money well expended, and the county is made rich thereby. The total value of the railroad property in Clinton county is \$2,000,000. The total value of property in the county amounts to \$16,000,000.

When it became necessary for the sons of Indiana to go out to war to battle for the perpetuity of the Union, Clinton county did her full share. When the first call to arms came the whole State seemed eager to go, but as the quota of Indiana was but small the patriots of only a few counties could be gratified. Among the counties that succeeded in sending a company for the first

responded, until the county had companies in the 40th, 45th, 72d, 86th, 100th, 115th and 154th regiments. She had full companies in all those regiments, and in some of them parts of other companies. For bounties and relief to soldiers' families the county contributed more than \$300,000. The people of the county were loyal, they stood shoulder to shoulder for the cause of the Union, and when the war came with Spain her young men were prompt to offer themselves to defend the honor of the flag, and a full company entered that war. More were ready if their services were needed.

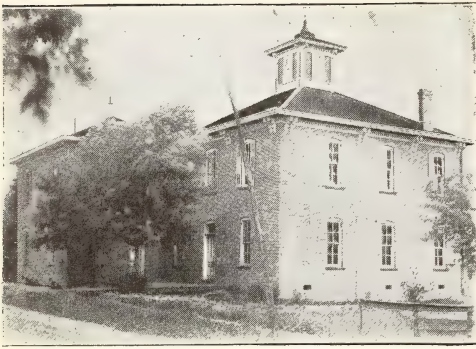
From its first settlement Clinton county



COLEMAN'S GROVE, CLINTON COUNTY.

three months' service, Clinton was one. Clinton county had no cities to draw from, and but few towns, and they were small, so the great bulk of her citizens who were to take up arms for the country had to be drawn from the agricultural sections. Company C of the 10th regiment, as gallant a regiment as ever served any country, was from Clinton county, and in the re-organization for three years the county contributed another company. As the demands for troops multiplied, and regiment after regiment was formed, more of the young men of Clinton

has been rich in its agricultural resources, the soil being exceedingly fertile, but it has been made more productive by tile drainage, and intelligent culture. As a rule the farms are well kept, and are cultivated by the most approved methods. The old roads, with their fathomless mud, in the rainy seasons, have given place to gravel roads, and now it is a pleasure to drive over the county. A good farm in Clinton county (and there are no poor ones), is a fortune to its possessor. Not many counties in the State have as good railroad facilities for reaching market, and tak-



MULBERRY SCHOOL.

ing it all in all Clinton is one of the best counties in the State. The people are liberal, progressive and intelligent. Their liberality and progressiveness is amply evidenced by the support given to the construction of railroads, the building of 360 miles of free gravel roads, and the advanced position they have taken in caring for the public schools. Good schools necessarily result in increased intelligence and culture, and Clinton may be proud of her schools. Her growth has not been as rapid as that of some of the other counties, especially those in the gas belt, but it has been steady, and manufacturing industries are beginning to find it a good place in which to locate, owing to its superior facilities and the intelligent spirit of the people.

In the early days of Indiana one of its chief products, especially in the central part, was ginseng. Ginseng was indigenous to the soil. It was found wild in the woods. It needed no cultivation, and all the farmer had to do was to dig up the root. Ginseng was supposed in China to have some magical medicinal quality, and was eagerly sought after. It became a great article of export from Indiana. Among the earliest settlers of Clinton county was John Blake. He opened, about a mile from Frankfort, a "ginseng" factory, and all the people, in the spring of the year, began digging "sang" root. This was the first industry started in Clinton county. The root was taken to the factory while green, and brought six and a quarter cents per pound. At the factory it

was dried, steamed and made ready for export. It was shipped to Philadelphia, and from there to China by the line of vessels established by Stephen Girard. Many people in Clinton county earned the money to pay the government for their lands by gathering "sang root." Mr. Blake opened the first tavern in Franklin. His son, John W. Blake, raised the first company in Clinton county for service in the civil war. Mr. Blake had just completed his contract for building the prison at Michigan City when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He was on his way to Frankfort on some law business, when at Lafayette he met Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds. General Reynolds told him a call would be made the next day for troops. Mr. Blake hastened to Frankfort. He had an important law case pending in the court. He told the judge that he desired to raise a company for the war. The judge at once continued the case indefinitely, adjourned court and gave him the use of the court room for recruiting purposes. By 2 o'clock that afternoon the roster was full, and a letter was forwarded to Governor Morton reporting the company for duty. It became Company C, Tenth Indiana.

Among the illustrations is a characteristic one of the early days in Clinton county. It was no uncommon thing among the early settlers to make up a team from different animals. In fact the roads were such that it was absolutely necessary to harness every animal that could draw a pound. The team we reproduce was a noted one, made up by "Tuskey," "Darby" and "Jane."



KIRKLIN SCHOOL.

When the county was established commissioners were appointed to select a site for the seat of justice. The little town of Jefferson had been laid off, and it was ambitious to be selected as the county seat. Its most progressive citizen was Abner Baker, farmer and merchant. He was full of life and energy, and knew how to present a matter to his fellow-citizens in a favorable light. Jefferson was a little off from the geographical center of the county as the boundaries had been fixed by the Legislature, but that was a matter easily remedied, by purloining a narrow strip off one side of Tippecanoe county, and to effect that Mr. Baker set himself diligently to work. The strip off Tippecanoe county could only be obtained through

way in unfathomable mud, swimming streams and otherwise periling his life, which on one or two occasions he came near losing. He at last obtained the signature of every person in the strip proposed to be annexed, with one single exception. His part of the work was done and thoroughly done, but, it is said that even the best laid plans of mice will sometimes miscarry, and likewise those of men. He placed the petition in the hands of another to present to the Legislature, but it never reached that body. It was another exemplification of the old adage that what one wants done he must do himself.

Napoleon was a great commander, perhaps the greatest the world has ever known,



A TEAM OF YE OLDEN DAYS.

the Legislature, and Mr. Baker set about the work of securing the necessary names to a petition asking that the strip be added to Clinton. It was the spring of the year, and that season, in those early days was not the best for traveling in Clinton. There were no roads, and such pathways as had been used were easily rendered almost impassable by the rains. That season Providence appeared to frown on the efforts to make Jefferson the central city of Clinton, and the rains descended with more than the usual freedom, making the mud deeper than ordinary. Clinton is intersected by a number of small streams; that is, they are small in dry seasons, but that spring was an unusually wet season, so the streams were swelled to roaring rivers. Mr. Baker, with an energy worthy of success, pressed on, forcing his

and he always succeeded when he went to the important points himself. He failed and lost his throne because at Bautzen he sent Ney to seize and hold the only line of retreat of the allies, and at Waterloo because he sent the same general to seize Quatre Bras, instead of going to those two points himself. In both instances Ney stopped to rest, and while he was resting the enemy seized the all important points and fortified. In 1864 General Grant lost the capture of Petersburg and Richmond because he entrusted the important movement to a general who stopped to reconnoitre. Mr. Baker lost the county seat for Jefferson because he entrusted his important petition to another instead of presenting it himself. While he was waiting for the annexation of the coveted strip an enemy got into his field and

sowed tares. Mr. John Pence had some land and he was ambitious to be the founder of a new town, so he offered to donate sixty acres of his land and one hundred dollars in money if the commissioners would locate the county seat on his land. A bird in the hand was worth more than a whole covey which depended upon the action of the Legislature, and Mr. Pence carried off the prize, and the city of Frankfort was the result. The land given by Mr. Pence was surveyed, streets and town lots were marked off, and the county was ready to go into a real estate speculation. As the land cost the county

enjoyed a veritable boom, but there came a halt after awhile. The county was slowly settling up, and new farms were being opened, but few persons came who wanted to settle in a town whose outlook for the future was so very unpromising. It was near the center of the county, it is true, but it was surrounded everywhere by mud, mud, mud. To get to it required patience, and lots of it, strong horses and well built wagons, and few there were in the county who would willingly undertake the journey unless necessity, that awful mother of the unfortunate, compelled them to go. There was



CLINTON STREET, FRANKFORT, 1868.

nothing it was insured against loss, which is not always the case with those who speculate in town lots. The first sale of lots took place July 12, 1830, and fifty-five lots were sold. The cheapest went for \$10.01, and the highest at \$120. A second and third sale followed, but no lot brought more than \$50 in either sale. The county realized \$2,719 from the sale of the lots, from which had to be taken the cost of the survey, but it had a square reserved for public purposes, and some more lots.

The work of erecting buildings in the new town began at once, and for a few months it

the place to pay taxes, and there the courts were held, so the country people were compelled to make occasional visits, but without frequent visits from the farming community there were few inducements for settlers in the town. Forty years, years of great growth to the country at large, years filled with great events, and Frankfort had reached a population of but little more than 1,000, but a change was coming, a change that was to be the forerunner of events that would make out of Frankfort one of the prettiest and happiest of the smaller cities of the great Hoosier State.

An era of railroad building had come. Frankfort had slept for forty years, but she had slept with one eye open and now that her hour had come she opened the other eye, and went into the railroad market with a vim and energy that was sure to bring success. She not only went in with vim and energy, but with liberality. Her people were willing to be taxed to secure the benefits of railroad connection with the outer world. They were willing to be taxed heavily, knowing that heavy taxes are more easily paid in times of prosperity than light taxes in times of adversity and depression. In

a lusty throat, and that day the thousand lusty throats did excellent business. Now Frankfort is quite a railroad center, four leading lines passing through the city. She is in direct connection with two important cities on Lake Erie (Toledo and Sandusky), with Michigan City and Chicago on Lake Michigan, with St. Louis on the west and Indianapolis and Cincinnati on the south and southeast. It is not quite thirty years since the first train entered the town, and now fully fifty trains pass through the city every day of the year.

The coming of the railroads brought other



GREENLAWN CEMETERY, FRANKFORT.

their school books they had read that one swallow does not make a summer, and they reached the conclusion that one railroad would not make a city such as they desired to see, so they spread their nets for more swallows—and got them. It was on the 14th day of October, 1870, that the first train of cars reached Frankfort. It was a great day for the little town. As has been said her population was then but little more than a thousand, but every one of the thousand had

things. Business in all departments revived, the improvement in the business brought an accession to the population. The old things passed away and all things became new. The old court house disappeared and a new and elegant structure took its place. The old school houses followed the court house, and now Frankfort can boast of several as handsome and commodious school houses as can be found anywhere in the State. A spirit of enterprise took hold of the people.

Mud had been the great enemy of Frankfort; it had kept away the farmers, but now the depths of that mud were to be sounded, and new highways were to be made, highways with a graveled bed over which it would be a delight to drive. The old, sleepy town has disappeared and a live, bustling, energetic little city has taken its place, with well improved, well lighted streets. It is a little city of homes. It can boast of no very costly residences, but it has a number of very handsome ones, but its peculiar delight to the visitor from abroad is the great number

plied from flowing wells, and the water is driven from the reservoir to all parts of the city. The city has ample fire protection, and an efficient fire department. For the church-going people, and all people should be of that kind, there are churches of almost all denominations, and some of them of very handsome architecture and of capacious seating arrangements.

Although Frankfort was made the county seat of Clinton county as early as the year 1830, the school facilities of the town, for fifteen years thereafter, were but little su-



EAST CLINTON STREET, FRANKFORT.

of pretty and cozy cottage homes. It excels in its cottage architecture. It has one blessing denied to many other cities; it is abundantly supplied with pure water for drinking and potable use. It appears to be located over an underground lake or river, found at a depth of about sixty feet. Wells are easily driven to any required depth, and they are sure to reach this abundant supply of water, no matter where they are located.

The water from many of these wells flows freely without the aid of any artificial methods of raising. They become beautiful ever-flowing springs. In the others it rises almost to the surface, making pumping easy. The reservoir of the city water works is sup-

erior to those of the townships throughout the county. It appears from the records that the first school in what is now Center township was taught in the year 1829, in a log cabin on what is known as the Bunnell farm. Jacob L. Harley being the teacher. The first school house in the township was erected on the same farm the following year 1830. J. W. Bowles taught the first school therein. Up to the year 1839 the village of Frankfort afforded to its school children only the accommodations of a log school house with its rough furniture and few, if any school appliances. In that year (1839) the log building was replaced by a small one room frame structure in which school was

held for three or four months of each year. Five years later, in 1844, a one story brick building, still standing on the corner of Columbia and Ohio streets, and now used as a dwelling, was completed, and furnished with what was then thought to be ample accommodations for the schools of the town. The school terms were short and the changes of teachers frequent, thus preventing any thorough or systematic school work. In fact no attempt was made prior to the year 1866,

strong demand for more and better accommodations. Some years prior to this and before the war a building had been planned, money raised by private subscription for its erection, the foundations laid and the brick work completed up to the second story. Owing to the disorganization of business at this time the building remained in this unfinished condition until the year 1865. At that time all persons having aided in the construction of the building thus far had



HIGH SCHOOL, FRANKFORT.

except as it was done by private enterprise, to have anything in Frankfort more than a detached or ungraded school system. This one story brick building, together with some rooms rented for school use, constituted the public school accommodations of the town for more than twenty years, until the year 1866. During this time Frankfort was without railroad connections with other towns and hence its growth in educational and other matters of public enterprise was slow. In 1865, however, the school population had increased to about 175 and there was a

either abandoned their interests or had consented to its use as a public school building. At the spring election of 1865 for the election of a trustee for Jackson township—Frankfort was not then incorporated as a town and Center township was a part of Jackson—the question of the completion of this building came up for final settlement. Of the two candidates making the canvass one was non-committal on the question and the other was pledged to complete the building at once. The result was the election of Mr. Enos Hoover as trustee, and he was pledged



WARD SCHOOLS IN FRANKFORT.

to complete the building in time for school to open in the autumn of 1866. This was accordingly done, the building being ready for occupancy in September. It was a two story brick structure of four large and well lighted rooms, erected at the cost of \$5,000. For his prompt action in this work Mr. Hoover deserved much credit and received honorable mention as an able and efficient official. School was opened in the new building in September, 1866. The teachers were Prof.

E. H. Staley, principal, Thomas J. Armentrout, Miss Linnie Slayback and Miss Painter. A division of the work was made and the teachers assigned to the high school, grammar, intermediate and primary departments. This division, however, was more nominal than real. The high school course covered little more than advanced work in the common branches, the attendants being the more advanced pupils from the town and those who came in from the country to pre-

pare for the work of teaching. Prof. Staley was both principal and superintendent, and to his early, efficient management and instruction the Frankfort schools owe much. His term of office extended over a period of six years—from 1866 to 1872. In 1867 Frankfort was incorporated as a town and the schools passed into the hands of a town board of trustees. In 1870 the town was reached by its first railroad, giving railroad connections with neighboring cities on the north and south and opening up new avenues and facilities for trade. This led to a rapid advancement of interests and a noticeable increase in population. The schools of the town were now very popular. The attendance had gradually increased until the once commodious brick building was entirely inadequate to accommodate the large enrollment. More room was again demanded and something must be done to meet this demand.

In 1872, Prof. Staley, having resigned his position was succeeded by Prof. John P. Rous, who continued in charge until 1874. The schools thus far had labored under great disadvantages. There had been lack of sufficient accommodations; there was imperfect classification, and so the schools lacked uniformity in their discipline and instruction; the public funds were limited and the terms of school correspondingly short. The lack of a well defined course of study made the several departments more or less disconnected and the best results were not attainable.

In 1873 a new school board was appointed, consisting of Samuel Ayres, D. P. Barner and J. H. Paris. These were leading business men of the town, thoroughly interested in the welfare of the schools and conversant with their needs. Preparations were at once begun for the erection of a new and commodious school building. The school buildings of other cities were inspected, architects were consulted and no effort spared to make the new building such as would meet the needs of the schools and be a credit and an honor to the city. The building erected is a large and handsome three story brick with stone trimmings. It contains ten study rooms with seatings for 500 pupils, a chapel with a seating capacity of 400, and two offices. The building is furnished throughout with single seats, is conveniently ar-

anged, has large halls and high ceilings, is well lighted, is heated by steam, and is, considering the time of its erection, a very convenient and comfortable building.

During the winter of 1873-4 no public schools were maintained, the public funds being allowed to accumulate preparatory to the formal opening in the new building in the following year. A private school, however, was held in the old building and many children availed themselves of its advantages. School was formally opened in the new building September 21, 1874, with Prof. J. E. Morton as superintendent and with eight teachers in charge of rooms. A temporary classification had been made and a course of study covering eight years' work in the grades and three years in advanced work had been arranged prior to the opening of school. The school year of 1874-5 was nine months in length and showed an enrollment of more than 400 pupils with an average daily attendance of 345.

At the opening of school in September, 1875, the Frankfort high school was organized with C. S. Ludlam as principal. Prof. Ludlam continued to serve as principal for four successive years and established the high school on a firm and substantial basis.

For the school year of 1876-7 Superintendent J. E. Morton was succeeded by Prof. R. G. Boone. Superintendent Boone revised the work of the grades and extended the high school course to four years. Oral instruction was made the basis of teaching in the primary grades, text-books, except readers, not being put into the hands of the pupils before the fourth year grade. Courses of reading and study were outlined for teachers and teachers' meetings were held at which educational philosophy and method were discussed. The standard of teaching was raised and teachers were able to give authority for what they did in their schools. Superintendent Boone held his position for ten years. He did much to popularize the schools both at home and abroad, raised their efficiency to a high standard, created educational sentiment in the community and established the educational interests of the city upon a sound basis. He resigned in 1886 to accept the chair of pedagogy in the Indiana State University.

Prof. E. E. Griffith was elected to succeed

Superintendent Boone, assuming control of the schools at their opening in September, 1886. Superintendent Griffith continued in charge for four successive years and rendered much valuable and efficient service. Under his judicious supervision the attendance and interest were largely increased. He resigned in June, 1889, and accepted the superintendency of the Indiana State Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Indianapolis. He was succeeded by B. F. Moore, the present superintendent, who assumed the supervision of the schools at their opening in September, 1890.

for the remainder of the year and steps were at once taken by the trustees to rebuild. The new building was a two story brick with basement, and consisted of four study rooms and two small teacher's rooms. It was constructed on the best approved plans of ventilation and lighting, the rooms being placed diagonally with the points of the compass and the children being seated so that they received the light over their shoulders. During the summer of 1890 an addition was built consisting of four large and convenient study rooms making, with the original build-



WEST CLINTON STREET, FRANKFORT.

For school purposes, the city has been divided into three districts or wards. The first ward was originally set off in the summer of 1882. The building erected was a two story brick structure finished in stone and completed January 1, 1883. It consisted of four study rooms, two teacher's rooms and a large basement to be used for playroom. But six months of the school year of 1883-4 had passed, when, on Monday morning, February 25, about 1 o'clock, the building was totally destroyed by fire. Rooms were provided for the accommodation of the schools

ing, accommodations for 400 pupils. Every room in the building is now occupied and some of the rooms are taxed beyond their capacity. The enrollment in this ward for the year 1898-9 reached 435. Mr. Charles A. McClure has been principal of this ward since 1889.

The second ward embraces that portion of the city in which the buildings erected in 1865 and 1873 are located. Fortunately these buildings are near each other and near the center of the ward as set off for school purposes. This makes it possible for both

buildings to be used for grades and for both to be under the same supervision. The two buildings have available seating capacity for between 600 and 700 pupils. The enrollment in this ward is the largest in the city, having reached during the year 1898-9 598 pupils. Miss Mary Morrisson, who has served continuously as teacher in this ward since 1879 and whose term of service exceeds that of any other teacher in the city, was for many years the efficient principal of this ward. She was succeeded in 1892 by Mr. S. P. Kyger, the present principal. Miss Morrisson still retains her position as teacher.

The third ward was organized in 1886. The building erected was of the same general plan as of that erected in the first ward in 1884. It consisted of eight study rooms with seatings for 400 pupils, and an office. School was first opened in this building in September, 1886, with George E. Long as principal. The enrollment for the first year was 158 pupils. It has since increased until in 1898-9 the enrollment was 388. A few weeks before the close of school in 1890, at 2:15 o'clock on the afternoon of April 21, this beautiful building was destroyed by fire. The children were accommodated in other wards and in rented rooms where they finished the work of the year without serious inconvenience and the trustees proceeded at once to rebuild. The new building is almost a duplicate of the old, except that it is more substantially and safely built.

As has already been stated, the high school was organized on its present basis in September, 1875, C. S. Ludlam being its first principal. Before this time what was designated as the high school was merely an advanced grade of work in the common branches. No effort had been made to systematize the higher grade work into a definitely outlined and comprehensive high school course.

The high school building is situated on the east bank of Prairie Creek, one block east of the public square. This central location makes the building easily accessible to pupils from all over the city, and is without doubt the most convenient site available. The steadily increasing attendance had filled the old building to its utmost capacity and made the work of the teachers laborious to the extreme. Realizing that they must as

early as possible provide more healthful and roomy quarters for this rapidly increasing attendance, the board of trustees began an investigation of the plans of various high school buildings over the State with a view to more understandingly assuming the responsibility of providing a building which would be adapted to the present and future needs of the school. The contract for the construction of the building was let October 11, 1891, and work was at once commenced upon the foundations, which were completed before the close of the year. The entire building was completed and accepted by the board November 10, 1892. The building is a model of beauty and convenience and reflects great credit upon the wisdom of the board of trustees, Messrs. D. A. Coulter, W. S. Sims and Joseph Dunlap, who gave so much of their time to the planning of the building, and their personal supervision to its construction. It is, including the attic story, three stories in height, with a basement with a clean height of 13 feet. The ceilings of the first and second stories are 16 feet in height, except that of the large audience room on second floor, the ceiling of which is trussed and has a height of 35 feet. The extreme dimensions of the building, not including the tower, are 102x119 feet. The tower, which extends from the northwest corner of the building is circular, with a diameter of 18 feet and an extreme height of over 100 feet. The foundations are broad and massive, constructed of Silverwood sandstone with cement footings. The walls of the superstructure are faced throughout with Ohio sandstone, the inside walls being of brick. The cornices and other roof adornments are of galvanized iron, painted and sanded, the roof being of select slate. The main entrances on Clinton and Walnut streets are reached by handsome and spacious flights of steps cut from Bedford limestone. A hallway 17 feet in width runs the entire length of the building on the lower floor connecting the two main entrances. On the second floor is a large assembly room, with seating capacity for 1,000 people. The cost of the building, including heating apparatus and furniture, was about \$50,000.

In this building are the offices of the board and superintendent, the city library, the entire eighth grade of the city, enrolling

121 pupils, and the high school, enrolling 258 pupils in 1898-9.

In June, 1891, through the generosity of Mr. Daniel E. Comstock, the Sallie May Byers Memorial Fund was established in connection with the high school. This fund was established in memory of Miss Sallie May Byers, a member of the first class to graduate from the school. Since that time the fund has been added to until it now consists of \$1,500, placed with the city council, the interest upon which is annually distributed in cash prizes to members of the graduating class.

brary has been increased from less than 300 volumes to almost 3,000 volumes, besides the necessary replacement of worn out volumes. The books are selected with a view to their use for reference and in supplementary work. They are distributed to the different ward schools and the high school, and are so placed that each teacher and pupil may have access to them at all hours of the day. It would be impossible to enumerate the many ways in which they influence the work and characters of those to whom they are available.

Prior to the year 1874-5 no systematic



NORTH MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT.

The first attempt to provide the schools with a reference library was made during the school year of 1876-7. In January, 1877, the first books were put in. These were added to during the year until at the opening of school in September, 1877, the pupils had access to 300 volumes. These books were purchased with a view to their adaptation to the needs of the entire school. Under the guidance of Superintendent Boone and the judicious and energetic assistance of Judge Samuel H. Doyal, then a member of the board of trustees, the development and organization of the library proceeded vigorously during the succeeding years. During the sixteen years of its development the li-

records were kept from which statistics sufficiently accurate for comparison may be obtained. Since 1874-5, however, accurate and reliable statistics of the progress and growth of the schools are obtainable. These statistics show that the attendance has increased from 555 in 1874-5 to 1,836 in 1898-9; the teaching force has been increased to over 40 and is still insufficient. The high school has sent out over 325 graduates. Where the schools occupied but one building in 1874-5, the now occupy five, and the total valuation of school property has increased to about \$125,000. The school buildings are of modern design, are well lighted, heated and ventilated, are convenient in arrangement and

well adapted to the purpose for which they have been constructed. They are furnished with desks of the latest pattern and are supplied with the necessary appliances for the illustration of work in the different branches of study. The reference library has been increased and improved and made readily accessible to the pupils of all grades. Manual training is being introduced into the primary grades and is meeting with such favor as will make its introduction into the entire school course only a matter of time. The present board of trustees, Messrs. D. A. Coulter, W. A. Merritt and U. M. Palmer, are aggressive, earnest school officials, and are in hearty sympathy with everything that will raise the standard of efficiency and increase the usefulness of the schools. An excellent school sentiment prevails in the city. Frankfort has for many years been pointed out as a city having a school system of superior excellence. To maintain and, if possible, to increase this high standard of excellence, is the wish of teachers, patrons and school officials, and to this end they are together putting forth honest, sincere efforts.

It is an interesting and significant fact, that consideration of the various phases of a town's life, is not exhausted without a more or less comprehensive study of its club interests. This fact is an evidence of what, now, is scarcely disputed, that the club has come to stay, as a distinct factor in development. This is particularly true of the literary club in its relation to intellectual development. In the light of this view, that the literary club movement of a town, is a partial measure of its intellectual status, it is peculiarly gratifying to Frankfort to review this movement within its own borders.

In the year 1888 the club idea bore its first visible fruit in Frankfort in two distinct organizations, the Woman's Club and the Tourist Club, which sprang into existence almost simultaneously. In the autumn of that year a number of women were called together by Miss Donnohue, a highly cultured member of the city high school faculty, for the purpose organizing a society to promote the intellectual interests of its members. This organization was effected, its purpose incorporated in a formal constitution, its

membership selected, and a program of the history and literature of early England decided upon. The Woman's Club has always limited itself to twenty members, among whom have been numbered some of the brightest intellectual lights of the town. The work done has been along lines of history and classical literature, including the study of England, Germany and France, and has been of an unusually high order. From its initial meeting, on through the successive years, the club has realized more and more the purposes for which it was organized—the growth in culture of its members and the indirect benefits that accrue to the community at large. One feature of this club, which has distinguished it from others, has been the larger per cent. of teachers, most of them non-resident, upon its list of members. This has raised the mentality of the club at a sacrifice to some degree of its stability; for in creating a shifting membership it has probably narrowed to a certain degree its sphere of influence. However, the eleven years of its life have been years of steady progress and of effected aims; uninterrupted except for a season of intermission continuing throughout the past year, during which its membership being depleted, in some instances by removal from town of its teaching contingent, and in others, by the stress of more urgent duties at home, the club was discontinued for a year's vacation, its members to be reassembled in September, with fresh aspirations and renewed vigor.

At about the same time the Woman's Club was founded, and in much the same manner, the Tourist Club had its birth, its progenitor being Mrs. Van Sickle, a sister of Mrs. Emma Mont MacRae, of Purdue University, and a woman of intellect and ambition. At her suggestion a few women assembled and organized what they first called the History Club, but shortly after its inception Miss Claybaugh, one of its members, returned from a visit to a neighboring State and described a club whose meetings she had attended and whose methods she had much admired. The name of this society was the Tourist Club, and so favorably did its purposes impress the newly organized society of Frankfort women that its name and plan of work were immediately adopted.

The club has always been exactly what its name implies—a veritable study club of travel—and its thirty members are guaranteed more sightseeing on less time and money and with less discomfiture and fatigue than is enjoyed by any other tourist aggregation. The plan of their first excursion was somewhat unique in that, instead of making the first stop at New York and the next at some foreign port, in the manner usual to tourists, they, like "Charity," began at home and stopped first at Crawfordsville, incidentally viewing the beauties of Indiana scenery in that vicinity, and making a friendly call on Lew Wallace, with whom they discussed such of his books as had then been written. They then went on to the next point of interest. Thus they have proceeded in leisurely manner, until the world has been circumnavigated; the history, literature and art of each country reviewed; acquaintance made with all the famous men and women of each country, with the peculiar advantage over the actual traveler in this last instance, of finding these notables always at home, always affable and eager to be interviewed.

The Tourist Club has seasoned philosophy with wit, has mingled the social element with intellectual achievement and by its catholicity of resource and interest has been a distinct factor in all phases of the progress of Frankfort.

For three years the Woman's Club and Tourist's Club were the only exponents of the club idea; but the efficient work done by them helped to spread the sentiment already steadily growing, and in the fall of 1891 there sprang into existence a third club. This was the Monday Night Club, organized by Mrs. Allen McMurray, for the benefit of both men and women. The original number, seven gentlemen and their wives, has been augmented to a total of eighteen members.

The first two years were spent in miscellaneous work; then followed a year each of American literature, church history, political history of the United States, French history, French literature and English literature. There is a close community of interests between the members of this club, and this, with the broad-mindedness, progressive spirit and high grade of mentality of its members has been the making of a very

strong organization, whose influence is widely felt. One especially creditable feature of its management, is a magazine exchange, including in its list all the foremost publications of the day.

A year after the formation of the Monday Night Club a small number of women with a desire to go back and glean again in the fields of knowledge gone over in their earlier years, formed a club, which, in view of their expressed purpose, they appropriately named the Aftermath. This purpose has been subserved by a course of study embracing for its first six seasons the history and literature of America, England, ancient Greece and Rome, a course in mediæval history and some miscellaneous work.

The past year has been devoted to phases of sociological study, which are engaging the attention of the thinking world. Under the tutorship of Mrs. Jeannette Ruby, a cultured woman of Lafayette, who for years has studied this work in various colleges, they have made a close study of much of the modern realistic fiction which exploits the questions of sociology. So practical and helpful and at the same time so intensely interesting has this scheme of study been found that the club has planned work along the same lines and under the same guidance for the ensuing year. Some of the subjects to be viewed are: "The True Aim of Literary Study," "John Ruskin and the Ethics of Wealth," "Balzac, the Historian of Society," "Victor Hugo and the Sins of Society," "Ibsen and Democracy," "Social Hypocrisy," "Heredity," these and the various other subjects to be illustrated from the works of authors treating of them.

When, in the autumn of 1894, the girls of the preceding year's high school graduating class conceived the idea of perpetuating their class organization in some form of club, it was unanimously agreed that no name would be so fitting as that in honor of their favorite teacher—Miss Louise Meyer. Louise Meyer remained their club name, until their patron saint and instructor changed hers; when they were constrained to do likewise. And they have retained this name, Louise Wood, as their club name ever since. Mrs. Louise Wood remained their teacher, preparing their yearly programs and supervising the performance of duties, until

her removal to LaPorte, where her husband was elected to the superintendency of schools. During the three years since she has directed the work, criticised and advised through correspondence, prepared papers to be read before the society and been the inspiration of their entire effort. The club incorporated in its first constitution the condition that none but unmarried women be admitted to membership, but since the majority of the original members have broken the spirit of that law, a more lenient view is taken and the constitution probably revised in that particular. Their work has been confined exclusively to classical literature, and with the fresh, bright minds occu-

honor, the Emerson Club. A permanent organization was effected with J. A. Wood, then principal of Frankfort high school, as president. The works of Emerson and Carlyle occupied the first year and engendered within the minds of the members an interest in philosophical subjects, whose fruits during the five years of the club's existence, have been an earnest grappling with the great questions of science, philosophy, religion and society.

The second year of the club began with the study of theosophy, which, while being an attempt to solve the problems of the universe, was thought by the members to be based too much on occult mysticism to be



EAST WASHINGTON STREET, FRANKFORT.

pied with it, has been a source of great pleasure and profit.

Of the various literary clubs of Frankfort there remains to be sketched the only man's club and one of the most brilliant the town can boast. And the Emerson Club may tell its own story.

On the 5th of October, 1894, a small number of gentlemen met at the office of the county superintendent to discuss the advisability of forming a literary club for the purpose of studying subjects congenial to its members. It being the desire of these gentlemen to begin study with Emerson and his work it was decided to name the club in his

of practical value. So it was replaced by the study of Christian evidences, with more gratifying results. The work of the third year was a review of mediæval Europe, with special emphasis upon the forces of civilization of the Middle Ages, from which has been evolved the modern European state. The fourth year was spent in a study of evolution, with Spencer's "First Principles" and Lyman Abbott's "The Theology of an Evolutionist," as a text. A varying phase of this same idea was worked out during the past year and a development of it, based on the book, "Through Nature to God," dealing with the presence of sin in the world from

the evolutionist's view point, is being looked forward to as the culmination in interest of the entire course of study.

This is the story of the Emerson Club as told by its records. The rest is told inaudibly in the brilliant minds, solid worth of its members and the ever-widening horizon of its influence.

Besides the clubs enumerated there are the Twentieth Century Club, Chautauqua Circles and numerous Bible history clubs, of more recent organization.

The majority of the clubs belong to the State Federation, and all of them have open social meetings for friends of the opposite sex, except the Emerson Club, which is distinctively a bachelor organization and evidently proud of it, for no wife or sweetheart has ever gained admission to its councils, nor has a woman ever graced its annual banquet. The work done by these clubs has been gradually moving from abstract to concrete, from theoretic to practical, until there is scarcely an aspect of the town's life that is not benefited by their atmosphere. Besides this indirect influence upon home, school, business and society, the clubs have been directly responsible for bringing to the town many notable lectures and high-class entertainments it would not have enjoyed without this club activity.

Jefferson is the oldest town in the county. It was laid off in 1829. The meeting of the commissioners to start the machinery of the county government held their meetings there and the first court of the county also held its sessions at Jefferson. Jefferson was ambitious to be the county seat, but how it failed in that ambition is told elsewhere in this article. The first store in the county was opened at Jefferson, and for some years pork packing was a prominent industry. The Clover Leaf railroad runs through the town. It is in the midst of a rich and prosperous agricultural section and has an excellent school.

The most important town in the county, next to Frankfort, is Colfax, at the junction of the Big Four and Vandalia roads. Mulberry is one of the prettiest little towns in

the State. Kirklin is growing to be an important station on the Monon.

Clinton county owes much to the memory of Leander McClurg. His firm and patriotic stand during the civil war was one of the inspirations of the people of the county, and led largely in the ready response the people made to the calls for troops. In the memorable session of the General Assembly of 1861 he was a member of the House of Representatives. The war was beginning to cast its shadows over the country, and some of the members indulged in unpatriotic talk. They were sternly rebuked by Mr. McClurg, and on more than one occasion he announced that should the South hurry the nation into war it would herald the destruction of that section. In 1862 he was elected to the Senate as a war Democrat. It was in the session of 1863 that those who opposed the further prosecution of the war attempted the most revolutionary measures to cripple the State government and prevent the further enlistment of troops. During that exciting session Mr McClurg stood as the firm and steadfast friend of Governor Morton. He opposed his party colleagues in all their reactionary measures and was one of those who left the Legislature, breaking a quorum, to prevent the passage of an act to deprive the Governor of the control of the militia.

At home his voice was always raised for the most vigorous prosecution of the war; and his energy, eloquence and patriotism infused a like spirit in the people of his county. Mr. McClurg was emphatically a self-made man. He was born at Dresden, Ohio, September 23, 1831. In 1839 his parents removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he obtained the basis of his education by attending school a few weeks each winter, working on the farm during the summer. He studied law by himself, and in 1850 removed to Frankfort, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851. While practicing his profession he became editor of the Frankfort Crescent, and proved to be a vigorous political writer. In 1856 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1884 he was unanimously nominated by all parties for circuit judge, but died before the election.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS FOR JUNE.

1. When was the first court established in Indiana? and how was it constituted?
2. What did it attempt to do in the way of making grants of lands?
3. What courts existed under the Territorial government?
4. What controversy arose between the judges of the courts and the Territorial Legislature?
5. What courts were established by the Territorial Legislature?
6. What was the first system of courts established by the State?
7. What was the pay of judges under the first State constitution?
8. When was the practice changed in the courts?
9. What was the court of common pleas?
10. Of what does the present judicial system consist?

ANSWERS.

1. Under the French domination there were no courts in the Territory northwest of the Ohio river. Each commandant of the posts was supreme, and decided all questions for himself, and in his own way. When Lieutenant St. Ange, commandant of the Post at Vincennes, was called to take command at Fort Chartres he left Vincennes under the management of two men, who were instructed in case of disputes to call a court of some of the leading citizens. When the British took command of the country they made no effort to establish courts of any kind. After the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, Virginia assumed jurisdiction over all the territory, and appointed Col. John Todd county lieutenant of Illinois, as the whole country was named. The British commander at Fort Chartres set up a court at that place consisting of seven judges, but it did not attempt any jurisdiction, except over the territory immediately surrounding the fort. Col. Todd under his authority as county lieutenant

sought to establish a court at Vincennes, consisting of five judges. This was done in 1779.

2. The court established by Col. Todd assumed to have the right over all the land of the territory, and to dispose of it as suited their own ideas. They made many grants to their own friends, and then proceeded to assign to themselves many thousands of acres. Their method was to have one member absent himself from a sitting of the court, and while he was thus absent the other members would vote him a grant of several thousand acres. On another day he would be present, but another would be absent, and he would be voted a tract. In 1787 Col. Harmar, on his arrival, put a stop to this granting of land, and all the grants made were afterward ignored by Congress.

3. Under the first territorial organization three judges were appointed by Congress. These judges had legislative powers as well as judicial. Under the second form their legislative powers were taken away from them. The first court was held at Vincennes, beginning its sessions March 3, 1801. Under the second form of territorial government the judiciary was to consist of three judges appointed by the President. The judges could hold court singly or together. Congress gave power to the territorial legislature to divide the Territory into districts for judicial purposes.

5. The territorial legislature, under its powers to define the judicial districts, attempted to establish courts. It provided that the people of each county should elect three associate judges, who, together with one of the judges appointed by the President, should constitute a court. The judge appointed by the President was to preside at the sittings of the court. The law further attempted to constitute certain districts, and assign one of the judges appointed by the President to each district. It also attempted to define the jurisdiction of the courts. The United States judges refused to be bound by

the law, holding it repugnant to the law under which they were appointed. The legislature memorialized Congress on the subject, and at the same time set up another judicial system. It divided the Territory into three judicial districts, and provided that the Governor should appoint a presiding judge and two associate judges for each district. Two years later the State was admitted into the Union and a new system was made necessary.

5. This question is practically answered in the replies to numbers three and four. The first court established by the territorial legislature, that in which the United States judge was to preside, was never perfected, owing to the refusal of the judges to act under the law. The last law was in operation only a little over a year, and but few sessions were held, its jurisdiction not having been clearly defined.

6. Under the constitution adopted in 1816 the judicial system of the State was to consist of a Supreme Court, circuit courts and such other inferior courts as the Legislature might provide for. The Supreme Court was to consist of three members appointed by the Governor, with and by the consent of the Senate; the circuit courts were to consist of a presiding judge and two associate judges, the presiding judge to be appointed by the Legislature and the associate judges to be elected by the people of each county. It was required that the presiding judges should be learned in the law, but no qualifications were necessary to give a man the right to be elected associate judge. The whole machinery was absurd and resulted in many queer decisions. The Legislature afterward established what were known as probate courts to take jurisdiction over all matters of probate.

7. Under the first laws the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court was fixed at \$700 per year, and of circuit judges at \$700.

8. Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1851, the common law practice prevailed in the courts. The constitution of 1851 made it obligatory on the first General Assembly held under it to appoint a commission to revise, simplify and abridge the rules of practice and to provide for the abolishment of the distinct forms of actions

at law and for administering justice in a uniform mode of pleading and practice.

9. The Court of Common Pleas was established mainly to do away with the old probate courts, but it was given civil and criminal jurisdiction in certain cases. It created great confusion in the judicial system, and was finally abolished in 1875.

10. The present judicial system is composed of a Supreme Court, of five members, of circuit courts, of an appellate court, and in some of the larger counties there are what are denominated Superior Courts, and criminal courts. The constitution originally provided for a Supreme Court, circuit courts and such other inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The work of the Supreme Court grew so heavy that at one time the Legislature provided for the establishment of what was known as the Supreme Court Commission. This was to consist of five members, appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court, and was to hear and determine such cases as should be submitted to it by the court. In 1881 an amendment to the constitution was adopted striking out the word "inferior" so as to permit the Legislature to establish an intermediate court between the circuit courts and the Supreme Court. Under this provision an appellate court has been established, but its life is only temporary, but if the number of judges on the supreme bench is not enlarged the appellate court will be retained.

QUESTIONS FOR JULY.

1. Into how many branches is the State government divided?

2. What constitutes the executive branch and what are its powers?

3. What is the legislative branch? how is it constituted and what are its powers?

4. What are the powers of the judicial branch?

5. What officers constitute the administrative branch and what are their powers and duties?

6. What are the powers and duties of the Lieutenant Governor?

7. What State officers are constitutional officers, and in what respect do they differ from other State officers?

8. What State officers are not constitutional officers, and how were they established?

9. How are vacancies in State offices filled?

10. The filling of what vacancy occasioned a great struggle before the people and in the Legislature?

DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1840. Antarctic continent discovered by the American exploring expedition under command of Lieut. Wilkes.

1840. Nearly all of Natchez, Mississippi, swept away by a tornado; 317 persons killed.

1840. Outbreak of the great temperance revival.

1841. United States Bank failed, causing great financial distress throughout the country.

1841. Steamer President sailed from New York, with a large list of passengers, and was never heard of afterward.

1841. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, died.

1842. Seminole war ended. It had lasted seven years. The struggle between the Indians and whites for possession of Florida had been going on for nearly three centuries.

1842. The exploring expedition under Lieut. Wilkes returned to New York, after a voyage of more than 90,000 miles.

1842. Outbreak of Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island.

1842. John C. Fremont started on his first great exploring expedition across the mountains.

1842. Mutiny on board of the United States brig of war Somers. Midshipman Spencer, a son of the Secretary of War, and two seamen were hanged by the court-martial.

1843. Bunker Hill monument completed.

1843. Appearance at noonday of the great comet.

1843. Great excitement over an expected ending of the world. The "Millerites" had set a day for the final winding up of earthly things, and men and women all over the country donned their white robes ready for the resurrection.

1844. The first telegraph line built. It extended from Washington to Baltimore.

1844. Great riots in Philadelphia.

1844. Great floods on the Mississippi river.

1844. Anti-rent riots in New York.

1844. The great gun, "Peacemaker," exploded on board the steamer Princeton. Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, Commodores Garrison and Kennon and others were killed. President Tyler was on board the vessel, but escaped injury.

1844. Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of Indiana, died.

1844. Neah Noble, Governor of Indiana, died.

1845. Texas annexed.

1845. President Polk declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico.

1845. One thousand houses destroyed by fire at Pittsburg.

1845. Great fire in New York; 1,300 houses burned.

1845. Samuel Bigger, Governor of Indiana, died.

1846. Ether discovered.

1846. Sewing machine invented.

1847. Battle of Buena Vista.

1847. Vera Cruz captured by Gen. Scott. He at once began his wonderful campaign, which ended with the capture of the City of Mexico.

1847. First manifestations of spirit rappings, table turnings, etc.

1848. Peace made with Mexico.

1848. Gold discovered in California.

1848. Six hundred houses burned in Albany, New York.

1848. Ex-Governor James B. Ray, of Indiana, died.

1848. Ex-President John Quincy Adams died.

1849. Astor Place, New York, riots.

1849. The country ravaged by the cholera.

1849. Fifteen blocks of buildings and twenty-three steamboats burned at St. Louis.

1849. Ex-President Polk died.

1850. Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," tours the United States.

1850. Fugitive slave law passed by Congress.

1850. Great fire in Philadelphia; 350 houses burned; twenty-five persons were killed, nine drowned, and 120 wounded.

1850. Ex-Governor William Hendricks, of Indiana, died.

1850. Ex-President Zachary Taylor died.

1851. The yacht *America* won the great race in England, bringing to America the prize cup, which is still held by the Americans.

1851. A panic occurred in a five-story school building in New York; 1,800 children rushed for the doors and fifty were killed.

1851. Louis Kossouth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the United States.

1851. Henry Clay died.

1851. James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist, died.

1851. The library of Congress, containing 35,000 volumes, was destroyed by fire.

1851. San Francisco destroyed by fire; 2,500 buildings were burned and great loss of life occurred.

1851. The new Constitution of Indiana adopted.

1852. Commodore Perry visited Japan with a naval expedition, and concluded a treaty with that country.

1852. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published.

1852. Daniel Webster died.

1852. James Whitcomb, United States Senator from Indiana, died.

1852. Free schools established in Indiana.

1852. The notorious free bank law passed by the Indiana Legislature.

1853. First World's Fair held in the United States.

1854. The steamer *Arctic* sunk in the Atlantic; more than 300 lives were lost.

1854. The Kansas-Nebraska (squatter sovereignty) bill passed.

1854. San Juan de Nicaragua bombarded by an American fleet. This was a most disgraceful thing on the part of the Americans.

1854. Know-Nothing riots in various parts of the country.

1855. Bank of the State of Indiana chartered.

1858. Senator Charles Sumner assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, in the Senate chamber.

1857. Great financial panic in the United States.

1857. Dred Scott decision. This decision, the passage of the fugitive slave law, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, were the causes which aroused the North to a determined opposition to slavery, which eventually culminated in the rebellion.

1857. The steamer *Central America* lost; 427 persons perished.

1858. A large party of emigrants massacred by the Mormons at Mountain Meadow.

1859. Philip Barton Key killed by Daniel E. Sickles, a member of Congress.

1859. The great petroleum excitement in Pennsylvania.

1859. Senator Broderick, of California, killed by Judge Terry, in a duel.

1859. John Brown made his raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

1859. W. H. Prescott, the historian, died.

1859. Washington Irving died.

1859. Charlestown, South Carolina, almost destroyed by fire.

1859. Ex-Governor David Wallace, of Indiana, died.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA

THIRD PAPER.

In the earlier elections of United States Senators from Indiana, party or political lines were not drawn. In fact, there was then no such thing as political parties. Oliver H. Smith was a Whig, but he defeated William Hendricks for the Senate by a combination of Whig and Democratic votes. That is, the supporters of Hendricks voted for Smith in preference to Noble. Two years later White defeated Blake, the Whig candidate, by a similar combination with the supporters of Howard. By 1844, however, when White's term was drawing to a close, party lines were beginning to govern all such contests. In that year the Whigs had a majority in the House of Representatives, but the Senate was equally divided between the Whigs and Democrats, with the casting vote in the hands of a Democratic Lieutenant Governor. That Lieutenant Governor happened to be Jesse D. Bright, one of the most skillful political leaders the State has ever had. He was a young man and was ambitious for a seat in the Senate, but kept that ambition a secret. At that time there was no United States law governing the manner of electing a Senator, but each State was left to its own devices. In Indiana the custom had been from the very beginning of its State life, for the House to invite the Senate to meet it in joint convention at an appointed hour, to go into the election of a Senator. When the Legislature met in December, 1844, the House passed the usual resolution, but much to the amazement of everybody the Democratic Senators voted against accepting the invitation, and it was rejected by the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor Bright. Again and again did the Whig House renew its effort, but each time it was rejected by the same casting vote.

The election of 1845 gave the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. James Whitcomb was then Governor, and was regarded as the ablest man in his party. He had been elect-

ed Governor by a handsome majority at a time when it was thought no Democrat could succeed. This gave him additional prestige with his party. He was ambitious for a seat in the Senate, and Whigs and Democrats throughout the State conceded him the seat, but when the Legislature met it was discovered that some one else had been plowing in the field, and Lieutenant Governor Bright appeared as a full-fledged candidate. The tariff then was a burning political issue, as it has been in later years. Whitcomb was a free trader of the most pronounced type. He wrote for his party a pamphlet on the question, intended to be used as a campaign document, as it was used then, and has been made to do duty in several other campaigns. The party undertook to raise a fund to have it printed and circulated. The Governor was not a rich man, but he was what was called well-to-do, but in money matters was very close. He subscribed twenty dollars to the fund. The Lieutenant Governor, who was not as rich as the Governor, gave two hundred dollars. This amazing liberality was contrasted with the penuriousness of the Governor, and Bright was chosen as the Democratic candidate and was elected Senator on the first ballot, defeating Joseph Glass Marshall, who would have been elected the year before had the Senate united with the House in a joint convention.

Jesse D. Bright was born in Norwich, New York, December 18, 1812. While he was still a lad his parents removed to Indiana, settling at Madison. There Jesse grew to manhood, getting but a limited education, but growing strong physically. He studied law and entered upon its practice, but gave his attention mainly to politics. He was a man of strong mind and stronger will. He had scarcely attained his majority when he became the leader of the Democratic party in Jefferson county. He was person-

ally popular, and although the county was Whig he succeeded in getting himself elected probate judge. He was ambitious and let nothing stand in the way of his political success. Under President Tyler he was appointed United States Marshal for the district of Indiana, and this gave him an opportunity to extend his acquaintance throughout the State. He was an excellent judge of men and it was not long before he had devoted friends in every part of the State. He was already the party dictator in Jefferson county, and that gave him a prestige with his party everywhere. The Whigs got into a wrangle among themselves, at one time in Jefferson county, and put forward two candidates for the State Senate. Bright came out as the Democratic candidate and was elected. He at once took the lead in the Senate. In 1843 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Mr. Whitcomb. He made a complete canvass of the State. He was not a learned man on any point, and his education on all points was very deficient, but he was possessed of a



HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT.

strong way of putting his case before the people that made him an effective stump speaker. During his campaign he added to the number of his friends in his party, and made many devoted followers. From that time until 1860 he was practically the autocrat of the Democratic party as Oliver P. Morton was later of the Republican.

He became a leader of the Democracy of the State and maintained his sway with an iron hand. If he offended any one he never undertook to placate him, but left him to follow his own devices. How he was elected to the Senate has already been told. He carried into the Senate the same iron will he had displayed in Indiana and became one of the leaders of his party in that body. He entered the Senate just as the annexation of Texas was about to cause a war with Mexico. He was a staunch adherent of his party policy in that war, and allied himself with the strongest advocates of slavery, and on every question that came up touching slavery he voted with the most extreme of the Southern members. When his term expired he was re-elected by a vote of 99 to 46 for Hon. Charles Dewey. Before this time there had arisen in his party a very strong antagonism to him. This antagonism was led by Joseph A. Wright, who was his rival for the leadership of his party. The bitterness between the two was most intense. Wright was the more popular with the populace, but Bright controlled the machinery of the party, and was by far the boldest politician. Mr. Bright was never very careful in his choice of words when he wanted to denounce an enemy, and always in speaking of his rival used the strongest words he could find in his vocabulary. In the use of words Wright was but little, if any, behind Mr. Bright. In political matters he was always prompt—quick to decide and quick to act. In 1850, when he was a candidate for re-election Hon. Robert Dale Owen announced himself as a candidate to contest the prize with him. Charges were made that Bright was seeking to re-elect himself by corrupt means. Mr. Bright was in Washington at the time. There were no railroads across the mountains, but the Senator went to the Postmaster General and obtained permission to ride in the mail coach to Wheeling, and over the mountains he sped as fast as horses could carry him. Then down the river by boat to Madison, and from Madison to Indianapolis by rail. His appearance on the scene was unexpected by his enemies and at once stampeded them.

By this time he was the strongest man in his party in the Senate and when Vice President King died a few days after being sworn

into office Mr. Bright was elected Vice President pro tempore, and so served until March 4, 1857. The troubles over the attempt to force slavery on Kansas occupied much of the attention of the Senate. Sumner, Chase and Hale were then members of the Senate and were opposed to slavery. Mr. Bright as President of that body refused to assign them a place on any committee. In the discussion of the affairs of Kansas he always took the most extreme Southern view. All through those troubles he stood by Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He opposed Senator Douglass at every stage except when that distinguished statesman undertook to pass his squatter sovereignty measure. Mr. Bright sustained him in that.

In 1857 he was again re-elected. The Republican party was then fast rising to power and the Democratic party was divided by tions. In 1860 his party in Indiana declared for and the Democratic party was divided by factions of Breckinridge and led them in a hopeless contest in the State. New aspirants for leadership had grown up, such as Hendricks and McDonald, and Mr. Bright found the power he had wielded so long slipping away from him. He had grown domineering in his party and the younger politicians would not follow him. In the campaign of 1860 he worked with untiring energy, but could only rally a small vote for Mr. Breckinridge. This soured him and he was more than ever bitter in his denunciations of those who had opposed him. On the 5th of February, 1862, Mr. Bright was expelled from the Senate on a charge of treason. The groundwork of the charge was a letter he wrote to Jefferson Davis, in which he styled him "President of the Confederation of States." The letter was as follows:

"My Dear Sir—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend, Thomas Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement to firearms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect."

This letter was dated March 1, 1861, and was written before the outbreak of the civil war, but after the organization of the rebel government and at a time when it was certain war would ensue. The bearer of the

letter was arrested while on his way to the confederate capital. When the State Legislature met in 1863, the Democrats having a majority on joint ballot, Mr. Bright asked for a vindication by being elected for the forty or fifty days of his term, but his party friends refused. This embittered him, and he removed from the State, going to Kentucky, where he served a term or two in the State Senate. He laid his defeat in 1863 to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and was ever afterward a bitter enemy of that gentleman, and it was mainly through his machinations that Mr. Hendricks was defeated for the presidential nomination in 1868.

The political rival of Mr. Bright at Madison was Joseph Glass Marshall, the greatest orator Indiana ever produced. Mr. Bright, by refusing to let the Senate go into a joint convention in 1845 had prevented Mr. Marshall from being elected to the United States Senate, and the enmity between the two men became more bitter than ever. It culminated in 1851 in a challenge to a hostile encounter from Marshall. The parties went to Louisville, Ky., to arrange the details of the meeting, when friends interfered and the matter was settled. In 1874 Mr. Bright removed to Baltimore, Md., and died there May 20, 1875. Before the war he became the owner of extensive tracts of land in Kentucky and a large number of slaves. Mr. Bright can not be called a great man, but he was a great politician and party leader. As a presiding officer of the Senate he was firm and dignified and had many warm personal friends among his political enemies.

As the term of Senator Edward A. Hannegan was drawing to its close his party friends with much sorrow saw it would not do to re-elect him because of his convivial habits, and all minds turned to James Whitcomb, who had sought the support of his party when Mr. Bright was chosen. On the 14th day of December, 1848, the Legislature met in joint convention and Mr. Whitcomb was elected, receiving 75 votes, the Whigs supporting Caleb B. Smith. Mr. Whitcomb did not receive the full Democratic support, as 15 members voted for Mr. Hannegan. Mr. Whitcomb did not live to serve out his term, dying in New York, October 4, 1852.

At the time of his death Mr. Whitcomb was the ablest man of his party in the State, and with the exception of Joseph G. Marshall the ablest man of any party. He was born near Windsor, Vermont, December 1, 1795, and died while just in his prime. His father was a farmer, and making a living by cultivating the soil was a precarious thing in the Green Mountain State, so while James was a small boy his parents removed to the West, opening up a farm near Cincinnati. In those pioneer days there was little in farm life but hard work and privations. Schools were few, and they were taught only during the winter months, and the sons of farmers ambitious for an education had to attend school under many difficulties, always having their share of the work at home to do. James was a studious boy, ambitious for something better than farm life, with its hard work. He read all the books he could get, his father uttering many complaints about his son neglecting his work to read books. When in school James studied hard, and when school was not in session he put all his spare time in study, so that he eventually fitted himself for college and entered Transylvania University. By teaching during vacations he managed to keep himself in college until he graduated, when he entered upon the study of the law, having chosen that profession. In 1822 he was admitted to the bar in Kentucky, and in 1824 came to Indiana, making his home at Bloomington. His studious habits clung to him, and it was not long before he became known as a thorough lawyer. He developed a talent for public speaking and was always regarded as very able in the presentation of a case to either a court or jury.

He had not been in the State quite two years when he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Governor James B. Ray. He discharged the duties of his office with great ability. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate and was re-elected in 1833. He took a prominent part in all the debates of the Senate, and was the special champion of those who were opposed to the State entering upon the proposed system of public improvements. In 1836 Mr. Whitcomb was appointed by President Jackson commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and he held that position until 1841, dis-

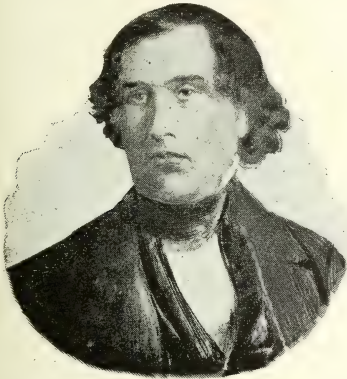
charging its duties with remarkable fidelity. To better qualify himself to settle the disputes which were arising over land titles he studied the French and Spanish languages that he might be able to read the grants in the original. He returned to Indiana in 1841 and began the practice of law at Terre Haute. He was an able lawyer and soon commanded a very large practice, but he was not long permitted to remain in the pursuits of private life. In 1843 he was nominated by his party as its candidate for Governor. The Whigs had controlled that office for several terms, and as they were the warm advocates of the internal improvement system, and as that system had not been wholly abandoned, and as Mr. Whitcomb was known to be strongly opposed to it the Whigs thought their success sure, but Mr. Whitcomb was elected. He was re-elected in 1846.

He served as Governor at an important era of the State. Indiana had become involved in a net work of internal improvements, including canals, railroads and turnpikes. A great debt had been incurred with heavy interest charges; a financial panic had prostrated business everywhere and the State had been unable to meet the interest on the debt. Governor Whitcomb advocated a settlement with the creditors, and one was finally made whereby the State turned over to the creditors the Waabsh and Erie canal, together with the lands given by the general government to aid in its construction for one-half of the debt, and issued new bonds for the remaining half. At the time this was regarded as a great achievement, but of late years many have doubted its wisdom. It was during his administration that steps were taken to adequately care for the insane, the blind and the mutes of the State. It was also during his administration that the war with Mexico was waged, and under the Governor Indiana readily filled its quota of troops.

Governor Whitcomb was the first to introduce party politics into the construction of the Supreme Court. Under the first constitution the judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Prior to his time men had been selected for those exalted positions on account of their great

learning in the law, without regard to what party they belonged to. The term of two of the judges expiring he sent to the Senate the names of two new men, thus making the whole bench of the Democratic faith. They were rejected by the Senate, and he sent in others, but every nomination was of a Democrat, and the Senate rejected them as fast as sent in. When the Senate adjourned he made temporary appointments of the two old members, and renewed the fight at the next meeting of the Legislature, but without success. Finally, after trying three Legislatures, he obtained a majority vote in favor of his nominees. His action caused a bitter newspaper war and created great excitement in the State.

He was elected to the Senate, as has been related, but his health was then broken down, and he was forced to frequently absent himself from the sessions of the Senate.



HON. JAMES WHITCOMB.

In consequence of this failure of his health he was not able to take that active part in the deliberations his talents and learning fitted him for. He was a disappointed man when he went to the Senate, having ardently desired that place two years before, when he was set aside by his party for Mr. Bright, a much younger man, and possessing far less real ability. When he reached the Senate he found Mr. Bright firmly entrenched both with his party colleagues and with the administration. While they were both Democrats their political methods were very dissimilar, and they had but little in common, and as Senator Bright was a man who never

brooked opposition or interference Mr. Whitcomb found himself with but little influence. This disappointment aggravated, no doubt, his disease, and he died before filling out half his term.

Senator Whitcomb was a great student throughout his life, and wasted but few minutes of his time. His studies were not systematic and because of that want of system he was not so profound in his learning as he would have been had he pursued a different course. Mentally he was a strong man, and had his health permitted he would have risen to great distinction in the Senate. His manners were courteous and kind. He was a fine amateur musician and played the violin with remarkable skill. Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in his book of reminiscences, tells the following circumstance which occurred at Knightstown, where he and Mr. Whitcomb stopped over night in one of their journeys:

"Entering the cabin there sat before the fire a lame young man by the name of Amos Dille, with an old violin in his hand, scraping away, making anything but music. He laid the violin on the bed and started with our horses to the stable. As he closed the door Mr. Whitcomb took it up, soon put it in tune and when Amos returned was playing light and beautiful airs. Amos took his seat by me seemingly entranced, and as Mr. Whitcomb struck up 'Hail Columbia' he sprang to his feet, exclaiming: 'If I had fifty dollars I would give it all for that fiddle; I never heard such music before in my life.' After playing several tunes Mr. Whitcomb laid the instrument on the bed. Amos seized it, carried it to the fire where he could see it, turned it over and over, examined it in every part, and sang out: 'Mister, I never saw two fiddles more alike as yours and mine.'"

Mr. Whitcomb was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and was a great worker both in the church and Sunday school. While Governor it was his custom on each Sunday morning to mount his horse and go around among the people urging the children to attend Sabbath school. The State erected a monument over his grave and placed a statue of him in Monument Place, Indianapolis.

When Senator Whitcomb died Hon. Joseph A. Wright was Governor. He and Senator Bright were at sword's points. The hostility between the two was of the most intense kind. Wright was popular with the masses of the party and had been nominated for Governor in opposition to the wishes of Bright. The contest for leadership between the two continued all of the first term of Governor Wright and at the opening of the second term it was especially virulent. Wright was ambitious to go to the Senate, but could not appoint himself to the vacancy. He determined to select some man who was hostile to Bright, and yet who would not be in his way when the Legislature met, so he chose Hon. Charles W. Cathcart. Mr. Cathcart was born in the island of Madeira in 1809. After securing a good English education he followed the sea for several years. In 1831 he removed to Indiana and settled at Laporte, where for several years he acted as a land surveyor for the United States. He served several terms in the State Legislature, and in 1844 was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1846. He was a man of strong mind and was an effective stump speaker. For many years he wielded a great influence in the northern part of the State, especially with the members of his own party. He was a staunch friend of Wright and was opposed to Bright. During the later years of his life he became a follower of those who taught spiritualism and became an earnest advocate of that doctrine. Mr. Cathcart only served in the Senate for a period of about thirty days.

Before the Legislature met after the death of Senator Whitcomb, it became evident that Senator Bright would prevent the election of Governor Wright. The Senator controlled what in these days would be termed the "machine." Through the machine he controlled his party in the General Assembly. As he had disappointed Whitcomb in 1845 he was to disappoint Wright in 1853. The Legislature met in December, and John Pettit was elected to the vacancy.

John Pettit was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, in 1807. His parents were devoted Presbyterians, and their fondest desire was to see their son a minister of the church

they loved so well. When he was sufficiently prepared he was sent to college. Soon after entering college he reached the conclusion that he was not cut out for a minister, and he informed one of his teachers he had made up his mind to turn from theology to law. The professor was ardent in his devotion to his cause and labored with young John earnestly and faithfully to win him back to the proper way, but wholly failed. John had a mind of his own and he determined to use it. The persistence of the teacher finally aroused the anger of the student and he suddenly left college, and returned home. There, instead of the arguments of the professor he met the appeals of his mother to return to school and follow the course they had marked out for him. John had no objections to a college education, but did object to the theology part of it. He offered to return to college if they would give up all efforts to make a preacher out of him, and let him follow his own devices. Reluctantly they gave in to the determination of the boy, and he returned to college.

The professor, however, was not willing to give him over, and renewed his efforts and persisted until at last John again fled from college, but this time he did not return home. He made up his mind to do for himself. He started out in search of employment, and at Waterloo found employment in the office of a lawyer. There he studied law while engaged in the duties for which he had been employed. In 1830 he determined to start West. His employer helped him and he began his journey. By the time he reached Troy, Ohio, his means were exhausted and he engaged in school teaching. By teaching he earned enough money to return what had been loaned him by his employer at Waterloo, and enough to pay his way to Lafayette Indiana. He arrived in Lafayette, in 1831 with his means almost exhausted again. At Lafayette he began the practice of law, and soon became known as a very able and very successful practitioner.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, who knew him in those days, once said: "I knew him well. Our associations were of the most intimate character, and I say it in no disparagement of him, he was no scholar, but had a mind and force of intellect which could success-

fully grasp great and mighty questions. Judge Pettit came here at a time when he was associated with great minds, such as Albert S. White, Rufus A. Lockwood, Judge Ingram and Thomas Brown. He had not the polish of White, nor the scholarly attainments of Lockwood, yet in their intellectual contests Judge Pettit proved himself their equal. He had a large heart, and it was as good as it was large. His greatest fault was, he carried his faults on his sleeve."

In 1838 Judge Pettit was elected to the Legislature. In 1839 President Martin Van Buren appointed him United States district attorney for Indiana, which office he filled until 1843, when he was elected to Congress, which position he filled three terms. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, and on that he left a deep imprint. In January, 1853, he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Whitcomb. In 1855 he became judge of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, then joined with other counties. In 1859 he was appointed by President Buchanan as chief justice of the Territory of Kansas, which office he held until Kansas was admitted into the Union. In 1861 he returned to Lafayette and resumed practice, and was thereafter elected city attorney, in which capacity he served four years. In 1867 he was elected mayor. In 1870 he was elected a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, retiring from that position January 1, 1877. He died June 17, 1877, at his home in Lafayette, at the ripe old age of seventy years. That Judge Pettit had eccentricities and idiosyncracies sharply defined is shown by the group of portraits of the members of the constitutional convention now in the Capitol. They are all there except Judge Pettit. The following, taken from one of his published decisions, while Supreme Court Judge, is characteristic: "A soldier was at home on furlough, and was about to return to the ranks, where death was quite as likely as life. He had \$175, and an adult brother and an infant sister, and, with a brother's love for her glowing in his breast, he went to his trusty friend and said: 'Here is all I have. I am called to the post of honor, but of danger. If I return, give it again to me; but if I die, give

it to my infant sister or her guardian.' The writing was made accordingly. The soldier died and the money was paid to the infant sister, according to the contract, and we will not disturb its possession. We hold that the written memorandum was an obligation to pay the money to the soldier if he lived to demand it, but if not, to pay it to his sister. The soldier died, and the money has been paid to his infant sister, and no ruthless hand should be allowed to disturb that sacred memorial of a brother's love."

Judge Pettit was full of eccentricities. He hated with a good hatred and loved with an intense love. In the Senate he became quite prominent, for he possessed talents of a high order, and whichever side he took he acted with the most intense earnestness. In politics he was a Democrat of the extreme type, and yet he frequently differed with his colleague, Senator Bright.

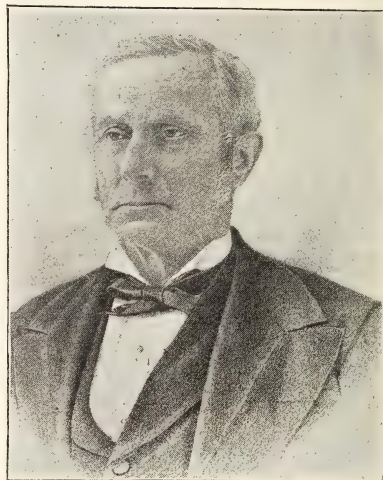
By 1854 the opposition to the extension of slavery began to make inroads on the hitherto unbroken strength of the Democracy in Indiana. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri compromise, awoke a most determined spirit of opposition and the Democratic party was divided into two factions, known as "Free Soil" and Administration Democrats. The elections of 1854 resulted in giving to the Free Soil Democrats and Whigs a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and they combined in the determination to elect a Senator that would oppose the further extension of slavery. Mr. Pettit was serving the unfinished term of Senator Whitcomb. He had been elected at the instigation of Mr. Bright, but in the Senate was not as subservient as Mr. Bright desired, and as he was known to be pronounced in his views in favor of the most extreme policy of the administration there was no possible chance of his securing the support of those opposed to that administration. The Whigs and Free Soil Democrats were known to favor the election of Joseph G. Marshall, the great political enemy of Mr. Bright at Madison. The only way to defeat him was to prevent an election, and the same tactics that proved so successful in 1844 were resorted to. The Senate had a majority of

administration Democrats and that body steadfastly refused to go into a joint convention for the purpose of electing a Senator, and the State was left for two years with but one representative in that body. The year 1856 was a very exciting one in political circles. It was the one that witnessed the first great struggle between the Democratic party and the new Republican party, that had grown up on the ruins of the Whig. It was a presidential year, and the Democrats were successful in Indiana. They carried the State not only for their candidate for President and Governor but secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Matters were somewhat reversed, however, from 1854, as the Republicans and Free Soil Democrats, through the hold-overs, controlled the Senate. The Democrats now feared that the tactics of two years before would be used against them, and they be cut out of electing a Senator, or rather two, as the time of Mr. Bright was about to expire, and there would be two vacancies.

The Republicans and their allies proposed to go into convention and let the Democrats elect a successor to Mr. Bright, on the agreement that they be permitted to elect one for the remaining four years of the term out of which they claimed to have been defrauded by the action of the Senate in 1854. The Democrats refused to enter into any agreement. The constitution provided that on a fixed day after the assembling of the Legislature the two houses should meet in joint convention for the purpose of counting the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and they did so meet. On the completion of the count the Lieutenant Governor, who was presiding, declared the joint convention adjourned to another day. On that day he adjourned it still to another day. When this time arrived, while the Senate was still in session, with a temporary presiding office in the chair, without any preliminary warning the Democratic members left the chamber and repaired to the hall of the House, where the Lieutenant Governor declared the joint convention assembled for the purpose of electing two members of the United States Senate. The Republican members of the House attempted to protest, but a vote was taken and Graham N. Fitch was elected for the short term and

Mr. Bright to succeed himself, each receiving 83 votes, no Republicans or Free Soil Democrats voting. All this time the Senate was still in session, with a majority of its members in their seats and taking part.

As soon as it was announced that Bright and Fitch had been declared elected the Re-



HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

publicans and Free Soil Democrats of the General Assembly met and drew up a protest against their being admitted to seats in the Senate. The protest set forth that it had been the unbroken custom in the State for the House to invite the Senate to meet it in joint convention for the purpose of electing a Senator, and that this had not been done. They also set forth that under the constitution of the State it was required that there must be present in the Senate at least 33 members, and in the House at least 67 members before either house could transact business; that there were present at the alleged joint convention less than a majority even of the Senate, and as no roll call was made of the House there was nothing to show that a quorum of that body was present; that the vote showed that less than a quorum voted. They also set forth that there had been no legitimate call in any way for a joint convention; that the undisputed rule in legislative bodies was that when they met in joint convention for a specific purpose the powers of that convention ended when the specific

object had been accomplished, and that it could not adjourn itself to another day; that in this case the presiding officer himself had assumed the authority, without any motion being made, or any vote being taken, to adjourn the convention to a future day.

This protest was sent to the Senate, but that body, after a long discussion, decided that a Legislature could not question the right of any one to a seat in the Senate by a protest, that the only way in which a seat could be questioned was by some other person appearing and claiming to have the right to the seat by an election. In 1859 the Republicans and Free Soil Democrats having a majority in both houses of the General Assembly elected Henry S. Lane and Jonathan McCarty, and they went to Washington and contested the seats of Bright and Fitch, but the Senate ruled that the matter had been disposed of at the previous session. Mr. Fitch served out his term and Mr. Bright served until he was expelled in February, 1862.

Graham N. Fitch was one of the really able men of Indiana. He was born in Genesee county, New York, December 5, 1810. He received his education in the schools of that vicinity and then studied medicine. In 1834 he removed to Indiana, making Logansport his home. It was not long before he had a very large practice, and in a comparatively short time became known throughout the State as a most skillful surgeon. He was a man of strong mind and of positive character. In 1836 he was elected to the State Legislature, and again in 1839. In 1844 he was made a professor in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and filled a chair in that institution for several years. In 1838, when the Indians were removed from Indiana they at first refused to go and the militia were called out. Mr. Fitch was an officer in a company of dragoons, and his company, among others, was called upon, but the Indians deciding to go without force Dr. Fitch accompanied them as a surgeon.

In 1848 Dr. Fitch was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1850, defeating in the latter race the late Schuyler Colfax. He was a strong speaker and became known in Congress as an able debater. On leaving Congress he returned to the practice of his profession, but did not lose his interest in pol-

itics, always being one of the trusted leaders of his party. He was elected to the Senate as has been related, in that contest being favored by Senator Bright. In the Senate, however, Mr. Bright found his colleague disposed to have a mind of his own, and to speak it freely. He was a man of great personal courage and when thoroughly aroused was not apt to hunt for the smoothest words in debate. This freedom of speech twice came near bringing him into a hostile encounter, the last time being with no less a personage than the late Senator Douglass, of Illinois. The rapid rise of the Republican party had alarmed the South, and on every occasion, in season and out of season, in Congress the Southern members were throwing out threats of dissolution of the Union. Senator Fitch at last tired of this and made a scathing speech, in which he denounced the disunionists, and warned the South that any attempt of that kind would result in its destruction. His speech caused dismay in the ranks of the disunionists, and one fire-eater took umbrage at it to such an extent that he determined to challenge the Senator to a duel. He called on one of his friends to carry the challenge. The friend knew the Senator and told the angry man unless he wanted to die he had better not send that challenge, saying that the Senator was a dead shot with a rifle, and would undoubtedly choose that weapon, and at a distance of one hundred yards he could cut a half-dollar every time. Nothing more was heard of that duel.

The trouble with Senator Douglass arose from a different cause. A son of Senator Fitch had been appointed by President Buchanan as United States Attorney for Illinois. This was done over the protest of Senator Douglass and he assailed the appointment in the Senate. Mr. Fitch replied in a way that angered Douglass, and a correspondence took place that for some time threatened to result in a hostile meeting, but the matter was finally arranged.

In the great campaign of 1860 Senator Fitch advocated the election of Breckinridge as against Douglass, but when war came he unhesitatingly pronounced for the Union and organized the 46th Indiana regiment and went to the field as its commander. He was soon placed in command of a brigade and

with it captured Memphis. He was pronounced in his Democracy at all times, and when his party took up Greeley, in 1872, he refused to support him, but voted for O'Connell. He was a man of positive convictions, and when convinced he was right nothing could shake him. Physically he was a magnificent specimen of manhood; firm in his friendships, he never compromised with an

enemy. He hated shams of all kinds, political and social. If he made a political promise he religiously kept it. He practically retired from politics after the war, but had he resolved otherwise his force of character and his ability would have made and kept him as one of the great leaders of his party. Mr. Fitch died November 29, 1892.

FACTS ABOUT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin, printer, journalist, writer and statesman, was born in Boston in 1706; died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

From the slight foundation of about two years' schooling he achieved wealth, a reputation as a diplomatist and statesman, became an accomplished scholar, a man of letters, a philosopher of no small importance and an investigator and discoverer in science.

He was the first self-made man of any eminence in our country.

His newspaper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, was the best in the colonies. It was a single sheet folded to twelve by eight inches, and appeared twice a week.

According to Parton, he originated the modern system of business advertising in his newspaper. "He was the first man who used this mighty engine of publicity as we use it."

Some difference of opinion exists as to his being the originator of the plan of distinguishing advertisements by little pictures or cuts. One claims that he did, but another avers that his rival, Bradford, of the *Mercury*, used them first.

His greatest success came from his almanac, the immortal "Poor Richard." In those days almanacs took the place of books with the masses, who could not afford to buy books. Poor Richard was issued as Franklin's almanac in 1773, and he announced that it was prepared by Richard Saunders, who soon became "Poor Richard" for short.

Poor Dick's fame was world wide. Seventeen editions were printed in English, fifty-six in French, eleven in German and nine in Italian. It has been translated into Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Welsh, Polish, Gaelic, Russian, Bohemian, Dutch, Catalan, Chinese and modern Greek, and still lives.

Franklin was postmaster at Philadelphia from 1737 until 1753. He was then appointed postmaster general of all the colonies, holding office until 1774, when he was dismissed by the British government on the eve of the revolution.

He was Governor of Pennsylvania for three years after the revolution, giving the salary received to charity.

Swimming was a great delight to him, and he excelled in it. At seventy-nine he writes of himself as falling asleep while floating and sleeping an hour lying on the water.

Physically Franklin was stout when young, and he grew stouter as he grew older, being in old age corpulent and heavy, with rounded shoulders. His height was about five feet ten inches. His pate was very bald, fringed with thin, white locks. He was very muscular and vigorous-looking, retaining until old age unusual strength.

In 1731 Franklin conceived the idea of a circulating library supported by subscription in the rooms of his club, the *Junto*. He carried the idea into effect, and this grew and expanded and became the mother of subscription libraries in North America.

Twenty years later he obtained a grant

of £2,000 from the Assembly, stirred up subscribers, and helped to establish the first hospital in America, the Pennsylvania. He wrote the striking and original inscription on its cornerstone.

He lived in a large house, with a garden attached, on a court called by his name for long afterward. This was back from the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets.

In 1743 he attempted to establish an academy at Philadelphia, which failed. In 1749

he renewed the effort and was successful. The academy occupied a building at Fourth and Arch streets. Six years later it was chartered and became a college, the College of Philadelphia. During the revolution the charter was revoked, and another college created that was worthless. Then, eleven years afterward, the old college was restored to its rights and combined with the State University. This union created the present University of Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Record.

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though heaven alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on freedom's field of honor!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Eighty years of busy life, no idle or wasted moments from infancy to death in old age, is the record of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Almost the entire of that long life was spent in the service of his country. No American ever filled so many high and exalted positions, and America has never furnished a superior in any of the walks of public life in which he took part, and he trod in almost all of them—a legislator for his State, secretary of his father on a diplomatic mission, Senator in Congress, many fields of diplomacy, in the cabinet, at the head of the executive department of the country, and lastly in its legislative halls, he trod in all those paths, performing his duties with remarkable ability, fidelity and patriotism. It is hard to find in the history of any country one who served so long and in so many spheres, filling each place with the same ability. He entered the service of his country at the age of fourteen years, and with but two or three short intermissions served his country until at the age of eighty-one he dropped in death at his post. His was a busy life, an active life; he had no idle moments, he wasted no moments. Hard and persistent work was his pleasure, study was his recreation. Born just as his country was beginning to heave in the throes which preceded the war of Independence, he lived to see the struggling colonies expand into a nation that stretched from ocean to ocean; as representative of his country to one or the other of the countries of Europe he personally witnessed the rise and fall of Napoleon. He saw him as he overrun Holland; he was in Russia when that frozen country was invaded by the "grand army;" from his window in Paris he saw Napoleon reviewing the troops the morning after his return from Elba. Few men have seen so much history as fell under the observation of John Quincy Adams.

It was in Massachusetts the great Revolution was born. It was from Bostontown that the pamphlets went forth to all the country sowing the seeds of liberty. It was the Adamses, the Hancocks, the Ames, the Quincys, the Warrens, that sowed the seed. In Virginia it was watered by the Lees, the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, the Henrys; in New York by the Hamiltons, the Clintons, and the Schuylers. Among those in Massachusetts who toiled in season and out of season in the cause of liberty, and who helped to guide the infant republic to success were Samuel and John Adams. John Adams was one of the committee to draft the immortal declaration which gave to the world a new nation. He had previously named Washington for the command of all the armies of the war for independence. If he had done nothing of public note but those two things his name would deserve to be immortalized in American history, but he did a great deal more. He was a member of the commission that negotiated the final treaty of peace which confirmed the right of America to a place among the nations of the earth; he was the first American to represent this nation at the court of that country from which it had just been separated by an eight years' war. From his loins sprang John Quincy Adams. He was born on the 11th day of July, 1767. From almost the first he displayed remarkable traits of character. His father's law students took great interest in the boy and began his education. It was continued by his mother when the students went away to the army. He witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill and knew that his father was one of those who had been proscribed by the British government and had been specially excepted from the pardon promised to all the others who were in rebellion.

When he was ten years old he wrote the following letter to his father, who was away

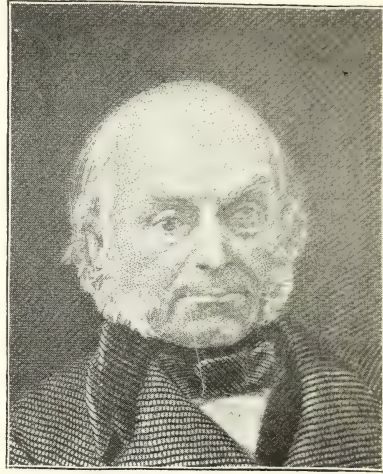
attending to his duties as a member of the colonial congress:

"I love to receive letters very much—much better than I love to write them. I make but a poor figure at composition; my mind is much too fickle. My thoughts are running after bird's eggs, play and trifles until I get vexed with myself. Mama has a troublesome task to keep me steady, and I own I am ashamed of myself. I have but just entered the third volume of Smollet, though I had designed to have got half through it by this time. I have determined this week to be more diligent, as Mr. Thaxter will be absent at court, and I can not pursue my other studies. I have set myself a stint, and determined to read the third volume half out." He concluded the letter as follows: "Sir, if you will be so good as to favor me with a blank book, I will transcribe the most remarkable occurrences I meet with in my reading, which will serve to fix them upon my mind."

All through his long life he copiously placed in his journal the remarkable occurrences he met with in life or in his readings, until he left behind him many ponderous volumes of notes which are, in reality, an epitome of the history of the times in which he lived, and of the men whom he met.

The next year his father was sent on a mission to France and took his son with him. On the voyage and in France he impressed the great men he met at his father's rooms with the strength of his mind and his capacity for absorbing knowledge. He studied French and made remarkable progress in that direction. On their return to this country they were accompanied by Chevalier de la Luzerne, the French minister to the colonies, and M. Marbois, his secretary. In his father's journal of the voyage is the following description of a scene he witnessed: "They were in raptures with my son. They get him to teach them the language. I found, this morning, the ambassador seated on a cushion in our state room, M. Marbois in his cot, at his left hand, and my son stretched out in his, at his right; the ambassador reading out loud in Blackstone's Discourse at his entrance on his professorship of the common law at the university, and my son correcting his pronunciation of every word and syllable and letter." Within a few months

he again left this country for France and the Netherlands. While his father was engaged in the duties of his mission the young son was studying under private tutors. Francis Dana having been appointed minister to St. Petersburg he took young Adams, then only



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

fourteen years old, with him as secretary. He was recognized in this capacity by Congress. The history of the United States does not furnish another such incident.

A year later he spent the winter in Stockholm, and then traveled alone through Sweden, Denmark and Germany. He was with his father in Paris while the treaty that was to put an end to the war was being negotiated, and witnessed the signing of that important document. He had acted as his father's secretary almost the whole time since he was eleven years old, and he accompanied him in that capacity when he went to England as the first ambassador from this country to that court, but he did not remain. The temptation to remain in such a position was very great. He was but eighteen years of age, and had met with most of the great men of the old world, and at the early age of fourteen had held the important position of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and could now have the same position at a much more important court. He weighed the matter well; to stay would be exceedingly pleasant; to return meant, as he said, at least two years at college and three more in the

study of the law before he could enter upon professional life. At last his decision was made, and of it he wrote at that time: "My father has been all his lifetime occupied by the interests of the public. His own fortune has suffered. His children must provide for themselves. I am determined to get my own living and to be dependent upon no one. With a tolerable share of common sense, I hope in America to be independent and free. Rather than live otherwise, I would wish to die before my time."

He returned home, entered Harvard College, graduated in two years, taking for his theme, "The Importance and Necessity of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community." On leaving college he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He was not long permitted to follow private pursuits, for at the age of twenty-seven years he was appointed by President Washington Minister to the Netherlands. At that time Europe was being convulsed by the French Revolution, and his appointment to so responsible a post at that early age shows the regard the President had for his capacity. Three years later he was sent to Portugal, and when his father became President he was transferred to Berlin, at the earnest suggestion of Washington. While engaged in his diplomatic duties he persistently pursued his literary studies and work. When Jefferson became President he recalled Mr. Adams, but a few months after his return he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and almost immediately chosen Senator of the United States. It was at a time when the Federal party was dissolving, but Massachusetts was strongly federal. The aggressions of Great Britain were becoming more and more oppressive, and Mr. Adams took strong and energetic grounds in favor of resistance. This angered the Federals, and Mr. Adams deeming an action of the Massachusetts Legislature as a censure of his course resigned. He was elected Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard College, and engaged in that work with his accustomed ardor and laborious exactitude.

When Madison became President he appointed Mr. Adams Minister to St. Petersburg, where at the early age of fourteen he began his diplomatic career as Secretary of

Legation. He was received with distinguished honors by the Russian court. He was called from his post to assist at the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Great Britain to end the second war with that country. He signed that treaty as his father had signed the first, and was then appointed Minister to England the first after the conclusion of peace, as his father had been the first after the close of the Revolution. On the advent of Mr. Monroe to the presidency, Mr. Adams was made Secretary of State. He was the leader of the cabinet, and was always spirited in his foreign policy and was the author of the document that has since been known as the "Monroe Doctrine." He was a man of vast information upon almost all subjects, and while Secretary of State prepared for Congress an elaborate report on weights and measures, following the history of weights and measures from the earliest beginning.

At the close of Mr. Monroe's administration he was one of the candidates for the succession. Jackson, Clay and Crawford were the other candidates. The electoral college failed to make a choice, Mr. Jackson receiving the most votes, with Mr. Adams second. It devolved upon the House of Representatives to make the choice, and the vote of Kentucky being given to Mr. Adams, through the influence of Henry Clay, he was elected. He made Mr. Clay his successor in the office of Secretary of State, and immediately a cry of bargain and sale went up. He had a stormy time of it during his administration, and was pursued by the most bitter political acrimony. He was a candidate for re-election, but was badly defeated by Gen. Jackson.

He returned to private life and again took up his literary pursuits. A favorite study with him was astronomy, and to it he gave much of his time, notwithstanding he had passed his three-score mark. In 1830 he was elected to Congress and entered upon what may be called the most remarkable part of his public life. For a little more than seventeen years he remained a member of the House, and was the leading figure in many stirring and stormy scenes. He was always punctually in his seat. He never had to be sought for by the sergeant-at-arms when his vote was needed. He took part in

all the important debates, bringing to the discussion the wealth of learning and information with which his mind was stored. He earned and received the title of "Old Man Eloquent." He entered Congress at a time when the slavery agitation was beginning to stir the whole country, and his fight for the right of petition was the most remarkable contest that ever took place on a parliamentary floor, and his victory was as remarkable as the contest itself. For several years he stood single-handed and alone, day after day, renewing the contest, assailed by threats of expulsion and assassination, denounced in the most virulent and abusive manner, he stood, like a lion, majestic in his courage and in his powers of endurance and of repelling assaults until he won the admiration of the world. The history of that contest is that of an important era of the country and had he failed in his contest the reign of constitutional government would soon have been ended.

The great contest began in 1831. Mr. Adams presented a number of petitions asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In presenting the petitions he said that he believed the subject was one over which Congress had jurisdiction, but that he was not in favor of its exercise. The petitions kept pouring in until the friends of slavery became alarmed, and in 1836 appointed a committee to consider what disposition should be made of them. The committee reported a series of resolutions, declaring that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in the States, that it ought not to interfere with it in the District, and that all petitions on the subject should be laid upon the table without the liberty of debate. Mr. Adams opposed the resolutions. They were adopted by the House almost unanimously. Mr. Adams continued to present petitions as often as they were sent to him. In January, 1837, he presented one which he said was signed by the wives and daughters of his immediate constituents, and moved that it be read. The motion was laid upon the table. Mr. Adams then announced that he would call up that motion every day so long as the freedom of speech was allowed him. He then presented another petition on the same subject, saying

that as a part of the speech he intended to make on the subject he would read the petition, and began to read. He was interrupted by cries of order, but he continued to read. The Speaker tried to stop him, but he went on, his voice rising higher and higher, as the confusion became greater, until he fairly shouted out the concluding sentences. On the 7th of the following month he presented about two hundred petitions, one after another, and then picked up a paper, exclaiming in a shrill tone: "Mr. Speaker, I have in my possession a petition of somewhat extraordinary character, and I wish to inquire of the chair if it be in order to present it?"

Then followed one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in Congress. The Speaker replied that he could not determine unless Mr. Adams would state the character of the petition. Mr. Adams informed him that the petition purported to be signed by eleven slaves, but his own mind was that the signers were not what they purported to be, and said he would send it to the Speaker. This put the Speaker, Mr. James K. Polk, in a dilemma, and he said that a petition from slaves was a novelty, and he could not determine the question, but would refer it to the House. Up to that time the House had been paying but little attention, but when it discovered the nature of the petition, and its character, cries of "Treason!" "Expel the old scoundrel!" "Put him out!" were heard from every part of the hall. Mr. George C. Dromgoole, of Virginia, was selected to prepare a resolution that Mr. Adams should be censured by the Speaker. The preamble of the resolution set forth that Mr. Adams had presented to the House a petition signed by negro slaves, thus "giving color to an idea" that slaves could properly petition Congress. Several other resolutions of a similar character were presented. The contest began at 1 o'clock and continued until 7, Mr. Adams standing undaunted all the time, refusing to be seated, saying that if he was guilty as charged he was not entitled to a seat among honorable men. Referring to one of the resolutions, he said that he was charged with presenting a petition from slaves asking for the abolition of slavery, and suggested that if the author of the resolution had taken time to read the petition he would have found it of a very dif-

ferent character, as it asked for the perpetuation of slavery.

This was a bombshell, and the ludicrous position the Southern members had got into only added to their exasperation. Mr. Adams then delivered one of his most impassioned speeches defending the right of petition, ending by declaring that not even the Sultan of Turkey could walk the streets of his capital and refuse to receive the petitions presented to him. In referring to the Dromgoole resolutions, with one of his sarcastic sneers, he said: "If I understand the resolution of the honorable gentlemen from Virginia; he charges me with 'giving color to an idea.'" At this contemptuous double entendre the whole House broke into an irresistible peal of laughter. Mr. Adams was too much for the House, and it realized that it had got itself into a dilemma, and finally adjourned without action. The next day the discussion was again taken up, and continued day after day, Mr. Adams refusing to let the matter be disposed of without some decisive action. Finally it was declared that the petition was one that could not be received, but no censure was placed upon the great champion of the right of petition. While the discussion was going on many threats were made against Mr. Adams. He was then more than seventy years of age, but he stood undaunted. In one of his speeches he thus hurled defiance at his opponents:

"Do the gentlemen from the South think they can frighten me by threats? If that be their object, let me tell them, sir, they have precisely mistaken their man. I am not to be frightened from the discharge of a sacred duty, by their indignation, by their violence, nor, sir, by all the grand juries in the universe. I have done only my duty; and I shall do it again, under the same circumstances, even though they recur to-morrow."

In January, 1842, he presented a petition from Haverhill, Massachusetts, asking for the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Adams moved that the petition be referred to a committee, with instructions to present the reasons why the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. Now had come the time for the Southern members to not only crush this man who for years had been a thorn in their flesh, but to crush the right of petition.

Resolutions were drawn up and presented and Mr. Marshall, of Virginia, was selected to make the great speech against Mr. Adams. His speech was one of the most bitter he could fulminate. Mr. Adams rose to reply. He began in cold, measured tones of contempt. He recited the unasked honors that had been heaped upon him by Washington, Madison and Monroe, the great Virginians. Then, with a flash of scorn, he hastily pictured the great Marshall, of Virginia, and pointed his long, shaky finger at his assailant, compared him with the Marshall that had so long reflected credit upon the whole country. With withering sarcasm he held his assailants up before the House, and then with a breath he demolished their whole line of argument. Raising his voice to its highest pitch, he called for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. "Read it! read it!" said he, "and see what that says of the right of the people to reform, to change, to dissolve their government!" When the passage was read, he shouted out, "Read that again!" The indignation and triumph of his voice, as he shouted out, "Read it again!" swept the House off its feet, and great cheers were heard on the floor and in the galleries. The discussion continued eleven days, when, on the motion of Mr. Botts, of Virginia, the resolution of censure was laid on the table by a very large majority vote, thus completing the triumph of Mr. Adams, and since then the right of petition has never been questioned.

Mr. Adams was the principal figure in another remarkable scene in the House, one that has become historical. On the opening of the Twenty-sixth Congress the clerk began to call the roll of the House according to custom, but when he reached New Jersey he announced that five seats from that State were contested, and, feeling himself incompetent to decide the question, he had determined not to call any of the names. This was in violation of all the customs of the House, it being the custom to place on the preliminary roll those names properly certified, leaving the contestants to make good their claims before the House after its organization. A scene of confusion ensued. Motions were made to require the clerk to call the names certified, but he refused to

entertain the motion, there being no Speaker. He thus blocked all efforts to organize the House. On the fourth day, when the clerk began to reiterate his statement as to why he would not call any of the membres from New Jersey, Mr. Adams sprang to his feet. It was recognized at once that a crisis had been reached, and that the Old Man Eloquent would lead them out of the disorder, and cries went up from all parts of the hall, "Hear John Quincy Adams!" He made one of his impetuous speeches, in which he pointed out how the House was being disgraced by the refusal of one of its creatures to perform his sworn duty. He said:

"We degrade and disgrace ourselves; we degrade and disgrace our constituents and our country. We do not and can not organize, and why? Because the clerk of the House, the mere clerk whom we create, whom we employ, and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne and sets us, the representatives, the vicegerents of the whole people, at defiance, and holds us in contempt! Is he to control the destinies of sixteen millions of freemen? Is he to suspend by his mere negative, the functions of government, and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll! It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily." Here he was interrupted by a statement that the clerk said he would resign before he would call the roll. "Well," said Mr. Adams, "let him resign, and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his all-powerful talent, learning and genius. If we can not organize in any other way—if this clerk of yours will not consent to our discharging the trusts confided to us by our constituents, then let us imitate the

example of the Virginia House of Burgesses, which, when the Colonial Governor, Dinwiddie, ordered it to disperse, refused to obey the imperious and insulting mandate, and, like men——"

Here he was interrupted by one grand chorus of applause from every part of the hall, and shouts of approval were heard, making the clerk tremble for his safety. Mr. Adams submitted a motion requiring the clerk to call the State of New Jersey. Similar motions had been made before, but the clerk had refused to entertain them, but Mr. Adams was equal to the occasion, and when he was asked "Who shall put the question?" he thundered forth, in a voice that was heard above all the tumult, "I intend to put the question myself." As that decision resounded through the hall, Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, sprang to the top of his desk, and moved that Mr. Adams take the chair and act until a Speaker should be elected. He attempted to put the motion, but was met with such a burst of affirmative voices that he declared the motion carried, and Mr. Adams was conducted to the chair by two of the men who had been most bitter in their former denunciations of him.

In November, 1846, he was stricken by paralysis, but recovered sufficiently to take his seat at the opening of Congress. As he entered the hall, the House rose to receive and greet him, and he was conducted to his chair with marked honors. On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose to address the Speaker, when he suffered another stroke. He fell to the floor, exclaiming, "This is the last of earth—I am content." He was taken to an adjoining room where he lingered until the 23d, when he died. Thus ended the longest and busiest public career in America.

THE MONTH OF JULY IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in July:

July 1-3, 1863, battle of Gettysburg fought.

July 1, 1898, battle of San Juan, Cuba.

July 2, 1773, John Randolph born.

July 2, 1875, end of the great Beecher-Tilton lawsuit.

July 2, 1881, President Garfield shot by Giteau.

July 3, 1898, Cervera's fleet destroyed by the Americans.

July 4, 1776, Declaration of Independence signed.

July 4, 1808, Fisher Ames of Revolutionary fame died.

July 4, 1826, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died.

July 4, 1831, James Monroe died.

July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

July 5, 1846, Col. John C. Fremont declared Sonoma, California, independent of Mexico.

July 6, 1747, John Paul Jones born.

July 6, 1759, Joshua Barney, one of the naval heroes of the Revolution, born.

July 6, 1802, Daniel Morgan, a distinguished general of the Revolution, died.

July 6, 1835, John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, died.

July 7, 1865, Atzerodt, Payne, Harold and Mrs. Surratt executed for the murder of President Lincoln.

July 8, 1792, Washington City chosen as the capital.

July 9, 1850, President Zachary Taylor died.

July 10, 1778, France declared war with Great Britain to help the American colonies.

July 11, 1767, John Quincy Adams born.

July 11, 1804, Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

July 13, 1786, Winfield Scott born.

July 13, 1787, the great ordinance for the

government of the Northwest Territory passed by Congress.

July 13-16, 1864, draft riots in New York.

July 14, 1818, Nathaniel Lyon, one of the heroes of the civil war, born.

July 14, 1853, Crystal Palace, New York opened.

July 17, 1763, John Jacob Astor born.

July 17, 1898, Santiago surrendered to Gen. Shafter.

July 18, 1792, John Paul Jones died.

July 23, 1793, Roger Sherman, the eminent jurist, died.

July 23, 1885, Gen. Grant died.

July 24, 1862, Martin Van Buren died.

July 25, 1750, Henry Knox, a distinguished general of the Revolution, born.

July 26, 1739, George Clinton, afterward Vice President of the United States, born.

July 26, 1834, Governor Jonathan Jennings, of Indiana, died.

July 26, 1863, John J. Crittenden died.

July 26, 1877, outbreak of the railroad strike at Chicago.

July 27, 1865, first message sent over the Atlantic cable.

July 28, 1833, Commodore William Bainbridge died.

July 28, 1868, the fourteenth amendment to the constitution declared.

July 31, 1763, James Kent, the eminent jurist, died.

July 31, 1777, Lafayette made a major-general in the American army.

July 31, 1816, Gen. George H. Thomas born.

July 31, 1875, Andrew Johnson died.

MEMORIAL DAY,

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

I.

She saw the bayonets flashing in the sun,
The flags that proudly waved; she heard the
bugles calling;

She saw the tattered banners falling
About the broken staffs, as one by one
The remnant of the mighty army passed;
And at the last
Flowers for the graves of those whose fight
was done.

II.

She heard the tramping of ten thousand feet
As the long line swept round the crowded
square;
She heard the incessant hum

That filled the warm with blossom-scented
air—

The shrilling fife, the roll and throb of drum,
The happy laugh, the cheer. Oh, glorious
and meet

To honor thus the dead
Who chose the better part,
And for their country bled!

—The dead! Great God! she stood there in
the street,

Living, yet dead in soul, and mind, and
heart—

While far away
His grave was decked with flowers by stran-
gers' hands to-day.

STATE PRIDE.

BY MARY E. CARDWILL.

One day during a national convention of women, held in a Southern city, an Indiana woman sat down near a group of women who had attracted her by their active and intelligent interest in the proceedings of the convention. A remark made by one of them drew her into the conversation they were having before the session opened. Presently she said: "You ladies are from Massachusetts, are you not?" "Oh, no," several hastened to reply, "we are from Ohio." Their tones were politely surprised, yet could scarcely have conveyed greater self-satisfaction had the words been "we are from heaven." The effect may be said to have been that of State pride epitomized.

The episode will not seem strange, since it is consistent with the well known loyalty of Ohio people to their State. An Ohioan, ashamed of his birthplace, no matter in what obscure corner of Ohio it is located, would be an anomaly, almost a phenomenon. Thus the feeling can never be called sectional or provincial. Moreover, the man from Ohio will nearly always give a reason why he esteems his State worthy of his affection, more properly I should say reasons, as he seldom stops at one reason for his pride. Usually he refers to the presidential timber the State has produced. He might in the item of statesmen alone go farther and cite the constantly increasing number of great men from Ohio as not only a reason for their fellow-citizens' pride, but a result of it. For it is no doubt with a State, as with an individual, when great things are expected of it great things will be attained.

Why is it that just across the line, westward, the strongest possible contrast to the feeling in Ohio is found? A few years ago a lady in Indianapolis, who had come there from another State, remarked: "I have never yet met a person who was born in Indiana." She spoke seriously, and seemed perplexed, even perplexed, at what she considered a very peculiar condition. Her vexation, of

course, implied doubt—a doubt too amply justified—that there was an unwillingness on the part of Indiana people to acknowledge their birthplace. It is said to be quite common for people born and bred in the southern part of the State, when away from home, to claim Kentucky as their residence. Kentucky people, it may be said by the way, have State pride to excess, for they seem to regard the rest of the country of little importance, save as a boundary of their own loved precincts. People in the northern and central portions of Indiana probably find numerous ways of evading the questions of their Hoosier birth when they are traveling, or are residing in what, for some unaccountable reason, appears to be a more favored region.

All over the State the attitude of Indians toward their home has been for years, perhaps from the beginning of the State's existence, apologetic. They are ready to acknowledge local exceptions, but acquiesce almost as readily in the ridicule which has been so often heaped upon the State in general.

Local pride flourishes in many localities. "Our city, our county, our neighborhood are exceptions." This feeling is common, and, while narrow and provincial, not wholly to be condemned, though it exercises an influence derogatory to State loyalty by arousing a feeling of rivalry between communities and making it appear that each is different and specially worthy, when it should simply be recognized as contributing to the greatness of the style as a whole. Local pride commends itself when it leads to local improvement; if it becomes overweening, transcends the bounds of self-respect, it makes itself ridiculous and reflects upon the State, and at least indirectly upon itself as a part of the State.

It is said Ohio's pride began with its early settlers and had its rise in their character as people of education and standing in

the Eastern homes from which they came. It did not occur to those people to question their worth as a people. Their loyalty was a loyalty to themselves, and was kept alive by ambition fostered in its turn by the exceptional educational opportunities provided by the pioneers for their children. Ohio's State pride may be said to be an outgrowth of a firmly rooted belief in the possibility of the intellectual greatness of citizens reared in a superior atmosphere.

Does Indiana's shame-facedness spring from the character of her first settlers? Few would be willing to cast such a stigma upon our pioneers, the dwellers in our cabins in the clearing a hundred years ago. Perhaps it is true these pioneers were a somewhat ruder race than those who stopped farther east. It is certainly true the soil of Indiana was tilled by soldiers rather than by scholars. The characters of the first civilized inhabitants must necessarily have been molded by the protracted warfare with the Indians and by the peculiar hardships pertaining to the settlement of a country overgrown with dense forests in many parts.

But if books were comparatively little known to Indiana's pioneers, they were a brave, hardy, patient people, whose intelligent labor has paved the way to the present greatness, not in one, but in all things pertaining to the greatness of a State. It is time we recognize with gratitude the noble character and efforts of those first stigmatized by the name of Hoosier.

The Hoosier's lack of pride in early times may have been due to excessive modesty, an overestimate of the scholar and of book-knowledge. The test of time has given us a better means of judgment. We know now that the foundations of our State were well laid. We know that as soon as possible due regard was paid to education, and that educational facilities were furnished the children growing up in the State. We know that in things of the mind the development has more than kept step with the State's material progress. We know that in spite of our depressing lack of self-appreciation we to-day rank high among States because of our literary culture and the number of our writers of more or less distinction. We rank high in educational circles because of our

good schools and prominent educators produced in our schools and colleges. We rank high in political affairs because of the many distinguished statesmen we have contributed to the service of the country. Why do not all these things lead every citizen of the State to glory in the name of Indiana?

Perhaps while our early settlers builded better than they knew, they did not do exactly what was expected of them in the way of material prosperity. The material wealth of the State is not yet fully developed, nor has it approximated appreciation in the minds of most of our people. Probably its possibilities will not be realized for many years to come. Yet in different parts of the State farmers are doing scientific farming with most gratifying results. In recent years new and valuable agricultural products have been cultivated with success, and probably few States offer soil for a greater variety of crops. Almost all kinds of fruit are raised in sufficient quantities for profitable export. The coal fields of southern Indiana, in the last quarter of a century, have added immensely to the industrial resources of the State. The latest reports of our State geologist show an undeveloped wealth of minerals within our borders. The discovery of natural gas in the last decade has led to an almost unprecedented increase in the manufacturing interests of the State. To the natural facilities for transportation, afforded by the Ohio and other rivers, have been added a most complete railway system connecting our towns and cities and rural districts with each other and with the country at large. In short, nothing seems lacking to make Indiana one of the richest, if not the richest, State in the Union.

From an æsthetic point of view alone, State pride should be a constant brightly burning fire in every Indianian's breast. Few States surpass, and few equal Indiana in beauty. The semi-grandeur of the knob region of the southern portion of the State is rivaled only by the lovely lake country of the north, while the level lands and broad, sweeping prairies of the central part give added variety most pleasing to the eye. Nature herself has joined with art to make our State one of which we have every reason to be proud.

SURVIVING GENERALS OF THE WAR.

Friday of last week was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the surrender of the last force of Confederates engaged in the civil war. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the officer commanding, had been dead six years, and Gen. Canby, the Union officer to whom Gen. Smith submitted, joined the majority long ago, having been killed by Captain Jack, the Modoc chief, in one of the Indian wars. Nevertheless, there is hardly a city in the United States to-day that does not include among its active citizens several men who were general officers in the Nation's greatest struggle. Because of its political supremacy as the capital of the Nation, Washington, perhaps, can boast a longer list of retired officers than any other city, but New York, as the commercial heart of the country, leads every other town in the number of residents not of the military calling before the civil war, who went into the contest at the start, rose to the rank of general before the close and then returned to peaceful pursuits. The Spanish-American war and its Filipino addendum have been too brief for the evolution of so long a list of great volunteer soldiers as the civil war brought into being, but there is a list all the same, in which the names of Wood, Funston and H. G. Otis shine resplendent, and there is no reason to doubt that some of the volunteer general officers of 1898-99 will be in active life as late as 1930.

There is no more picturesque figure among the surviving civil war generals than Granville M. Dodge, who is still as regular in his devotion to business at his office, in the Washington building, as any of his employes. General Dodge was one of the most efficient military men on the Union side, resourceful, resolute and intrepid. Some of his victories were among the most noteworthy of the entire struggle. In the siege of Atlanta he was so badly wounded that his life was despaired of, and he carries the scar on his forehead to this day. It is for his

achievements in peace, however, that he will be remembered best and longest, for it was his genius and energy that planned and built the first steel highway across the continent. It is doubtful whether the work of any other living American has been of greater importance to the United States than the linking together of the East and West by rail. It unified the country as nothing else could have; it was the beginning of the end of the vexatious Indian problem, and it caused nothing less than a revolution in the commercial affairs of the United States.

General Dodge first crossed the Missouri River at the point where Omaha now stands early in the fifties. He had a large "party of exploration" with him, but not a member thereof knew a word of the Indian tongue, or was acquainted with the Indian character, while the ins and outs of "plainscraft" were still to be learned. No sooner had the advance guard of the locomotive stepped on the further side of the Missouri than it was surrounded by a big crowd of Pawnees, who gazed curiously at the wagons, insisted on taking away whatever struck the savage fancy, and, as Dodge learned afterwards, dubbed the explorers a lot of squaws. However, they were not daunted and Dodge himself started out alone ahead of the party.

"I struck the Elkhorn River about noon," says the General when he tells the story to his friends. "Being tired, I hid my rifle, saddle and blanket, sauntered out into a secluded place with my pony and lay down to sleep. When I awoke my pony was gone. I looked out upon the valley and saw an Indian running off with the animal. I was twelve miles from my party and must admit that I was terrified. I was young and that was my first experience. I don't know what possessed me, but I grasped my rifle and started for that Indian, yelling at the top of my voice. The pony held back, and the Indian, seeing me gain upon him, let the horse go, jumped into the Elkhorn and swam

across. In 1865 that same Indian served under me. He then told me I made so much noise when he was running off with my pony that he was 'heap scared.' "

The Union Pacific was finished in 1869. Since then General Dodge has built other lines; all told, he has laid out and constructed more miles of railroad than any other man in the world, and, at sixty-nine, is still in the railroad business. It has yielded him money enough to make retirement quite feasible if he could only content himself to be inactive.

General Dan E. Sickles is one of the richest retired fighting men living in New York, and at seventy-six his active life is about over. General Dodge's wealth is acquired, but General Sickles's came by inheritance, his father leaving him a fortune estimated at \$3,000,000. Yet it is probable that Sickles owes his riches to the civil war, for in 1861 the father cast the son off because of the circumstances following the killing of Philip Barton Key. This was the second estrangement between the father and son. The first came when the latter was a boy. He chafed at the paternal restrictions, ran away from home, hired out to a printer as devil, learned the case and for some time worked as a journeyman compositor, exactly as if he had been born poor. But the life didn't suit him, and he returned to his father, accepted the offer of college training, and went into law and politics.

In 1861 he was almost penniless because of the second estrangement with Sickles senior, but managing somehow to get together enough money to raise a regiment, fairly forced himself on the War Department as a colonel. His military record won his father's heart again, and since then General Sickles has got along without financial jolts. Had his advice been followed early in the seventies, while he was United States minister to Spain, the Spanish republic idea would probably have prevailed and there would have been no Spanish-American war. Later, when the Virginius trouble arose, Sickles favored no compromise with the Spaniards, and, had there been none, the Spanish-American war would have been fought more than a quarter of a century earlier than it was.

General Sickles lost a leg in the civil war,

and, therefore, stair-climbing is a task to him. The Sickles house in lower Fifth avenue has three or four floors, but contains not an inch too much room to suit its owner. Some years ago, however, he decided not to climb stairs any more, and, accordingly, bought the two adjoining houses, cut doors between their ground floors, fitted up the upper floors for apartments, which he leases, and appropriated the ground floors to his own use, thus doing away with stair-climbing, but retaining as much room as he needs.

Anson G. McCook is another New Yorker who served in the civil war as a general officer. He was an Ohio boy to begin with, and went to the front as a minor officer, coming out as a brevet brigadier. New York seemed to offer the best opportunities at the close of the struggle and he came here to practice law and help in publishing the *Law Journal*. At sixty-four he is as active as some men at thirty-five. In the early days of his residence here he took much interest in athletics and outdoor sports, and at one time was noted among his friends as an amateur boxer of no mean ability. He is now a little too stout to box with comfort to himself. Ever since the civil war he has been a prominent figure in public life, both here and in Washington, where for years he was Secretary of the Senate.

Daniel Butterfield, who fought in thirty-eight battles and won the brevet of major-general of volunteers in the civil war, afterward being made a colonel in the regular army, was a merchant here when the contest began, though a native of Utica. He re-entered civil life through the post of assistant United States treasurer in this city, resigning from the army to take the place. Horace Porter, present ambassador to France, is an ex-general officer of the civil war, who located in New York some years ago as the resident representative of the Pullman Car Company, and has since identified himself as closely with the town as a native could.

Thomas T. Eckert, whose name is familiar to all who ever wrote dispatches on telegraph blanks, has been a resident of New York since shortly after the civil war, in which he won the rank of brevet brigadier of volunteers. He was one of the first young men in the United States to master the Morse

system of dot and dash writing, and his services as manager of the United States military telegraph were inestimable. Just before the war he forsook telegraphy for a brief time to hunt gold in North Carolina, but the quest was unsuccessful, and he has been a telegraph man ever since. His dearest ambition is to publish a book telling of his war experiences with the telegraph, and when he gets time he will write it.

Martin T. McMahon, who was also a brevet brigadier of volunteers at the close of the civil war, was practicing law in Buffalo with Grover Cleveland when it broke out, but has lived in this city most of the time since the struggle closed. He had a taste of diplomatic life under President Johnson as United States minister to Paraguay. His profession is the law, but he has been a Democratic city official more than half the years of his residence here.

Wager Swayne was made a major-general

of volunteers in 1865, having fought gallantly through the civil war. He didn't settle in New York till 1880, being engaged by the government for some time after war to help carry out certain reconstruction measures in the South. He is a lawyer, and his specialty is telegraph and railroad litigation. He is a great clubman; they say, indeed, that few living New Yorkers belong to a larger number of social organization than he. He is a native of Ohio. In 1894 he enlivened the city canvass somewhat by writing a lot of campaign poetry, though previously nobody had suspected him of possessing poetical gifts.

C. H. T. Collis, who was Mayor Strong's commissioner of public works, was a civil war volunteer general. And there are several others. General Collis settled in Philadelphia just after the close of the struggle, but has lived here seventeen or eighteen years.—New York Press.

SOLDIER REST! THY WARFARE O'ER.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battlefields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In our isle's enchanted hall
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing,
Fairy strains of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dewing.
Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Morn of toil, nor night of waking.

No rude sound shall reach thine ear,
Armor's clang, or war-steed's champing,
Trump nor pibroch, summon here
Mustering clan, or squadron tramping,
Yet the lark's shrill fife may come
At the daybreak from the fallow,
And the bittern sound his drum
Booming from the sedgy shallow.
Ruder sounds shall none be near,
Guards nor warders challenge here;
Here's no war-steed's neigh and champing,
Shouting clans or squadrons stamping.

A ROMANTIC STORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

At the battle of Eutaw Springs, in the midst of the conflict, as the two armies hurled on each other with a fearful force, two officers of the same rank became engaged in a desperate personal conflict. Their swords flashed with inconceivable rapidity, now one advanced, and now the other, each bending the whole thought of his soul to the single adversary before him, and growing unmindful of the din around him. They heeded not the crash of artillery, the rapid clang of arms, the loud shriek of pain, nor the wild cry of despair. But it soon became manifest that the loyalist officer, though somewhat inferior to the other in weight, was the better swordsman. This the American perceived, and resolving at all hazards to conquer his foe, he beat down his guard, closed in, grasped him in his firm embrace, and made him prisoner.

When the captor and his prisoner met after the battle, it was observed that there was a strong personal resemblance between them. They were both youthful, high-minded and chivalrous gentlemen; and a strong unanimity of feeling existing between them, with a respect already implanted by their respective bearing in the combat, a familiar acquaintance sprang up, which gradually grew into friendship, and ended in a sincere and ardent mutual attachment, as chivalrous in its nature as it was romantic in its origin. Some little time after the battle, the American officer returning home on a furlough, requested and obtained permission for his captive friend to accompany him.

They traveled like brother knights of old, each pledged to the other's defense, and bound to consider all alike as common friends or common enemies. Their route lay through a district which was the sanguinary field of many bloody collisions, and cursed by prowling detachments of Tories, who exercised a robber's privilege of warring on all whom it pleased their fancy to construe into foes, or who tempted their avarice or excited

their vengeance. One day the two heroes were suddenly overtaken by a shower, and throwing their cloaks over their shoulders they retreated under the shelter of a group of trees. Suddenly there appeared on the road a party of Tories, who with drawn swords, and shouting over their anticipated plunder, dashed forward to the spot where stood the two friends. The high-souled American resolved not to fall into the hands of those whom every instinct of his nature and every impulse of his virtuous mind stamped as men to detest and loathe, as stinging aspens in the bosom of his country; and the heroic Briton, scorning the motives that actuated them, and although to make himself known was but to obtain safety and freedom, also resolved to defend himself to the last, and fall or live the friend of him by whom he had been so generously distinguished. But their cunning and their valor achieved for them a glorious triumph. With waving swords, and with signals to the rear as if urging companions behind them to follow, they spurred their horses, and both together dashed upon the approaching enemy. The fury of their onset, the determined vigor with which they whirled their weapons above their heads, and their shouts for their supposed companions to follow, alarmed their opponents, who offered but a feeble resistance, and then fled rapidly, leaving the field to their victorious enemy, whom they outnumbered by many fold.

With numerous adventures that more effectually linked their friendship, they arrived safely at the home of the American officer. Here the Englishman was welcomed, and in the home of his friend he found those who generously admitted to their confidence and friendship one who had become attached to one of its promising members. In course of his sojourn here, some remarks were dropped which led to inquiries, and the father of the American, to the unmingled joy of all parties, discov-

ered that the two officers were first cousins. Their striking personal resemblance thus became accounted for, and perhaps their involuntary and mental attraction may be attributed to the same cause.

The joy of the American family in discovering a kinsman so lofty in virtue and possessed of all generous qualities, and one who brought to their circle high talents and brilliant parts, that daily won upon their hearts, was greatly augmented by the appearance of an attachment springing up between the new found cousin and a sister of the American. This lady was amiable and highly accomplished, and charmed by the bearing of the generous stranger, she soon yielded to him more of affection and admiration than was due to a cousin. He also was moved by her beauty and her many amiable traits, and thus they became betrothed, to the unbounded satisfaction of the brother. The Englishman had as effectually been conquered by the beauty of the sister as by the superior strength of the brother. He was a prisoner, soul and body, in the conqueror's family. The reader may be assured that what we write is not fiction, though it sounds marvelously like legends of knightly love and conquest in the olden time. The facts of the story are given by Dr. Caldwell, author of a life of General Greene, who knew the parties when a boy, and saw them often.

But alas! our romance now becomes a tragedy. The stern front of Mars breaks in upon the scene, and Fate, with his iron hand, rends the happy picture. The youth-

ful foreigner has been exchanged, and a summons comes demanding his presence in his regiment. The duty is a sad one, but his honor compels him to yield, and the lady, worthy of his chivalrous heroism, bids him go, as she would be the last to wither his laurels. Never went forth mailed knight followed by prayers of greater loveliness or accompanied by the blessings of superior beauty. Their parting was a scene of woe and tenderness. The future was a blank, with no landmark that might show them where to hope. Danger and death hovered on the horizon, and gloomy uncertainty racked the present. The lover was to bear arms against his betrothed's brother, and the two friends were again to assume to each other the deadly front of war. But they parted, duty pointing to each his course. Ere the lovers separated, however, they pledged themselves to remain faithful to each other, and, in the event of a happy reunion to become united in wedlock. With mingled hopes and fears the Britain hastened to his regiment, leaving a sad vacuum in the circle where he had brought so much joy and left so much sorrow. But his noble heart was soon doomed to sink beneath a blow, that, at once, and forever, prostrated his hopes of happiness, and consigned them to the grave where lay buried his love. But a few weeks after the departure of the officer the young lady was stricken down by an epidemic, which ravaged alike on the young, the hopeful and the beautiful, as it did on the withered and the defiled, and her hopeful page of life was closed suddenly and forever.

DEWEY AS ADMIRAL.

Admiral Dewey is the only admiral in the United States navy and as such his position is somewhat unique, and he is accorded honors that seem strange to Americans who do not understand the etiquette of the navy. When the admiral officially arrives on board or leaves his flagship, the marine guard is assembled, the band plays a march, the captain of the vessel and other officers salute him, the drums sound "four ruffles," the bugles sound four "flourishes" and a salute of seventeen guns is given him. A vice admiral's salute is fifteen guns, a rear admiral's thirteen guns, and a commodore's eleven guns. There are three government officers who receive more guns in salute than an admiral; the President, twenty-one guns, and Vice President and a United States ambassador nineteen guns each. The admiral's flag is blue with four white stars, the vice admiral's blue with three stars, the rear admiral's blue with two stars and the commodore's a swallow-tailed blue flag with one star. The admiral designs his own uniform to suit himself, while that of other naval officers is fixed by the department.

On his route home Admiral Dewey will visit the ports of other nations and meet the fleets of other navies, where the rules that govern the meeting of war vessels and their commanders will be observed. If Admiral Dewey meets a fleet commanded by an officer of higher rank than his own he must salute first, when the other officer will respond with seventeen guns. He must then call upon his ranking officer, who almost immediately returns the visit. This is

reversed if Dewey is the ranking officer. If the vessels are under way Admiral Dewey must not pass ahead of his superior's flagship. So in lowering and raising colors the ranking officer of any fleet takes the lead, the others following according to rank. If Admiral Dewey and a British officer who ranked him were on the *Olympia* and at the same time left it for the other vessel Admiral Dewey would be the first to leave the *Olympia*, but the British officer would be the first to reach the deck of his own ship. The British navy has officers so far and high above our admiral that by comparison he does not seem to amount to much. First, it has two honorary admirals of the fleet, one of whom is the Prince of Wales, and, curiously enough, the other is Emperor William of Germany. Following these in rank are five admirals of the fleet, and all of these outrank Admiral Dewey. Besides these are nine admirals. The highest officer ever known in the British navy is a lord high admiral, which office is now unfilled, although it is proposed to promote Prince George of Wales to the vacancy.

In the matter of pay Admiral Dewey does not compare with officers of the same rank in the British navy; nor does he receive more than is earned by very many professional men and by the officers of large corporations. His pay is \$14,500, although the recent law, known as the personnel bill, may change it a little. An admiral in the British navy receives \$17,335, while the pay of the "admiral of the fleet" is about \$20,000. But no American officer is compensated so well as the British of the same rank.

ORIGIN OF STATE NAMES.

The origin of the name of each of the forty-five States is found in the following list:

Alabama—An Indian name, meaning "Here we rest."

Arkansas—From the Indian *kansas*, "smoky-water," with the French prefix *ark*, "a bow."

California—For an island of the name, where gold was found, in a Spanish romance.

The Carolinas—In honor of Charles II, the Latin version of whose name is *Carolus*.

Colorado—Name means red or muddy, from the color of the water of Colorado river.

Connecticut—Indian name, "A long river."

The Dakotas—For the Dakota Indians.

Florida—A Spanish word meaning "blooming," flowery.

Georgia—In honor of George II.

Idaho—An Indian name.

Illinois—From the Indian "*illini*," men, and the French affix "*ois*," making "tribe of men."

Indiana—From the word "Indian."

Iowa—Indian word meaning "drowsy ones."

Kansas—In Indian means "smoky water."

Kentucky—Indian "*kain-tuck-ee*, at the head of the river."

Louisiana—In honor of Louis XIV.

Maine—So called to distinguish from the islands along the coast.

Maryland—In honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.

Massachusetts—"Country about the great hills," Indian.

Michigan—Indian, "great lake."

Minnesota—Indian, "cloudy water."

Mississippi—Named for the river, name

meaning "the great father of waters."

Missouri—Name means "muddy water," said in reference to the muddiness of the Missouri River, or for the "*Missouris*," a tribe of Indians.

Montana—Spanish word meaning "mountain."

Nebraska—Indian, meaning "shallow water."

Nevada—A Spanish name, meaning "snowy."

New Hampshire—In honor of Hampshire, England.

New Jersey—For the Island of Jersey, in the British channel.

New York—For the Duke of York, brother of Charles II.

Ohio—The Shawnee for "the beautiful river."

Oregon—From the Indian, meaning "river of the West," or the Spanish word *oregona*, "wild thyme," which is abundant on the coast.

Pennsylvania—"Penn's woods," in honor of William Penn, and the Latin word *sylvania*, meaning woods.

Rhode Island—From its fancied resemblance to Rhodes in the ancient Levant.

Tennessee—In Indian means "river with the great bend."

Texas—Probably a Spanish name.

Utah—An Indian name.

Vermont—From the French "*verd mont*," green mountain.

The Virginias—In honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen."

Washington—For George Washington.

Wisconsin—Indian for a "wild and rushing channel."

Wyoming—An Indian name.

OUR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Declaration of Independence, to many who celebrate the day, is like that earlier declaration intrusted to Moses on Mount Sinai—a matter of ancient history—and many an ambitious youth or thoughtless elder touches off his fireworks and drinks soda at will, giving little heed to the occasion celebrated as though it originated with the people before the flood.

Independence Day belongs to modern times, never more fully realized than when we pause for a moment's reflection, and read in our grandsire's record of daily events, "This day read from my pulpit to the congregation the Declaration of Independence."

That body of fearless men who made up the Continental Congress of 1776, after placing their names upon the immortal document, ordered that this declaration should be read to the soldiers in the army, and in other public places, among which were the meeting houses of the various towns. It was to be done in the latter, on the first Sunday after it was received by the town authorities. In the manuscript records of each little town then existing may be read in the handwriting of the town clerk, "The Declaration of Independence read last Sabbath at the meeting house, and by vote ordered to be placed on the records."

In the confusion of a modern celebration it would be difficult to convince any one of the situation of affairs here in Boston when the first copy of the Declaration was received. General Ward was in command of the town; been such from the time Washington left it for New York, after his brief stay, following the evacuation. When preparing to go, the commander-in-chief wrote to Ward asking him to remove to Boston (if he were not afraid of the smallpox), and to take command of the five regiments to be left there for the defense of the town; direct the erection of works, and attend to matters in general. He took command as requested, and found the town in a state of confusion, disorder, disease and poverty. His task to restore order, and cleanse, fortify,

and defend the place was most discouraging. Of it he wrote to Hancock, "I had everything to do and nothing to do it with." Things were but little improved when he received the following communication:

Philadelphia, July 6, 1776.

Sir—The inclosed Declaration of Independence, I am directed to transmit to you, with a request that you will have it proclaimed at the head of the troops under your command in the way you shall think most proper. I have only to add, that the importance of it will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner as that the whole army may be fully apprised of it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

The Declaration of Independence was first read in Boston, amid great rejoicing, from the balcony of the Town House, on July 18. Doubtless it was repeated in Faneuil Hall and the Old South Meeting House as well as in the army. But those historic buildings have been so changed as to make it difficult for one of to-day to enter into the spirit of that first reading of the immortal document.

If the patriot of 1899 would put himself in touch with the patriots of 1776, let him visit the old meeting house at Sandown, N. H., or at Rock Hill, in Salisbury, Mass., or at Rockingham, Vt., in each of which he will see the meeting place of the people in its primitive simplicity, as when the minister from the high pulpit unrolled the scroll and read to his congregation the act of the Continental Congress, to the support of which they had pledged their lives and fortunes. I have stood in each of these rude meeting houses until I have seen rise up in fancy from the square pews the whitened head of the aged father extending his arms in earnestness, with hand raised behind his ear to enable him to catch the words as they fall from the minister's lips. I have seen the mother in sable mantle bow her head in cheerful assent, while she wiped away the tears from eyes that would not cease their

weeping since the loss of a noble son at Bunker Hill. I could read in the tell-tale countenance of some half-persuaded Tory, "Let them maintain if they can." From the upper gallery I have detected the shinning face of a negro slave, ready to smile assent to what he saw gave pleasure to his master in the pew below, little realizing that it meant, ultimately, freedom to himself. I have stood outside when the congregation, having sung, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," have come out, gathered in groups, and discussed the grave question of the hour.

In the old parsonage in the little town of Burlington there are still treasured the interleaved almanacs of the minister of the Revolution. The grandson of the minister of that period, Samuel Sewall, often turns to these records of his grandsire's and brings to mind the events of those months that cover the early scenes of the Revolution. Rev. John Marritt was a participant in many respects, and made his records of those events as he did those of his domestic affairs, having little thought that his grandson, after one hundred and twenty years would be able to prove what to many would be only conjecture. "July 15 (Sunday) read the Declaration of Independency."

'Tis the event of July 4, 1776, that we celebrate to-day, but the events of that date, one year earlier, and of the entire transaction of a revolutionary character that belong to that time in Massachusetts we may have in mind when we raise our flags, fire our guns and make merry to-day.

On July 4, '75, Washington was entering upon his duties at Cambridge, as commander-in-chief of the army. On the previous day he had drawn his sword beneath the old elm on Cambridge Common, and began his remarkable record there. From general orders July 4, 1775, we have the following: "The Continental Congress having now taken all the troops of the several colonies which have been raised, or which may hereafter be raised for the support and defense of the liberties of America, into their pay and service, they are now the troops of the United Provinces of North America." Thus on that day, July 4, there was formally made known the fact of the Continental army, which was destined to make possible the event that we celebrate to-day.

"Let no one think that our Fourth of

July celebration was inaugurated at once or on the first anniversary. It was not a day for public convocation and joyful demonstration for some years. The people had a day which they were most faithful in observing. It was the 5th of March, and on each anniversary of the Boston massacre they had a public oration; great crowds of people gathered in Faneuil Hall or the Old South Meeting House to listen to the speakers of the time. The last of these meetings was in March, 1783. At this meeting the plan of observing the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was presented and carried. To James Otis, the presiding genius of our colonial revolution, may be credited the thought of an oration on the 4th of July. It was the last public act of that brilliant man. He was the moderator of the massacre anniversary meeting. Dr. Thomas Welsh had given the oration, when the following action was taken:

"Whereas, The annual celebration of the Boston massacre on the 5th of March, 1770, by the institution of a public oration has been found to be of eminent advantage to the cause of virtue and patriotism among her citizens, and

"Whereas, The immediate motives which induced the commemoration of that day do now no longer exist in their primitive force, while the benefits resulting from the institution may and ought ever to be preserved by exchanging that anniversary for another, the foundation of which will last as long as time endures, it is therefore

"Resolved, That the celebration of the 5th of March from henceforth shall cease and that instead thereof the anniversary of the 4th of July, 1776, a day ever memorable in the annals of this country for the Declaration of Independence, shall be constantly celebrated by the delivering of a public oration in such places as the town shall determine to be most convenient for the purpose, in which the orator shall consider the feelings, manners and principles which led to this great national event, as well as the important and happy effects, whether general or domestic, which have already and will forever continue to flow from this auspicious epoch."

"As a result of this action on the part of the people of Boston, there was held on July 4, 1783, the first general celebration of the day.

"Hon. James Sullivan was the moderator of the meeting. Dr. John Warren, the brother of the lamented Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, had been selected as the first Fourth of July orator. It was held in Battle Street Church, that building that had felt the crash of a cannon ball from the fortification of the Provincials during the siege. Rev. Dr. Cooper offered the prayer. He thanked God for His goodness to the American States, and the glory and success with which He had crowned their exertions. There were in attendance the General Court, the Honorable Council, escorted by the brigade train of artillery, commanded by Major Davis. A salute of thirteen guns was fired. Governor John Hancock was prevented from attending this meeting by illness, a recurrence of which was not uncommon in his case. The oration is said to have been a worthy pattern for

all succeeding Fourth of July orators. The officers of the militia dined at the Bunch of Grapes and the brigade train at the Exchange Tavern. Thirteen patriotic toasts were drunk by each corps. One was, 'May the spirit of union prevail in our country.' This to the people of Boston, just emerging from the trying experiences of a long war, had greater significance than it often has when repeated in later years. John Adams, the apostle of liberty, said: 'The fourth day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other.'—Boston Transcript.

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Indianapolis, Ind.

B. L. Blair, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I have followed the course of *The Indianian* since its publication, and feel that you are to be congratulated on its excellence—this especially as to the later numbers. If kept at this high grade I consider it a most useful publication to the people of Indiana, and deserving of their cordial support. There is no reason why a periodical devoted to Indiana interests, and especially to local history and literature, should not be well patronized. Very truly yours,

J. P. DUNN, Secretary.

We heartily concur in the above:

DANIEL WAITE HOWE,
First Vice-President.

JOHN COBURN,
Second Vice-President.

WM. E. ENGLISH,
Third Vice-President.

JOHN R. WILSON.

HIGH COMMENDATION.

Indianapolis, May 21, 1899.

Dear Mr. Smith—I must thank you for the pleasure I have had in reading your *History of Indiana*. The volumes were a pleasure from start to finish, and I am not so ignorant now as when I began reading them. You have packed your *History* with information in an unusual way; your writing is direct and lucid and extremely interesting; your acquaintance with Indiana records is evidently exhaustive, and you have had the power of resistance which is so difficult for a historian, namely, the power to resist telling the irrelevant.

I think your method of giving the history by events rather than by chronology is too be admired and praised. I hope for the sake of the State in which we live that your *History* may have a great sale. It deserves recognition because of its superior merit. Cordially,

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,
Pastor Meridian Street M. E. Church.

THE INDIANIAN.

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LAWTON AND HIS SWORD.

An effort is being made in the State to raise money to present a sword to General Lawton, in the name of the people of the State. In some quarters the "truly good" are opposing this matter, and proclaiming that it is a species of toadyism. They say that, after all, General Lawton has done nothing more than his duty. That is true. It is the bounden duty of every soldier to give the very best efforts of his mind and body to the defense of his country, and to carry her arms successfully when she is unfortunate enough to be engaged in war. If he has genius to command, genius to circumvent the enemy, to win victories, his duty is to use every power of that genius to the best advantage, and it is possibly true that the presentation of a sword would not make him fight with one bit more ardor, or display one particle more genius than he would do if no sword should be presented to him. It is not to make him battle with more earnestness, more zeal, that the gift of a sword is contemplated, but to show to him and the world that the people of Indiana take pride in his glorious record. The sword will be an object lesson for the future. America has no Legion of Honor; but she ought to have. We pay too little regard to our heroes; not only our heroes in war, but in civil life. Every day, almost, records some deed of heroism in civil life. One day last month a man on one of our railroads, ran to the front of his engine while it was at full speed,

and leaning forward, snatched from death a child playing on the track. A few days later a section hand on another road, lost both legs in saving a woman who had fallen on the track. They were heroes. While we do not have a Legion of Honor in which to enroll them, they should be given a medal for life saving. Indiana could not do a better deed, a prouder act, than to present to Gen. Lawton a sword. The Legislature could not do a better thing than provide for the giving of medals to those who save life.

Quite a number of city superintendents of the State have notified us that they intend to make Indiana history an important part of the historical studies in their schools for the coming year. This is as it should be. It is a great mistake to begin history study with foreign countries or ancient times, and put that of our own country or State last. To our children our own history is much the most important, and when that is well studied, then it will do to take up that of other countries.

With the July number of the Indiana School Journal, Mr. D. M. Geeting assumes control. The Journal has long been an important factor in the educational affairs of the State, and under Mr. Geeting's management it will become a greater power than ever before.

The Indianian continues to receive good words from the press and from the educators of the State.

The June meeting of the County Superintendents' Association was one of great interest. The success of the common school system of the State depends on the county superintendents. As a rule, they are deeply interested in their work, and are eager to seize every opportunity to advance their schools. An efficient superintendent is beyond all price, and that so large a number of those in office were re-elected speaks in high praise of their past work.

A WORK OF GREAT VALUE.

The Northern Indiana Historical Society has just entered upon a work that promises to be of great historical value. It proposes

to issue a series of publications on the early explorations of that part of the State. The first of the series is on "The St. Joseph-Kankakee Portage." It has been prepared with great care, and gives all the facts ascertainable as to the location of the portage used by Marquette, La Salle and others in their various journeys through the Illinois country. No period of the world produced men of more adventurous disposition than the French of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They were the great explorers of this continent. They had two objects in view—the extension of the territories of their monarch, and the spread of the gospel among the Indians. The missionaries went hand in hand with the explorers, if they did not precede them, and everything that can be gathered of their early explorations is of value. There were two portages in Indiana, one from the Maumee to the Wabash, by the way of Little river, and the other from the St. Joseph to the Kankakee. The publication just issued by the Northern Historical Society establishes the landing place on the St. Joseph and the route to the Kankakee. We hope the society will proceed with its investigations, and perhaps sometime the Legislature may be aroused to some action to help in this work.

The commission in control of the new traveling library system of the State has been actively at work trying to get the system in perfect order before the libraries are started on their travels. The prime object the Legislature had in view in taking up this matter was to furnish, as far as possible, those sections of the State that were without adequate facilities, and were unable to supply on their own account. One difficulty the commissioners will meet, and that will be from the fact that the great majority of requests will come from sections abundantly able to supply themselves, while those sections intended to be benefited will get but few opportunities to get books. One of the hopes of *The Indianian* is to see the day when every township in the State will have a good library of its own. It is possible the establishment of traveling libraries will put that good day away off in the future, as the tendency will be, when books can be ob-

tained at the expense of the State, not to make any efforts to buy books for themselves. We hope for the best, however.

Vincennes has organized a historical society with a large number of members. Vincennes is the one great historical point in Indiana; in fact, in all the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Around it centers the history of the country from the Allegheny mountains to the Pacific ocean, and it is of the greatest importance that all that pertains to its early history should be gathered together and preserved. The *Indianian* has often contended that county commissioners should step forward and aid the organization of historical societies, and assist in gathering and preserving such historical data as may be obtainable. It is to be hoped that the commissioners of Knox county will take the lead in this matter, because of the historical importance of the county.

Under the new law township trustees are required to present in September, to the Advisory Board, an estimate of what they will need to meet the expenses in the various departments for the coming year. The supplying of proper reference books and periodicals for the use of the children has become a necessary part of our educational system, and the trustees should not forget this important matter when making up their estimates.

The *Indianian* desires to call the especial attention of its readers to the paper on "State Pride," in this issue. It is from the pen of Miss Mary E. Cardwill, so well known as a writer. She strikes the right key. Few States of the Union have as many reasons for pride as has Indiana. The man or woman who is not proud of having Indiana for a native State, and who will not express that pride at all proper times, has a mind too small to merit their living longer on this earth.

VALUE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

A biblical student in this city declares that if the descriptions of Solomon's temple are accurately given in the Bible and by secular authorities the total value of that edifice and its contents must have exceeded \$50,000,000,000. In the first place, the value of the materials in the rough is estimated at

\$12,500,000,000. and the labor at \$3,000,000,000. According to Villalpandis, 10,000 men were engaged in dressing cedar lumber, 80,000 were engaged in cutting stone, and 60,000 in bearing burdens, for a period of seven years, who, in addition to their wages, received 50 cents a day for food. According to the same authority, which is corroborated by Josephus, the vessels of gold were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to American money, is equal to \$2,326,481,015. The vessels of silver are calculated at \$3,231,715,000, the vestments of the priests and the robes of the singers \$10,050,000, and the value of the trumpets of gold was \$1,000,000. —W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

A WORK OF THE HIGHEST VALUE.

Lafayette, Ind., June 13, 1899.

The Indianian Company, Indianapolis

Dear Sirs—I wish to congratulate you both upon the nature and character of the work you are doing through “The Indianian.” It is a work of the highest value and excellently well done. Certainly no teacher can afford to be without “The Indianian,” and I look confidently to the time when your subscription list will enable you to do even greater things than you are now doing.

Sincerely,

STANLEY COULTER,

Professor of Biology.

Purdue University.

EARLY NAMES OF LAKES AND RIVERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Lake Ontario was called Lake Frontenac. Lake Erie was called Erike, Erige, or Erie. It was also called Lake of Conti. Lake Huron was called Karegnondi, and Lake of Orleans. Lake Michigan was called Lake of Puans, Lake of the Illinois, Lake of the Illinese, Lake of the Illinouacks, Lake Mischigonong, and Lake of the Dauphin. Lake Superior was called Lake Superieur, and Lake of Conde. Green Bay was called Baies Puans. Illinois river was called River Beignelay. The Ohio River was called Ouauouiskigon, Ouabachi, Ouabache, Oyo, Ouye, and Belle Riviere. The Mississippi River was called River Colbert, River St. Louis, Meschasipi, and Meschasabe. Missouri River was called Pekitanoni, Riviere des Osages, and Massourites.

The illiteracy of the new recruits for the English army is commented upon in the report just published in London. Only forty-one in one thousand are well educated, and eighteen are utterly illiterate. Thirty-five per cent. of the applicants are rejected for physical disability, and this proportion is said to show a slight improvement over former reports.

It is said to be a Russian remedy for insomnia to have a dog sleep in the room and preferably in the same bed. The explanation is that it operates through a sense of companionship or of security, and that it may act suggestively. It is said to be a success where other means have failed.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which, in their cases, are tied round the ankle with straw ropes, and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick.

It has been resolved by the Florida Legislature that the action of the War Department in sending a negro paymaster to pay the troops stationed in Jacksonville many months ago “was against the wishes of the white people of this State” and was “unwise, unjust and unnecessary.”



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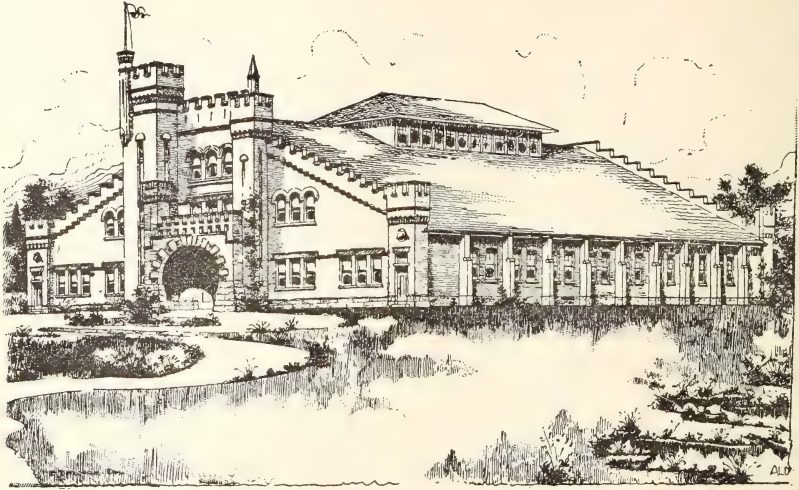
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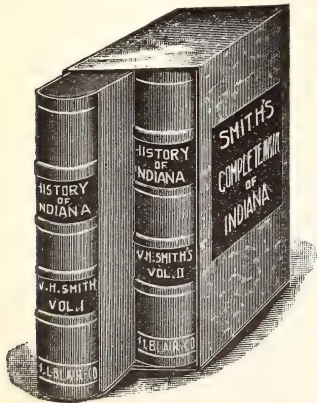
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Indiana ...State Board of Commerce...

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 10, '98.

The Indianian, Indianapolis, Ind.

Your plan for interesting young people and school teachers in questions pertaining to the history of Indiana is excellent. The educational benefits that may grow out of it are large, and your success in this undertaking will be a great help to educational work in this State. A greater interest in its history will stimulate the pride of the people in the State, and will lend to the development of its best possibilities.

I earnestly hope that you will realize the full measure of success you deserve.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM FORTUNE,

PRESIDENT.

TO THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

We have devised a plan to arouse a universal interest in our State History and hold that interest until some good comes from it. Your active support of this plan decides the degree of its success. Our endorsements are from the best men in of the State, and our patronage from the most progressive. 20,000 copies of THE INDIANIAN this month is our record.

SHALL WE CONTINUE?

This is for you to say. If you desire to test this plan, before ordering Histories for all your schools, send us an order for one or more Sample Sets and we will continue THE INDIANIAN to your schools free of charge.

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FROG ISLAND—COLLEGE BOYS AT AN OUTING.

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST, 1899.

NUMBER 3.

HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA ---DUBOIS COUNTY.

In the year 1800 the Indiana Territory was organized. That part of it now constituting the State had but one county—Knox—and the total white population, by the census of that year, was but 2,517. These were all found along the Ohio and Wabash rivers; none had as yet ventured very far from the banks of those streams. When the territory northwest of the Ohio river was finally passed to the jurisdiction of the United States the inhabitants of Vincennes set up a claim to about 15,000 square miles of land, a part of which was in the present boundaries of Indiana and a part in Illinois. This tract, as described in the claim, was to extend along the Wabash river, from Point Coupee, twelve leagues above Vincennes, to the mouth of White river, twelve leagues below Vincennes, and to be forty leagues wide on the east side of the Wabash and thirty leagues wide on the west side, making a total width of seventy leagues. This claim was never admitted by the government, but when the treaty of Greenville was made in August, 1795, certain tracts of land were especially excluded from the limits of the Indian lands. One of these tracts began at Point Coupee, on the Wabash, and ran southeastwardly to a point almost directly north of Paoli, in Orange county, thence southwestwardly to a point in Perry county, and thence to where the White river empties into the Wabash, just above Princeton. Doubts having arisen as to the correct boundaries of this tract they

were finally determined by treaty of June 7, 1803. Within the limits of this tract was what is now known as Dubois county. This county is made up of alternate hills and valleys, watered by several sluggish streams, the principal ones being White and Patoka rivers. In those days it was a dense forest, unbroken except by a buffalo trail that led from the Wabash to the Falls of the Ohio.

Into this region of hills and forests in 1801 came the McDonald family of Scotland, who settled on a tract of land about two miles south of what is now Portersville. At that time the Indians were still troublesome and the pioneers carried their lives in their hands, being in constant danger from predatory bands. The McDonald family determined to remain, however, and near their lonely cabin they erected a fort, into which they could escape at the first intimation of danger. For many years this fort was a place of safety not only for the settlers in the vicinity, but for travelers between Vincennes and the settlements at the Falls of the Ohio. Governor Harrison frequently made it a stopping place in his various journeys between the remote settlements. In local history this fort is known as Fort McDonald. Near it lies the Sherritt graveyard, the first burial ground in the county. This graveyard is on the only tract of land in Dubois county ever owned by Captain Dubois, after whom the county was named. The patent from the United States to him is dated February 16, 1809, and is signed by

*Photo by Simmons***HANGING ROCK.**

Thomas Jefferson. It is the oldest patent in the county, and is now in the possession of the present owner of the land. In this quiet cemetery lie in peaceful slumber the early McDonalds, Niblack, Sherritts, Had-docks, Kelsoes, Traylors, McCrilluses, Tollys, Churchills, Cavenders, Harbisons, Flints, Butlers, Bixlers, Bridenbaughs—soldiers, judges, pioneers—and a long line of others whose names have been obliterated from the headstones by the cruel hand of time.

In Fort McDonald the first schools in the county were held, and from it the history

and progress of the county properly date. The McDonalds had not been long in their cabin home when other settlers began to make their appearance. Then nothing was known of the prairies to the north and west, and no one thought of seeking a home, or rather of making one without the hard and tedious labor of clearing the land of the gigantic forest trees. Thus the early settlers of Dubois county had many hardships to undergo; they had to endure toil and privations, and encounter many dangers. There were the dangers from savage foes, which were common to all new settlements in the

*SPRAUER ARTIST, JASPER, IND.***ECKERT'S MILL ON THE PATOKA.**

West, but in addition that section of Indiana now known as Dubois county, was peculiarly subject to malarial diseases. Patoka and the other sluggish streams which watered the county filled the atmosphere with malaria, and it soon seized upon the frames of those who undertook to live in its midst. The settlers bravely stuck to the new homes they had chosen; cleared away the forests and let heaven's sunlight drive away the malaria, while they took whisky and tansy bitters to drive it out of their systems. The

market was by floating down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Patoka, sluggish as it was, with White river, furnished a sure means of getting out their surplus and getting back the supplies they would need. The forests furnished the timber for the construction of the flatboats, and in the fall they could be loaded and floated out to the Wabash in the spring, and thence on down to a market. This was a sufficient reason for settling near its banks.

The early settlers were nearly all from



DUBOIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

question naturally arises why people would settle in a section so given over to malaria. The answer is not hard to find. They expected to become farmers, and the great richness of the soil told them they would soon produce more than would be wanted for their own use, and a market would have to be found where the surplus could be exchanged for supplies they would so much need. It must be remembered that there was not a wagon road anywhere in all the territory at that time and the only way to

Virginia, Kentucky or the Carolinas. Most of them were very poor, and were seeking homes where they might better their condition, but some of them were the owners of one or more slaves, and they brought them with them. The ordinance establishing a government for the territory northwest of the Ohio river declared that slavery should not exist therein, but the owners of that class of property cared little for the laws, and held their chattels in the face of the ordinance. The growth of population was

very slow, however. After a few years the Germans began to seek for homes in that section, and now the county is largely German. So much is this the case that the German language is an important factor in business, church and school. German honesty, conservatism, industry and labor have had much to do in developing the resources of the county. Such is the steady conservatism and industry of the population that it has been well said of Dubois that it is a county that knows no booms and fears no panics. While the people of the county are

By acts of the Legislature of 1818 and 1820 the limits of Dubois county were confined to the present. When the county was first organized commissioners were appointed to meet and select a site for the seat of justice. They selected Portersville. It was then the only important settlement in the county, and as it was on the direct trace from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio it was quite an important spot. The usual log court house and jail were erected, and the machinery of local government put in motion. By the various changes made in the bound-



SUBURBAN HOMES NEAR JASPER.

not wealthy, they know not poverty, debt nor similar embarrassments. In politics the county has always been steadfastly and largely Democratic, and by its vote has been mainly instrumental in keeping the southwestern part of the State in the Democratic column.

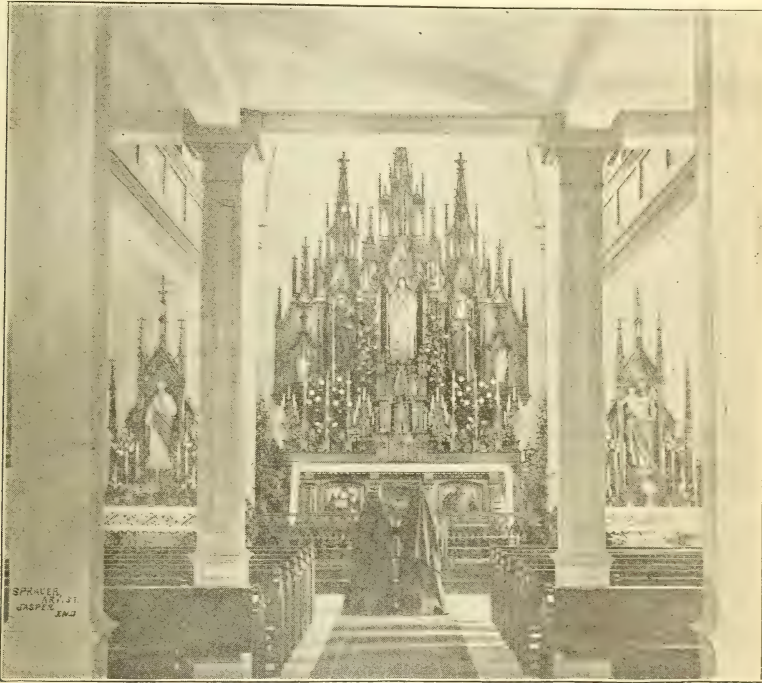
When first settled Dubois county was under the jurisdiction of Knox. In 1813 Gibson county was organized, embracing Dubois. Three years later Pike county was organized and it embraced that part now known as Dubois. One year later the Legislature determined to organize still another county and give to it the name of Dubois, in honor of one of the heroes of Tippecanoe.

aries of the county Portersville was left on the extreme northern line. From 1820 to 1830 Indiana suffered much from disease, and many towns were almost depopulated. Among those that suffered in that direction was the new county seat. The streams in that section were very sluggish, but during freshets overflowed much of the land. The supposed unhealthfulness of Portersville, together with its being on the extreme border of the county, caused a clamor for a removal of the county seat, and in 1830 commissioners were appointed to select a new site.

In the settlement of Indiana the pioneer preacher was not far behind the pioneer

woodchopper and pioneer cabin builder. In fact an opening in the forest made by the woodman would hardly appear before a pioneer preacher would come along to administer to the needs of the soul. The first preacher to put in an appearance visited Fort McDonald soon after it was erected. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was followed by others of the same denomination, and by Methodists and Catholics. While these pioneer preachers were making their way from one

1818. There were no roads in those days except the one known variously as "Mud Trace," "Harrison's Trace," and "Governor's Trace." It was bad everywhere, especially during the rainy seasons or early in the spring, but one place in Dubois county was so exceptionably bad that it was known far and wide as the "mud holes." When the Legislature passed the act to create the county no better place for the meeting of the commissioners appointed to put the machinery in motion could be found than the

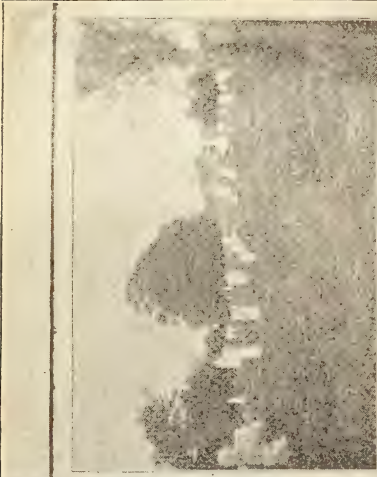


MAIN ALTAR, CONVENT OF FERDINAND.

settlement to another the pioneer settlers were clearing their land and putting in their crops under many difficulties and dangers. There were three of the McDonalds and one of them would walk around the land with his long rifle, while the other two cleared the land of timber and burned the logs. It was no uncommon thing to see a man plowing his field, while a son or daughter walked by his side carrying a rifle to be used if occasion required. Mr. William McDonald was a ranger and hunter, and became used to all the craft of the redman. He died in

"Mud Holes," so they were directed to meet at the house of William McDaniels, near the "Mud Holes."

Many of the early settlers, especially those from the Carolinas, brought cotton seed with them, and raised that plant. A cotton gin was in operation for sometime at Portersville. Cotton did not prove productive, and its cultivation was soon abandoned. Much of the land was swampland, and the State caused large ditches to be dug, and when the land became thoroughly drained the soil rivaled that of the famous Nile. All



SHERITT GRAVEYARD.

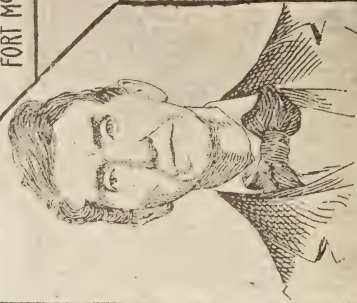


1831

DUBOIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE JASPER.



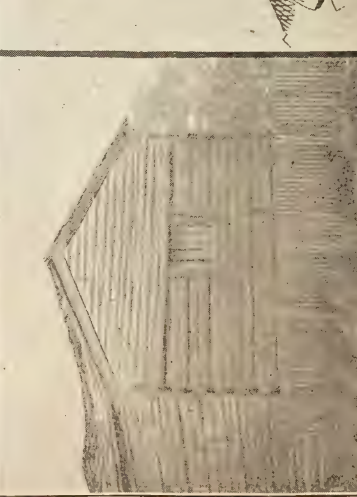
FORT McDONALD



ALLEN McDONALD



LUEKEN SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 3 FERDINAND TOWNSHIP THE ONLY LOG HOUSE IN DUBOIS COUNTY



THE FIRST COURT HOUSE IN DUBOIS COUNTY 1818



1810

County clerk's office



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF JASPER.

of the swamp lands in the State were given to the State by the general government, for educational purposes, but much other land in Dubois county was given for public use. When the Wabash and Erie Canal was under construction 106,675 acres in Dubois county were given to it by the government. Much of the land was sold for twelve and a half cents per acre. All the lands in the county have been drained and are under a high state of cultivation.

In the early days of the settlement of almost any territory, the means of transportation was water, either ocean, bay, lake or

river. Nearly all the older, larger cities in the United States have water communication, not now exclusively used, but such communication had much to do with their settlement and prosperity. So with the settlement of Dubois county. Portersville and Jasper, each in its turn, became the county seat, because a river was at hand. White and Patoka rivers served for many years as a means of transporting products of the county to Memphis, New Orleans, and other cities in the lower country. Flatboats—long, narrow, low crafts—propelled by hand power and the natural flow of the overflowed rivers



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF HUNTINGBURG.

carried staves, hoopoles, bacon, beans, corn, dried fruits, and various other products. They usually left Jasper or Portersville during the high waters incident to the spring rains. They were a means of giving strong young men an opportunity of seeing something of the world.

In 1819 Col. Simon Morgan and Jacob Harbison took a flatboat load of pork from Portersville to New Orleans, and returned on foot, a distance of more than seven hundred miles. In those days there were but few steamboats on the Mississippi river. After 1860 small steamboats occasionally carried products from Portersville. These two styles of boats carried products out of the county. The manufactured articles and

schools dismissed, and the children, headed by their teachers and a brass band, went down to the track to see the train arrive and wonder at its dignity. The band played "Hail Columbia! Happy Land!" until one



Photo by Ed. Doan

WINTER ON THE PATOKA.

of the pupils fell into the big drum. All voted the locomotive the biggest and best valentine ever received at Jasper. Toward the construction of this road Bainbridge township and her citizens gave \$37,800. They had been agitating the question of railroad communication since the close of the civil war.

A few years later the main line of the



MAIN ALTAR, ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, JASPER.

groceries were carried by wagon to the county from Troy and Loogootee; or, Louisville, by way of the pike at Paoli.

A railroad was finally built from Rockport to Jasper, and the first locomotive and train came to the county seat on February 14, 1879. It was a great day for Jasper;



Photo by Ed. Doan

DOWN THE PATOKA.

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad was built through the county, thus giving a better means of transportation. The county was originally covered with a dense forest of walnut, oak, poplar, beech, ash, gum, hickory and many other hard wood trees. Its timber was excellent, and more than \$3,000,000 worth was disposed of. The forests gradually fell under the swing of the woodman's ax. Thousands of trees were cut down and destroyed by fire to clear the land for cultivation. Many were cut into sawlogs and floated down the rivers to the timber markets of the South. After the construction of the railroads train load after train

about twelve miles. Patoka river flows through the county from east to west. It is a very sluggish stream, and when its banks are half full its fall is less than one foot in a mile. It flows for nearly one hundred miles through Dubois county.

Prof. George R. Wilson, county superintendent of Dubois county, in his valuable history of that county, thus talks about the early schools in Dubois:

"Beginning with 1824, and for many years, there were three school trustees in each township. These three trustees examined teachers in regard to their ability to teach reading, writing and arithmetic.



Photo by Koerner

A VALLEY FARM, MARION TOWNSHIP.

load of staves, crossties and lumber were shipped East; much of it to Europe.

That part of Dubois county lying west of a straight line drawn from Haysville, on White river, and passing the Ackerman, Hopkins and Alexander school houses, down to Patoka river, is the garden spot of the county. Here lie its valuable farm lands. The middle portion of the county contains its factories, and the eastern part its timber interest.

On the north, White river passes along the county, over a meridional distance of

Schoolhouses were built by the able-bodied men in the district. The rooms were to be eight feet high, and the floors had to be at least one foot above the ground. Such was the beginning of the present district schools. Terms seldom exceeded sixty days, and the wages paid teachers were very low.

"The first schoolhouses in Dubois county were usually of logs and about twenty by twenty-four feet. The roof was of boards pinned down with wooden pins. The floor was made of puncheons. A puncheon was a combination between a log and a board. It



CONVENT IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, FERDINAND.

was generally between three and six inches thick and was laid down loose. The seats in the schoolroom were generally made of one-half of a small log, supported by four or six wooden pins for legs. The books were Webster's Blue Back Speller, De Bald's or Pike's Arithmetic and Olney's Geography and Atlas.

"The New Testament served as a reader. The spelling lesson caused the greatest interest. To stand at the head of a spelling class was the highest ambition. Many pupils could spell every word in the book, even though they did not know its meaning, and perhaps never used the word again. To

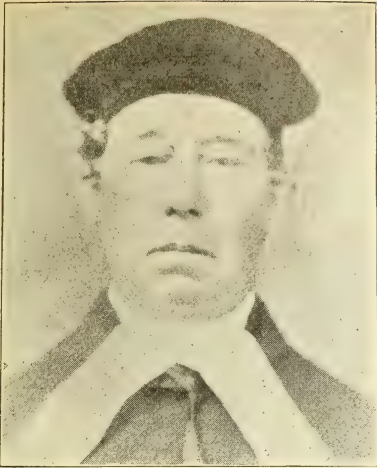
walk five or six miles to school was a common occurrence.

"Pupils were permitted to study as loud as they pleased, and many thought that the more noise the pupils made in studying their lessons the better they would know them. There would be bits of 'a-b abs,' 'i-b ibs,' '12 times 12 are 144,' 'cancel and divide,' 'In the beginning God said let there be light,' and various other sounds mixed up at the same time, all while school was in session and while the teacher was explaining long division to the big boys and girls.

"Pupils wrote with goosequill pens sharpened by the teacher. The pupil always 'ran

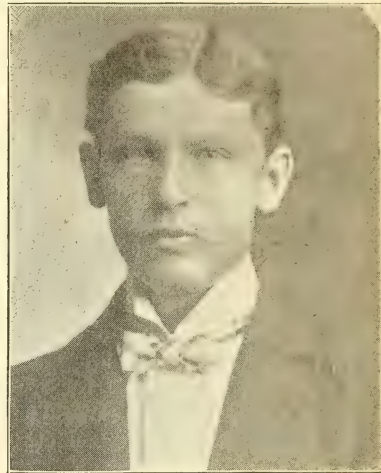
*Photo by Ed. Doan*

SUMMER ON THE PATOKA.



REV. CHARLES NIX.

county examiner, who asked a few questions, which were answered orally, wrote a few lines as a sample of his chirography and remained for dinner. After dinner, if the examiner was satisfied with the applicant's knowledge, he wrote out a license and handed it to him. It was generally written upon a piece of fool's-cap paper, about eight inches square. Here is a sample of a license, from the original, still in possession of its owner:



MARTIN HALLER.

down' his goose and brought the feather to his teacher to be dexterously converted into a quill pen. Sand served instead of a blotting pad. School began at 'sun up' and closed at 'sun down,' and he who got to the schoolhouse first recited first, and so on, one at a time. There was no recess except at noon.

"Before 1873 the examination passed by the applicant for a teacher's license was not difficult. The difficulty was in getting the teachers. The applicant usually called on the

" 'This Certifies that I have examined Wesley Kendall, Relative to his qualifications, to teach a Common School as required by the School law of Indiana, and find him qualified to teach Orthography, Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic as far as Interest, And he supporting a good Moral Character I therefore license him to teach the branches above named for the term of three months.' "

In the matter of education in Dubois county private schools play an important part. One thousand pupils in Dubois county attend private schools, while about five thousand attend the public schools. On some points the common schools of Dubois county stand high in the school work of southern Indiana. They are well organized, have made it a point to follow the best thoughts of the best educators of the State, and in some few instances became a leader themselves. There are more Indiana Read-



JASPER COLLEGE.



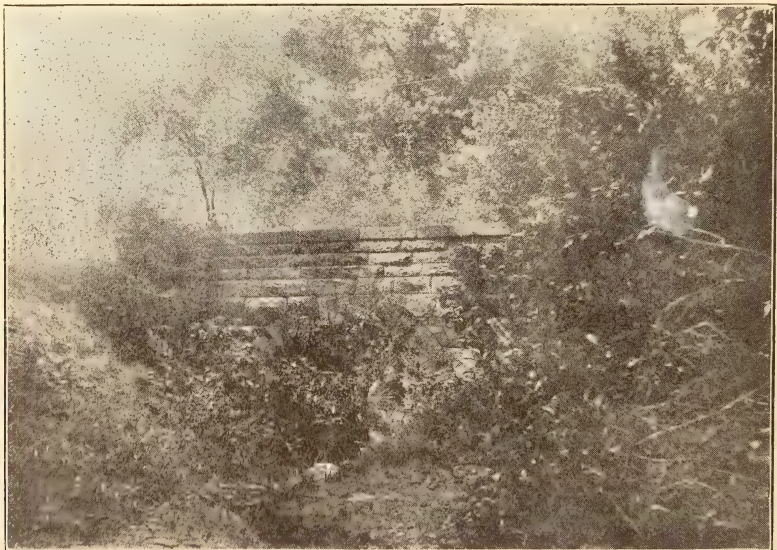
"A YARD OF GIRLS"—CLASS OF STUDENTS, ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

ing Circle diplomas held by Dubois county teachers than are held by the teachers of any other one county in the State. Township graded schools are established in many of the townships. Commissioned and non-commissioned high schools are found in the larger towns. The common schools of the county received a medal at the World's Fair at Chicago. The academy of the Benedictine Sisters also received one for fine art work, and Jasper College holds one for work in mathematics, making three World's Fair medals awarded Dubois county's educational institutions.

A handsome gold medal is offered each year in Dubois county to the student gradu-

ating with the highest honors. Mr. Martin Haller, of Jasper, was awarded the medal in 1899. There were ninety-eight in the class.

Between the towns of Dubois and Ellsworth is located Raven Rock. The position of this rock makes it very difficult to photograph. It is of Mansfield sandstone, about seventy-five or eighty feet high, shelving out from the base to the top, which projects about thirty-five feet beyond the base. It is dark buff, and sometimes brownish in color. In this rock are shelves, very difficult to reach, and on them, or rather in the crevices, the ravens built their nests up to about 1894. This accounts for the name—Raven



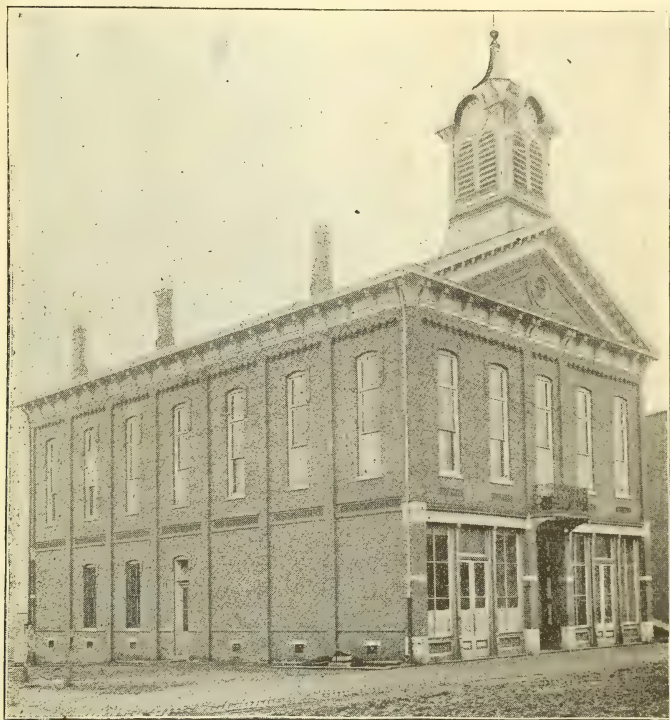
AN OLD STONE BRIDGE.

Rock. In the eastern part of Dubois county may be found any amount of fine gray and brown sandstone for building purposes. Four large churches in Dubois county are built of this material. Much is used for abutments for bridges and foundations for houses. The sandstone belt extends throughout the eastern half of the county. In the northeastern part of the county may be found large quantities of the "Upper Kaskaskia limestone." At St. Anthony is one of

county and its development is still in its infancy.

Fire clay is found in large amounts in many localities in the county. Deposits are often three or four feet thick, and within sight of a railroad. At Huntingburg excellent bricks are manufactured and shipped throughout the Mississippi valley.

The forests of Dubois county yield the best timber to be found in Indiana. At Jasper and Birdseye much of this timber is



CITY HALL, HUNTINGBURG.

the largest brown sandstone quarries in the State of Indiana. A spur of the Air Line railroad conveys the products to the outside world. In Ferdinand township are many large deposits of this stone. Pieces are quarried so large that they require to be cut in two, in order to ship upon ordinary railroad flat cars. There is also a large deposit of excellent gray sandstone near St. Anthony. It is of such a fine grain that the altar for the church at St. Anthony was carved from it.

The coal supply of Dubois county is inexhaustible. The coal beds cover half of the

bought and placed upon the markets of the world. The Jasper desks manufactured at Jasper may be found in the commercial houses, government offices and legislative halls of every civilized county on the face of the globe.

Dubois county has an area of 420 square miles. Most of it is devoted to farming. In 1898, 650,148 bushels of wheat were raised, being an average of 17 bushels on each acre planted; 871,068 bushels of corn were harvested, being 33 bushels per acre; 474,471 bushels of oats were raised also. Oats averaged 27 bushels per acre. There are many

fine vineyards in Dubois county, and much excellent wine is made. There are nearly 35,000 grape producing stocks. In 1898 more than 66,000 bushels of apples were harvested. The poultry business is receiving much attention. Last year nearly a half million dozen eggs were consumed or sold upon the market.

There is much hard work done in Dubois county. The citizens are honest, law-abiding and industrious. The county has no debts and has always been prosperous. What Dubois county needs more than any other thing is more railroads. An outlet direct to Indianapolis would be of untold benefit to business interests at both ends. The

Indiana, the Huntingburg Twice-a-Week News, the Huntingburg Argus, the Huntingburg Independent, the Bird's-eye News, the Jasper Herald, and the Jasper Courier.

The first newspaper published in Dubois county appeared about 1846. Its office was in the courthouse. It was known as the American Eagle, and advocated the principles of the Democratic party. About 1848 it was moved to Paoli, in Orange county.

In March, 1858, appeared the Jasper Weekly Courier, proclaiming to teach the principles of Democracy, with Mr. Clement Doane as editor. The same paper, with the same editor, has appeared weekly ever since—a record seldom equalled and hard to beat.



Photo by Koerner

ACROSS THE HILLS IN MARION TOWNSHIP.

natural wealth in coal, stone and timber needs an outlet, either to the East and North or to the sea coast of the Southeast.

The people of Dubois county extend a welcome hand to capitalists who are in search of investment. The financial interests of the county are represented by four banks—two at Jasper and two at Huntingburg.

The "art preservative of all arts" is represented by the Huntingburg Signal, one of the leading German weeklies in southern

Four years ago the Jasper Herald appeared, under the editorship of Wm. C. Binkley. It is Democratic in politics and is well edited. Its success has been far beyond the expectations of its friends. It is a neat, clean paper.

The Huntingburg Signal was established in 1867. It is printed in the German language, and is one of the best edited German papers in Indiana. A large list of subscribers, a good press and hard work keep it in the front rank of German journalism. Mr.



Photo by Simmons

LOVER'S RETREAT.

H. Huhn is editor. Its co-worker, in English, is the Huntingburg News, from the same press. It is in its eleventh year, and has recently been issued twice a week. Mr. N. S. Selby is manager. These two papers are known as the "Pickhardt Papers," from the fact that through the energy, enterprise and endeavors of Mr. Ernest W. Pickhardt they have become a power in the advancement of Dubois county.

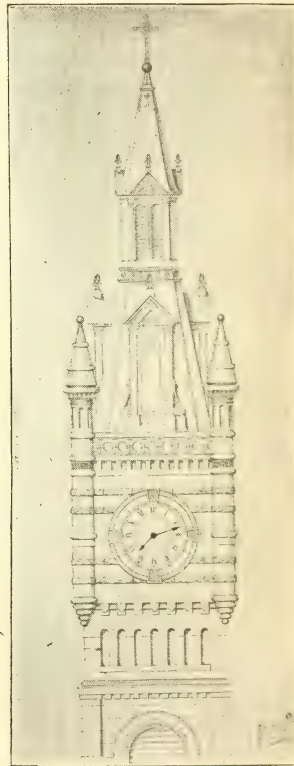
The Huntingburg Argus is the only Republican paper in Dubois county, a fact that makes it prominent and gives it the undivided support of its party in a way to secure for it a prosperous present and a favorable future. Mr. J. W. Lewis is editor, who, with the scholarly pen of Mrs. Lewis, has brought the paper into many new homes in the county.



BLUE BIRD'S ROCK.

The Huntingburg Independent, under the editorship of Mr. Ed C. Dufendach, is published every Saturday. As its name indicates it is independent as to politics. It is the only "all home" paper published in the county, and employs a large force of expert workmen for that purpose. The paper owes its success to Mr. Dufendach.

The youngest paper in the county is the Bird's-eye News. Mr. Samuel Cummins is editor and Mr. Thos. B. Wilson is manager. The paper issued its first number in May, 1899, and to-day its subscription list reaches nearly a thousand. Situated near the corner



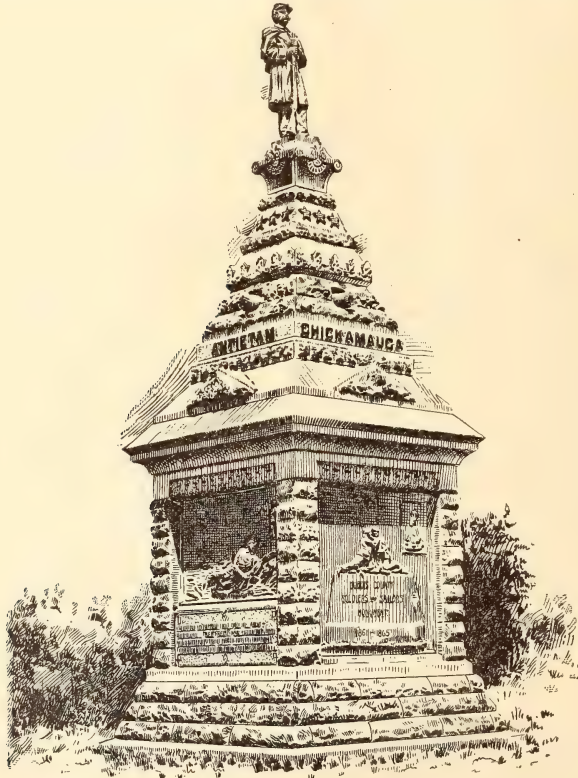
TOWER OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

of three counties, it gets a support not given to other papers. It advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and bids fair to become a factor in the politics of the third congressional district.

In the public square in the town of Jasper stands a soldiers' monument. It commemorates the valor and patriotism of the

soldiers of Dubois county in the civil war. Nearly two thousand men out of a total population of ten thousand were in their country's service. Not all are credited to Dubois county, simply because their eagerness to answer their country's call led many to enlist in companies organized elsewhere. The close of the war found those among the living occupying every position in the service from private to brigadier-general, while their dead may be found upon the battlefields of every important battle of their country from Phillippi to Appomattox. They

tinguished bravery at Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863. He was a member of Co. A, 49th Ind. Vol. Inf. He is now custodian of the Dubois county soldiers' monument. Co. K, of the 27th Ind., was organized in Dubois county. This company was composed mostly of young men of German parentage. The three commissioned officers and at least ninety of the men could speak that language. For that reason German was mostly used in the every day intercourse of the men, though all could speak and understand English, and nearly all could speak it



DUBOIS COUNTY SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

fought at the "bloody angle" of Gettysburg, "Sunken Road" at Antietam, "Bloody Pond" at Chickamauga, "Heights of Lookout Mountain," "Rifle Pits" before Richmond, "Siege of Vicksburg," "On the field of Stone river," at the "Railroad track" near Atlanta, and "marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea."

Lieut. W. W. Kendall, one of the truant officers of this county, is the proud possessor of a congressional medal of honor for dis-

well, for nearly all were native born Americans.

This was the first full company recruited in Dubois county for the civil war. It was organized as a militia or "home guard" company, and met frequently to drill and otherwise perfect its organization. In August, 1861, the company voted to enter the service of the United States and soon after went into camp at Jasper. This camp was called Camp Edmonston, because it was upon the

homestead of Col. B. B. Edmonston, who was an officer under the militia laws of the constitution of 1816. Here on August 5, 1861, John Mehringer, then county auditor, and a veteran of the Mexican war, was elected captain; Dr. R. M. Welman, first lieutenant, and Stephen Jerger, second lieutenant. Lieutenant Jerger was county recorder and had been re-elected, but refused to serve. The non-commissioned officers were appointed later. On August 6, 1861, ladies of Jasper gave the company a farewell dinner on the courthouse square. At this dinner a flag was presented to the company. It was made by the same fair hands

other companies, they were very agreeable, cheerful, courteous, full of fun, and kind-hearted.

The old flag of the 27th had been through two battles and was badly torn. After Pope's retreat, when the regiment arrived at Washington, D. C., the regimental flag was sent back to Indianapolis and a requisition made for a new one. Before the new flag arrived, however, the regiment was again ordered to the front. Then it was that Co. K presented its flag to the regiment and it came out of the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, shot almost to pieces. It is now in the soldiers' monument at Jasper.

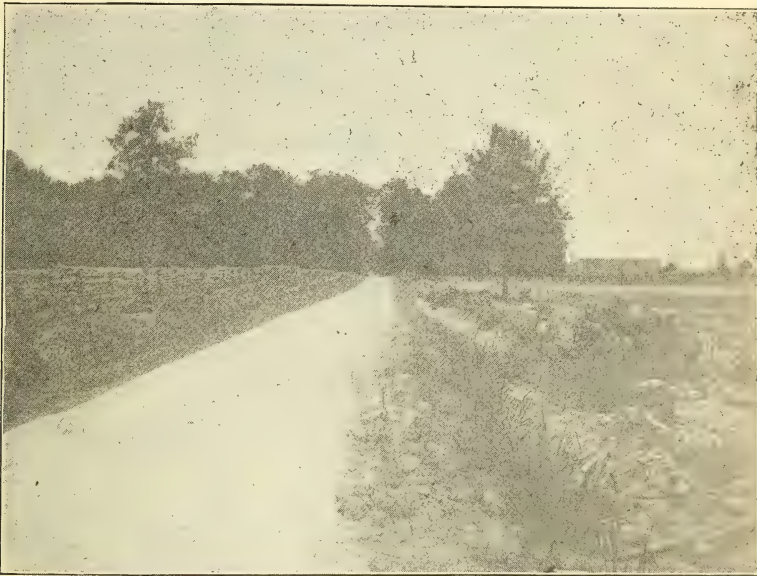


Photo by Koerner

COUNTRY ROAD NEAR JASPER.

that served the dinner. This flag had an honorable career. On August 9, 1861, the company left Jasper and went to Indianapolis. It went by teams to Loogootee, thence by rail via Seymour, and arrived at Camp Morton on the next morning. Here it became a part of the 27th Ind. Though Co. K differed somewhat from the other companies, it always stood well in the regiment. There was never any doubt concerning its bravery, which can be seen by its losses. Its men were always ready for duty. On picket, on the march, or at any other place where they met members of

The battle loss of Co. K is remarkable. Only 102 names were ever on its muster roll. Of these 20 were killed or mortally wounded in battle. This is the highest per cent. of loss of any company in the regiment, and only two other companies from Indiana in any regiment lost more. Co. B, 19th Ind. lost 25 men out of 115, or 21.7 per cent.; Co. H, 30th Ind. lost 22 men out of 103, or 21.3 per cent. Next to this, from the whole State, stands Co. K with a battle loss of 19.6 per cent. The company also lost 10 men by disease, so that almost one-third of all who enlisted in the company gave their lives



DUBOIS COUNTY SOLDIERS IN SPANISH WAR.

for the flag, a sacrifice not often surpassed by a company of men in modern warfare. Co. K also had 44 different men wounded in battle. Several members were twice wounded and one member was wounded three times, each time in a different battle. He is a citizen of Dubois county to-day. Of those wounded in battle two lost legs and two lost arms.

Lieut. Jerger succeeded Capt. Welman when the latter was wounded at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862. After Capt. Welman was wounded he resigned and came home. He was soon commissioned a surgeon of the

the world to seek their fortunes and await their rewards at the hand of time. They have answered their last roll-call while leading honorable lives and filling responsible positions in their homes or the land of their adoption.

In the Spanish-American war the call failed to bring forth a company as a unit, but fully a company was in the service of the United States. Bugler Thomas B. Wilson, Co. A, 159th Ind., was the first in the county to answer McKinley's call. He was followed by George P. Corn and Ben Niehaus, all members of the same regiment.



Photo by Koerner

A BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP FARM.

9th Cavalry. At the close of the war he was breveted major. Capt. Jerger lost his right leg at the battle of Chancellorville, Va., while leading his company in a charge upon the enemy. Capt. Mehringer, the first captain of Co. K, was promoted to major of the 27th, from which position he resigned in January, 1862, and assisted in recruiting the 91st Ind. Inf. He was commissioned Colonel by Governor Morton, and at the close of the war was breveted Brigadier-General. Of all the men of Co. K not more than a dozen are known to be alive. At the close of the war its members scattered to various parts of

These were the only men from this county in an Indiana regiment. George Schultheis and his brother, Theodore, joined the Louisville Legion, and followed Gen. Miles in his march and conquest of Porto Rico. George Corn joined the 6th Mo., while other young men joined various military organizations. William Brown was a member of the U. S. Light Artillery that fired the first and last shot at the blockhouse on the hill at El Caney. Private Jesse K. Stork, Troop A, 1st U. S. Cav., of Holland, Dubois county, was one of the first men to fall before El Caney, June 24, 1898. Of all the men lost on Cuban

soil, but one or two American soldiers died before this honored son of Dubois county. This is shown by the war records. Other Dubois county boys were wounded in and about Santiago, but Mr. Stork was the only one to lose his life. He belonged to the regular army, but went into the fight with the Rough Riders. His remains were brought to the United States and buried at Jasper.

In 1838 Rev. Joseph Kundeck, of Vincennes, went to Jasper to look after the spiritual interests of the fifteen families of the Catholic faith living at that place. His locating at Jasper proved to be the farthest

gated in writing his desire to establish the town of Ferdinand. His donation deed recites:

"Whereas, I, the undersigned, viewing the multitude of Germans coming on, both from Europe and all parts of the United States and settling in different townships of the County of Dubois, in Indiana, to promote their spiritual welfare, in building a German chapel, by opening a school in their maternal language for their offspring, producing so true temporal and eternal happiness among them, and making good moral citizens of them to the adopted 'land of promise,' I do

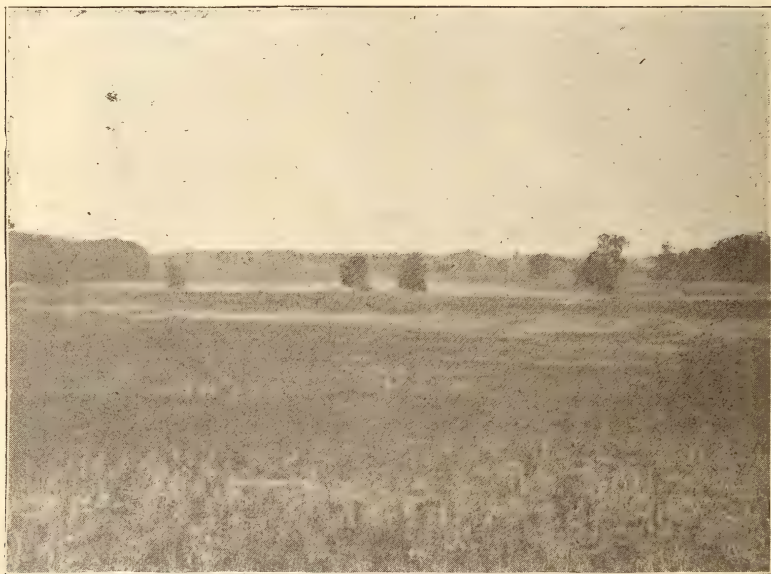


Photo by Koerner

A FARM IN BOONE TOWNSHIP.

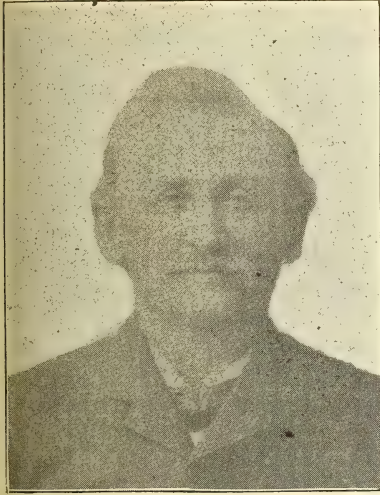
reaching event in the early history of the county. He founded several towns in Dubois county, enlarged Jasper, erected several Catholic churches, and built the first brick courthouse in the county. He served for many years as county school examiner, and in many ways showed himself to be a leader among men of any and all religious denominations. To his early labors are due the large German Catholic congregations in the county, congregations numbering into the thousands, and possessing church and school properties valued at three quarters of a million dollars. In March, 1840, he promul-

liberately resolved to lay off a new town under the German name of Ferdinand."

If the good minister was alive to-day would be astonished to see how his wish have been carried out to the very letter. The town of Ferdinand is prosperous, happy and contented. It has its own schools, church academy and convent for its spiritual welfare, while money, electric lights, telephon mills, warehouses, foundries and factor help it along in its temporal progress. It not incorporated, has no police officers, justices or constables, and no need of them.

The English Protestant churches of I

Dubois county had their great leader in the person of Rev. A. J. Strain. He also served as county school examiner for twenty years, and died while holding that position. He was pastor while most of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches in Dubois county were erected. No former citizen of the county lives brighter in the memory of the present generation than Mr. Strain. The



SENATOR A. J. GOSMANN.

German Protestant churches of the county found their pastor and leader in Rev. Christian Nix, of the little town of Haysville. He was a pastor in Dubois county for thirty years, and was serving in that capacity when he died in 1882.

Among the illustrations of scenes in Dubois county are several of more than usual interest. The frontispiece shows Frog Island, the Patoka, with the college boys taking a outing. The altars of St. Joseph Catholic church at Jasper are of marble, and of the best workmanship. They cost fifteen thousand dollars. Our view is of the main altar.

"Blue Bird Rock" is located on Dillon creek, in Columbia township. It is on the side of a very steep hill, near a cave. It is named because blue birds in great numbers build upon it. It is seventy feet long, twenty wide and thirty high. Located on a high hill, and facing Union valley, it forms a prominent landmark, that is exceedingly beautiful when covered with snow and ice.

"Hanging Rock" is on the farm of R. A.

Simmons, in Columbia township. The top projects twenty-four feet over the base. The rock is fifty feet high and one hundred and twenty feet long. In the early days the pioneers with their hounds would run deer over the precipice, the fall killing them. A spring flows from the base of the rock.

Senator A. J. Gosman was a member of the Senate in 1877, and introduced the bill which resulted in the erection of the handsome new State House at Indianapolis.

Eckert's mill is a famous landmark in the county. It stands on the ground of the first mill erected near Jasper. Near it was the old house where the Baptists first held services in the county, and not far from the bridge was the cabin in which the Catholics held their first services. The water at the mill is 123 feet below Lake Erie, and 450 feet above sea level.

Lover's retreat is a romantic glen and waterfall in Columbia township.

The old stone bridge is a typical bridge on the roads through the county.

The group of girls is a class in the college of fine arts. The farm scenes are typical farms of the county.

The density of the population of London has been doubled since 1857. It is truly wonderful, says the *Lancet*, that its vast population of 6,291,667, located on only 693 square miles, should have in 1897 so low a death rate as 17.7 per 1,000. This rate is not greater than that of a fairly healthy rural district. England well deserves the name she has received as the birthplace and home of sanitary science and practice.

The timber of the scaffold on which four murderers were hanged at Chestertown, Md., was afterward used in building a henhouse on ex-Sheriff Plummer's farm. It is a significant fact that while other farmers in the neighborhood have suffered from the depredations of chicken thieves, Plummer's henhouse has never been robbed.

At Caldwell, Kan., the other day, a man chastised his neighbor for referring to his child as a "kid." When the case was brought before a justice of the peace Webster's Dictionary was consulted, and it was found that "kid" was there defined as "a young child or infant." The indignant parent was, thereupon, adjudged to have been in the wrong, and was fined \$5 and costs.

CAPT. TOUSSAINT DUBOIS—THE GUIDE TO TIPPECANOE.

BY GEORGE. R. WILSON.

In this sketch we have no desire to make a hero of our subject, but simply to present some local history not generally known. If Dubois county were in New England a monument would have been erected long ago in the county's public garden or upon the site of some battle, proclaiming the services of Captain Dubois; and, perhaps, an oil painting of our subject would hang in the county court room to introduce his features to the citizens of the country honoring his name.

Dubois county was named in honor of Captain Toussaint Dubois, of Vincennes, Ind. Some think Captain Dubois was born in France. If so, he immigrated to Lower Canada at an early age. From Lower Canada he came to the Territory of Indiana and soon became one of its prominent pioneers; a man of much influence both among the citizens of Vincennes and the red men of the surrounding forests. He was a gentleman of means, but, at the same time, he gave considerable attention to trading with the Indians, hence his influence over them.

In 1800, when the territorial government of Indiana was organized, although many parts of the State had been settled for more than fifty years by whites, the territory was but a wilderness. Its scattered settlements were filled with scenes and incidents of border life, many of which were full of romantic situations. A considerable traffic was carried on with the Indians by fur traders at Vincennes and other places. Captain Dubois became an expert at this kind of work, hence his influence in adjusting difficulties with the Indians, for he bought their furs and knew their habits, their likes and dislikes.

When Gen. William Henry Harrison decided to move against the Indians on the upper Wabash in 1811, Toussaint Dubois offered his services. He was given the rank of captain, and had charge of the scouts and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign. He was sent ahead of the troops to confer with

the Indians. He took part in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. This battle and our subject are so closely related that a short account of the actions of the Indians previous to the battle seems necessary.

The administration of Gen. Harrison, a governor of Indiana Territory, was distinguished by the great number of treaties which he had made with the Indians, and the large tracts of land that he had secured from them. These, however, were not obtained without trouble.

Tecumseh, with his brother, "the Prophet," were the two main causes of trouble with the Indians. Tecumseh was an Ohio Indian, born in 1768. His father and mother as well as himself were above the ordinary level of the Indian. He excelled all his fellows in the use of the bow and arrow, and in many other ways exerted a great influence over the young men of his tribe. He was an orator, and his strong argument was that "no one tribe could sell land, because the land belonged to all tribes in common, even though a certain section of the country was inhabited by one particular tribe." He aimed at consolidation. His brother, "the Prophet," did not have the mental acumen of Tecumseh, but claimed supernatural power, and led his followers to believe it. The religion taught by "the Prophet" was found many virtues, gained, for the most part from contact with the white travelers and adulterated with Indian superstitions. He preached total abstinence. He taught reverence for old age, and sympathy for the infirm. He claimed his will to be supreme and whoever controverted it endangered himself. The superstitious character of the "Prophet's" associates made him a dangerous man to the white men in the wilderness. He soon had great influence over the Indians for evil. "The Prophet" and Tecumseh settled on Tippecanoe creek, near the present city of Lafayette, Ind., and they claimed that they were directed to do so by the

"Great Spirit." Their village was called The Prophet's Town. These two Indians were the leaders against whom the early settlers of Indiana Territory had to contend. Tribes previously friendly to the settlers were won away by these Indians. The Indians began to steal horses, and to murder the settlers. These depredations multiplied rapidly, and they kept crowding closer and closer to Vincennes. In Dillon's "History of Indiana" we read:

"Throughout the course of the year 1810 various rumors of the growing power and hostile intentions of the 'Shawnee Prophet' produced a state of some alarm among the people, and retarded the progress of settlements and improvements in the several counties of the Indiana Territory. In the summer of this year a small party of Indians stole four horses from one neighborhood in the northern part of Knox county, and committed some depredations on the property of a few pioneers who had made a settlement on the east fork of White river."

This fact is mentioned by several historians, and it is interesting to us because the four horses referred to belonged to the McDonalds, and the settlement mentioned was the one now known as the "Sherritt Farm and Graveyard" in Dubois county. We can find no record of any other settlement at that early date that answers this description. The McDonalds in this county had their four horses stolen by the Indians in that year. Horses in those days were valuable, both to the Indians and settlers. The Indians were taking all the horses they could get for their own use in the conflict then contemplated. The British in Lower Canada were encouraging the Indians.

To save the peace and to promote the welfare of the territory under his charge, Gen. Harrison frequently sent confidential messengers to the Prophet's Town, and to other Indian villages. Capt. Dubois was one of the most influential persons so sent. These messengers were authorized and instructed to assure the Indians of the protection and friendship of the government of the United States, and to warn them of the danger of encouraging the claims and pretensions of the "Shawnee Prophet."

When all attempts to find a friendly solution of the Indian trouble were at an end,

Gen. Harrison began to organize his army of 910 men. Since Capt. Dubois had often gone through the country from Vincennes, along the Wabash river to Detroit, he was made captain of the spies and guides. Capt. Dubois had eighteen men under his command as is shown by the army rolls at Washington. He guided the army safely from Vincennes to within sight of "The Prophet's Town." The march was conducted with great caution. It followed the northwest side of the Wabash. When the "Prophet's Town" was in sight, Gen. Harrison sent Capt. Dubois, accompanied by an interpreter, forward with a flag of truce. The Indians would not talk to them, but tried to cut them off from the army.

On being informed of these apparently hostile manifestations on the part of the Indians, Gen. Harrison dispatched a messenger to recall Capt. Dubois, and soon after the return of that officer the whole army, in order of battle, began to move toward the town, and camped for the night. The battle followed.

When Gen. Harrison was president of the board of trustees of Vincennes University, Toussaint Dubois was one of its members, and he was on the building committee of the first structure. He thus became one of the quasi-founders of the first university west of the Allegheny mountains.

Capt. Dubois was the first man to buy land in what is now Dubois county. On February 16, 1809, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, issued to Toussaint Dubois a patent for part of section 3, township 1 south, range 5 west. This patent is now in possession of the present owner of the land. It is a quaint looking document, yellow with age, and variegated with the oil that usually oozes from parchment. It has never been recorded in Dubois county.

Upon this land the first settlement in Dubois county had previously been made. In 1897 the students of the Jasper commissioned high school visited this tract of land, and there, after viewing the surroundings, selected a school whoop in honor of Capt. Dubois. It is the first school cheer ever selected in this county and runs as follows:

"Toussaint Dubois!

Toussaint Dubois!

Ha! Hi! Hoy!

Hurrah for the Jasper schools!"

(The first part of the cheer is given with the French pronunciation.)

As previously stated, Dubois county was named in honor of our subject. This was in keeping with the unwritten law in the early days of Indiana, of naming newly created counties in honor of some faithful soldier of the Tippecanoe campaign.

In 1885 the now thriving town of Dubois, situated ten miles northeast of Jasper, was laid out. It has graded schools, flour mills, saw mills, many stores, telephone connections and several hundred very industrious citizens. So much for the honor of Capt. Dubois.

Our subject was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jeanne Bonneau, also of French descent. She was a woman of noble character and considerable wealth. Of this union were born four sons, whose names were Toussaint, Jr., Henry, Charles and Emanuel L. Dubois, and one daughter, named Susanne. This wife died November 15, 1800, at the age of twenty-eight years. Her remains were put to rest in the Roman Catholic cemetery at the rear of St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral at Vincennes, Ind. Her monument may be seen to-day, and it alone, of those now standing there gives evidences of enduring for a long time, under the kind care of the reverend rector of the cathedral.

Toussaint Dubois, Jr., and Henry Dubois, the two older sons of Capt. Dubois, were privates in Capt. Benjamin Parke's troop of light dragoons in the battle of Tippecanoe. This is shown in Washington, D. C., in Gen. Harrison's report of the battle.

The daughter, Susanne, married William Jones, Esq., and of this union were born Edward, Elizabeth Ann, Susanne O., Mary Jane and Maria C. Mr. Jones secured two quarter sections of land in Dubois county that his wife's father had entered. A part of this land is now a part of the "Sherritt Farm."

For his second wife, Capt. Dubois took Miss Jane Baird, from near Bloomington, Ind. Miss Baird was a Protestant. By this marriage three sons were born, Thomas, James and Jesse Kilgore Dubois. The latter was the youngest child, and as he grew up to manhood's years became a warm personal friend of President Abraham Lincoln. His son, ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois, is perhaps

the most widely known descendant of Capt. Dubois, for his term as United States Senator from Idaho, just expired in March, 1899. Ex-Senator Dubois was born in Crawford county, Illinois, not far from Vincennes, 1851. He was graduated from Yale in 1873 and became Secretary of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois in 1875. In 1880 he went to Idaho and engaged in business. He was United States Marshal of Idaho for two years. In politics he is a Republican and represented his district in the fiftieth and fifty-first Congresses. After that he became a Senator from the new State of Idaho. He recently returned from Japan, and is often mentioned by the press in speaking of the Hawaiian islands and the far East. His home is at Blackfoot, Idaho.

The children and grandchildren of our subject are far above the ordinary run of people. The kindness and generosity of Capt. Dubois seem to have descended to his children. His generosity and noblesse are fully shown in his will, wherein he makes provision for the support of his slaves, and for the children of his second wife, if any, by a possible future marriage. His will, the language of his day, is unique and interesting to the student of the documentary history of Indiana. The full text of his will follows:

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CAPT. DUBOIS.

"In the name of God, Amen. I Toussaint Dubois, Sen., of the County of Knox, Indiana Territory, taking into consideration that all mankind are born to die, and being in perfect health of mind and memory, do will and devise that, touching the worldly property that it hath pleased God to endow me with, the following regulations and distributions be attended to.

Premus. It is my desire that my wife Jane Dubois, be my executrix and that she said Jane make choice of two other associates to enable her to carry this my last will and testament into complete effect, and that the said Jane and associates together shall make choice of some able attorney that they may employ by the year, month, etc., as they shall think necessary, to advise with, and for the good of the property.

Second. Whereas, There is unsettled by

ness between Mr. Barber and myself, I wish my said executors, assistants, etc., to maturely consider the matter, and as I have left papers as I hope sufficient to elucidate the matter and pray that no difficulty may arise, as also my business with John and James McGregory, my letter dated sometime in 1811, a copy of which they will find, will be sufficient, I hope, to explain that business.

"Thirdly. The plantation whereon I now live, containing twelve arpents in front and forty back, with the improvements, with four cows and two horses, as also the necessary house and kitchen furniture, I bequeath to my beloved wife, Jane Dubois, during her natural lifetime, and then to be equally divided among her children. But provided my said wife should marry after my death, and have more than three children—the number of her children at present—then and in that case, the second set of children to have one equal half of the property, the other half to the three first or present children, as also I will and it is my desire that my said wife do have the services of our negroman, Gabriel and Ann, his wife, until the youngest child named Jesse Kilgore Dubois, arrives to the age of twenty-one years, and that if in the opinion of my wife (and the custom of the country permits) that the said people of color are able to make a comfortable living they are to be free, if not, they are to be assisted out of my property during their lifetime.

"Fourthly. Provided there should be any obligations on me for the conveyance of my lands it is my desire that my executors comply with the conditions and make a deed without trouble. (Note.—I do not remember any at present.)

"Fifthly. All the property I may be possessed of in the United States of America after my just debts are paid, I wish to be equally divided, viz.: Between Susanne Dubois, alias Susanne Jones, Toussaint Dubois, jun., Henry Dubois, Charles Dubois, Emanuel L. Dubois (children of my first wife), Thomas Dubois James Dubois and Jesse Kilgore Dubois, to have each an equal part of my property so remaining after the aforesaid deductions, etc., are complied with, except my son Charles, whose portion or part, is my desire that the said part shall solely belong to his children if he has any, if not,

to himself. And, whereas, there is a probability of some money or property, that may come to me from Lower Canada, in the British Dominions. Now, provided, there is any property or money, received without difficulty, as I wish none, it is my desire that the same be divided between the children of my three brothers, viz.: John B., Francis and Joseph Dubois and my own children equally. It is my desire that none of the negroes now in my family be sold so as to be obliged to serve out of the family unless for criminal conduct. And, whereas my daughter, Susanne Jones, etc., has already received two quarter sections of land at two dollars and one cent per acre the amount to be deducted from her part in the divisions. Also, it is not my desire that any deductions be made on account of any money I may have paid for my son Charles.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, declaring all former wills to be void and this to be my last will and testament. Done this 15th day of June, 1815."

DUBOIS. (Seal)

Witnesses present:

Robert Baird.

William Barns.

This closes the will of Capt. Dubois. As a matter of explanation, we might add that an "arpent" is a French measure used in the surveys about Vincennes. The plantation mentioned in the will contained four hundred acres. The reader will notice his reference to the two quarter sections previously advanced to Mrs. Jones. This is the land upon which the first settlement was made in Dubois county. Capt. Dubois was a slaveholder. This was when Indiana was a territory, and slavery, in a sense, was permitted. Mr. Dubois infers, also, that the custom may change. He also refers to the probability of money coming to him from Lower Canada. This is interesting in the light of a subsequent accident. The will was offered to probate exactly ten months after the date of its execution.

In the early days, Capt. Dubois often had business to transact away from home. While returning from one of these trips, on Monday, March 11, 1816, Capt. Dubois met a tragic death. He was riding, accompanied

by his colored servant. They attempted to swim their horses across a small stream in Illinois, not far from Vincennes. Heavy rains had caused the stream to be greatly swollen. Capt. Dubois had with him a pair of saddlebags, which contained a large amount of gold and silver money, and the weight of the money was the direct cause

of the man and his horse being drawn down to rise no more.

After his own daring record as a frontiersman, and his nobility of character, Dubois county, created since his death, is his most enduring monument. It is a noble monument to a noble man, and an honorable recognition of an honorable life.

THE MONTH OF AUGUST IN AMERICAN HISTORY,

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in the month of August:

August 3, 1795. Treaty of Greenville signed by Gen. Wayne and the representatives of the various Western Indian tribes.

August 4, 1806. The first steamboat started on its trial trip.

August 4, 1823. Oliver P. Morton born.

August 4, 1848. James Brown Ray, who served two terms as Governor of Indiana, died.

August 10, 1861. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon killed in battle. He was the first of the Union generals to fall in battle.

August 12, 1810. Tecumseh visited Gen. Harrison at Vincennes and plotted his assassination.

August 12, 1849. Albert Gallatin, one of the great financiers of the Nation, died.

August 14, 1786. John Tipton born.

August 14, 1814. Washington burned by the British.

August 15, 1812. Massacre of the whites by the Indians near Chicago.

August 15, 1824. Gen. Lafayette arrives in this country on his last visit.

August 16, 1812. Detroit surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull.

August 16, 1825. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney died. It was Mr. Pinckney who originated the sentiment: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

August 17, 1785. Jonathan Trumbull died. He was the original "Brother Jonathan."

August 19, 1812. Great naval battle between the Constitution and Guerriere.

August 20, 1794. Gen. Anthony Wayne won his great victory over the Indians.

August 20, 1833. Gen. Benjamin Harrison born.

August 20, 1842. Treaty fixing the northwestern boundary between this country and Canada signed.

August 22, 1851. The yacht America won the great race for the cup of all nations. America still holds the cup.

August 23, 1785. Commodore Oliver Perry born.

August 23, 1819. Commodore Oliver Perry died.

August 24, 1781. Col. Lochery and his command massacred by the Indians.

August 24, 1787. The second newspaper west of the Allegheny mountains started at Lexington, Ky.

August 27, 1874. Abraham A. Hammond, ex-Governor of Indiana, died.

August 28, 1728. Gen. John Starke, the hero of Bennington, born.

August 28, 1898. Ex-Governor Clau Matthews died.

August 30, 1812. Massacre of whites at Fort Miamis.

August 30, 1818. Gen. Arthur St. Clair died.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS.

1. Into how many branches is the State government divided?
2. What constitutes the executive branch and what are its powers?
3. What is the legislative branch? how is it constituted and what are its powers?
4. What are the powers of the judicial branch?
5. What officers constitute the administrative branch and what are their powers and duties?
6. What are the powers and duties of the Lieutenant Governor?
7. What State officers are constitutional officers, and in what respect do they differ from other State officers?
8. What State officers are not constitutional officers, and how were they established?
9. How are vacancies in State offices filled?
10. The filling of what vacancy occasioned a great struggle before the people and in the Legislature?

ANSWERS.

1. The State government is divided into three branches, which are often spoken of as co-ordinate. They are the executive, the legislative and the judicial.
2. The executive powers of the State are vested in the Governor. By virtue of his office he is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State and is charged with seeing that the laws of the State are executed. By the constitution he is invested with the power of filling all vacancies that may occur in any of the State offices, or among the judiciary. His appointments only hold until the next general election. In case of a vacancy in the United States Senate he appoints until the meeting of the next session of the General Assembly. He is also vested with the pardoning power. He can veto any bill passed by the Legislature, but the Legislature can pass it over his veto by a mere majority vote, thus the veto power is but

very small. By acts of the Legislature he is vested with the appointment of sundry subordinate officers. He is elected for a term of four years, and is not eligible for a second term, until at least one full term has intervened. He must be a citizen of the United States of at least five years' standing and a resident of the State of Indiana for the five years immediately preceding his election, and he must be thirty years of age.

3. The legislative branch is composed of a Senate of fifty members, and a House of Representatives of one hundred members. The Senators are elected for four years and the Representatives for two. The Senate is divided into two classes, so that only twenty-five of them go out of office at the same time. The General Assembly enacts all legislation. On certain subjects it is forbidden by constitutional provision to enact special laws. To pass a bill it requires an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected; that is, twenty-six votes in the Senate and fifty-one in the House. Two-thirds of all the members elected must be present in either House before business can be transacted. Bills must be read on three several days, unless the constitutional rule requiring such reading is suspended by a two-thirds vote. The Legislature is also clothed with the power of originating and submitting proposed amendments to the constitution. It fixes the salaries of all the State officers, and under an amendment adopted a few years ago it also fixes the salaries of county officers. The sessions of the General Assembly are limited to sixty-one days for a regular session, and forty days for a special session.

4. The judicial powers are vested in a Supreme Court, in circuit courts and such other courts as may be established by the Legislature. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, but the Legislature may confer such original jurisdiction on it as it may deem proper. The courts have the

power to pass upon the constitutionality of any law enacted by the General Assembly.

5. The administrative branch of the government is confided by the constitution to a Secretary of State, an Auditor and a Treasurer. The Secretary of State attests all the acts of the Governor, signs and issues all commissions, keeps all the official acts of the Legislature, and causes them to be published. He also grants certificates of incorporation and performs such other duties as may be placed upon him by law. The Auditor keeps all the accounts of the State, and issues warrants upon the Treasurer for the payment of the same. He also has control of insurance and banking, under the State laws. The Treasurer is the custodian of the funds of the State.

5. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the sessions of the Senate, and acts as Governor in case of a vacancy in that office, or on the inability of the Governor to act. By the rules of the Senate he appoints the committees of that body, but that power can be taken from him at any time. When the Senate is in Committee of the Whole he can debate and vote, but in the Senate can not vote except when a tie occurs. He can not vote on the passage of a bill.

7. The constitutional State officers are the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. They differ from the other State officers in that their existence does not depend upon the action of the Legislature. In the case of the Governor his salary can neither be increased nor decreased during the term for which he has been elected, and in case of Judges of the Supreme or circuit courts their salary can not be diminished during the term for which they were elected. All the other officers are at the mercy of the Legislature. In the case of those created by the Legislature they can be legislated out of office at any time. This was formerly a favorite amusement of the Legislature, when it was of one political complexion and the officers of another.

8. The other State officers are: Reporter of the Decision of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Judges of the Appellate Court, Superintendent of the Bureau of Statistics

and State Geologist. The first three were made State officers by act of the Legislature the last two by a decision of the Supreme Court.

9. Vacancies in the State offices are filled by appointment of the Governor. This is true with all except as to Lieutenant Governor.

10. The constitution is silent as to how a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor is to be filled, unless the power of appointment is given to the Governor under the general provision for filling vacancies. It would hardly be proper, however, for the Governor to appoint one who might possibly be his own successor. In 1886 Lieutenant Governor Matson vacated his office by accepting an appointment under the federal government. A question arose as to how the vacancy should be filled. The matter was submitted to the Attorney General, who decided that it must be filled at the next general election. The Governor issued his proclamation to that effect and all parties nominated a candidate. The race was very exciting one, and resulted in the election of Col. Robert S. Robertson. The Senate refused to receive or recognize him. The House counted the vote and declared him duly elected. The Governor united with the Senate, and the other State officers with the House. It is now generally conceded that there was no vacancy the people could fill.

QUESTIONS FOR AUGUST.

1. What Governors of the State have died in office?
2. What Senators of the United States from Indiana have died in office?
3. What Governors of the State have become United States Senators?
4. What Senators from Indiana have been elected without filling any other office?
5. What former citizens of Indiana have represented other States in the United States Senate?
6. Who was the youngest man ever elected in Indiana to the United States Senate?
7. Who was the youngest man ever elected Governor of Indiana?
8. What Senator from Indiana served the longest term?
9. What Governor of Indiana served the longest term?
10. What Governor served the shortest term?

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA.

FOURTH PAPER.

The race of great political orators who made Indiana famous forty years ago has disappeared. But one is left—Col. Richard W. Thompson, and he has passed his four-score-and-ten mark. What a galaxy of them we had in those days; the witchery of their eloquence is still with us, but their voices have long since been stilled by death. There were the two Nobles, James and Noah; David Wallace, Jonathan Jennings, Joseph L. White, Joseph Glass Marshall, William A. Proffit, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, George G. Dunn, Ashbel P. Williard, Henry S. Lane, who once stirred the people by their eloquence, who were the champions of the different political parties. They have all gone. In 1860 the young Republican party was girding itself for its second trial of strength with the political giant that had ruled the destinies of the country for near half a century. The party was made up of old Whigs and such Democrats as had abandoned their party because it seemed wedded to the institution of slavery. The party was young and had before it what it called a high and holy purpose, yet it was consumed with jealousies. Oliver P. Morton had led the forlorn hope four years before, but it was thought that owing to his past Democratic record he could not draw enough Whig support to carry the State, the leaders of the party never stopping to think that a Whig opposed to slavery would rather vote for a Democrat of the same opinion than for a Democrat favoring that institution, but a Whig had to be hunted for. The leading Whig of the State, owing to his matchless eloquence and his personal popularity, was Henry S. Lane, so he was put at the head of the Republican ticket, with the distinct understanding that if the party was successful he should be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Graham N. Fitch, whose term was about to expire.

That being the understanding, it required no caucus of the Republicans in 1861 to se-

lect a candidate. The party had been successful at the polls and controlled both Houses of the General Assembly, and four days after he was inaugurated as Governor he was elected to the Senate, the Democrats casting their vote for Joseph A. Wright. Henry Smith Lane was a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in Montgomery county that State, February 11, 1811. He obtained a good education in that State and studied law. In 1835 he came to Indiana, making Crawfordsville his home. That Indiana city remained his home until his death, June 18, 1881. He had displayed remarkable powers as an orator before he moved to Indiana, and as he was possessed of the most agreeable manners, he soon made himself very popular in his new home. In person he was tall and slender, and he was possessed of a voice of peculiar sweetness, but of great power, enabling him on occasions to reach with ease to the outer edge of the greatest crowd. In speaking he had a droll manner that was irresistible, and his wit was keen, and his great store of anecdotes enabled him to enliven his speeches with stories that always convulsed his audience. Within two years after his arrival at Crawfordsville he was elected to the State Legislature. He had united his political fortunes with the Whig party, and soon became one of the champions of the party in the State. In 1840 he was nominated for Congress, his competitor being the brilliant Edward A. Hannegan. Perhaps Mr. Hannegan was the more brilliant of the two, but Mr. Lane overmatched him in the ability to reach the hearts of an audience and he was triumphantly elected. He was re-elected by a largely increased majority.

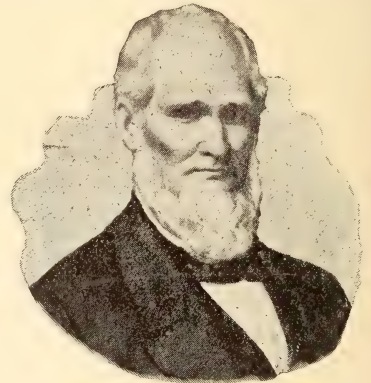
In 1844 his great friend and political leader, Henry Clay, was the candidate of the Whigs for President, and Mr. Lane threw himself into the contest with more than his usual ardor. He went to every part of the State, and with his matchless eloquence

aroused his party to its utmost endeavors. Wherever he went he was listened to by tremendous crowds, such crowds as gathered to hear no other political speaker that year in Indiana, but his idol went down, and Mr. Lane felt that the sun of his political life had gone down also in gloom. The annexation of Texas was a pet scheme of the Democrats and all felt that it was sure to cause a war with Mexico. Many of the Whig leaders had condemned the war in advance, but not so with Mr. Lane. When war was finally declared he attended a war meeting at Indianapolis, in which he made one of his most eloquent speeches, arousing the multitude to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He raised a company and was made major of the first Indiana regiment, afterward being promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. He went with his regiment to Mexico, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to Indiana, and again lifted his voice in support of the administration. He was one of those who believed in the sentiment of Commodore Decatur, "May our country be right, but right or wrong, still our country." He believed the country had the right to annex Texas if it so desired, and if it did annex, that it was bound to defend that right at all hazards.

In 1849 Mr. Lane was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. He took an active part in the political campaign of 1852, but was not as active as he had been in the former contests. While still in Kentucky he had expressed himself as opposed to slavery, and in a public speech had declared in favor of emancipation and colonization, and that it was impossible for one race to hold another in bondage forever. The passage of the fugitive slave law, and some other acts of the slave power, had alarmed him for the future of the country, and in 1852 he began to grow somewhat lukewarm in his adherence to the Whigs, but still he took part in the campaign. In 1854 the People's party was organized in Indiana. This party was made up of Whigs, free soil Democrats and those who were pronounced in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. To this party Mr. Lane gave his best efforts, and with such success that the party carried the State. It was made up, however, of too

many incongruous elements to last long; the Whigs were in a state of disintegration and did not know just where to find political bed and board; the free soil Democrats had not finally broken from their party allegiance, and the prohibitionists had but the one political issue. The success of 1854 saw the birth and death of the People's party. However, there was a party about to come into existence that would command the hearty and enthusiastic support of such a man as Henry S. Lane—it was a party determined that slavery should be kept within the bounds it then possessed, a party whose watchword was to be, "No more slave territory." To that party Mr. Lane allied himself.

In 1856 this new party held a convention to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President. The fame of Mr. Lane as



HON. HENRY S. LANE

an orator had already gone out through the land, and he was chosen to preside over the convention. On taking his seat he delivered one of the most eloquent speeches of his life, a speech that not only aroused the enthusiasm of those who heard it, but of the people in the remotest hamlets of the land where it was circulated and read. It was a speech of wonderful eloquence and power. On his return to the State he entered the campaign with his old-time fervor. Mr. Buchanan carried the State over Col. Fremont, but it was by a plurality and not a majority. The Know Nothings controlled about 23,000 votes and they were cast for Mr. Fillmore. On the part of the Republicans the two great leaders in that campaign were Henry S. Lane and Oliver P. Morton. They spoke day

and night, meeting on the stump any one who was willing to debate with them. Morton was the candidate for Governor, and his defeat for awhile discouraged him, but Mr. Lane was as full of fight the next day after the election as ever. In 1859 Col. Lane and Jonathan McCarty were elected by the Republicans of the Legislature to contest the seats of Bright and Fitch in the Senate, but failed to make their case.

The day of triumph, however, was approaching. The two parties were to meet again in the nation and battle for supremacy. In 1860 Mr. Lane was chosen as the Republican candidate for Governor, with Mr. Morton as his colleague on the ticket. The great question was who was to be the candidate for President. The one pre-eminent leader of the new party in the nation was William H. Seward, of New York, and all eyes were turned towards him as the probable candidate. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, Edward Bates of Missouri and others were spoken of, but it was generally believed that Mr. Seward would be the winner. Andrew J. Curtin had been nominated for Governor in Pennsylvania. At that time both Indiana and Pennsylvania voted in October for their State ticket, and in both there still remained a strong element of Know Nothings, and it was known that that element was unkindly to Seward. Lane and Curtin felt that if Seward was nominated certain defeat was before them, so they joined hands in securing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

With the nomination of Mr. Lincoln the battle was a winning one from the start. The Democrats were divided between Douglas and Breckenridge. Mr. Hendricks, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor, supported Douglas, while Senators Bright and Fitch led the fight for Breckenridge. Mr. Lane again stumped the State, joining in a joint canvass with Mr. Hendricks. As a debater he was not the equal of Mr. Hendricks, but surpassed him in power to arouse enthusiasm. The Republicans were triumphant and Mr. Lane was first inaugurated Governor and then elected to the Senate. He served in that body until 1867, giving to the administration of Mr. Lincoln an earnest support at all times.

The Senate was not the best forum for

the display of the peculiar talents of Mr. Lane, and he did not make many speeches during his service. Before a political gathering he had few equals, and no superiors. There his speeches were forceful and pointed, and were illuminated by his wonderful drollery of expression when telling an anecdote. After his retirement from the Senate he lived quietly at his home in Crawfordsville until death came to him suddenly. He was only sick an hour or two before the end came. His funeral was attended by many of the distinguished men of the State, among whom were Governor Porter, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald and Senators Harrison and Voorhees.

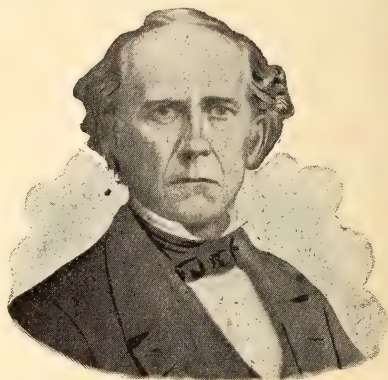
When the civil war came thousands of those who had formerly been classed as Democrats threw aside their party feeling and co-operated with the Republicans in vigorously sustaining the administration of Mr. Lincoln. They did not call themselves Republicans, but War Democrats. Before the outbreak of the war many meetings had been held in various parts of the State denouncing the Republicans in the severest terms, and protesting against any idea of coercing the South, declaring that such action would not only be unconstitutional but would be unavailing, but when the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and the South had thus determined upon war, for awhile the blaze of enthusiasm and patriotism that swept over the State gave every one the impression that Indiana was a unit in support of the Union. Oliver P. Morton was in the Governor's chair and led the Republicans. Among the leaders of the War Democrats was Joseph A. Wright, who had been serving the country as its minister to Berlin. When relieved from his duties at Berlin he hastened home, and gave his voice and his powerful influence to the aid of Governor Morton. Almost daily he was found at the Governor's office advising and encouraging that officer. In February, 1862, Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the Senate on a charge of treason. The Legislature would not meet until January, 1863, and the filling of the vacancy fell to Governor Morton. He promptly appointed Mr. Wright. He was moved to this by several considerations. He recognized that we were in a

struggle for the supremacy of the Union and would need the support of every loyal citizen, and that former party lines ought to be broken down. He felt that as a leading Democrat, who had many times been honored by his party, Mr. Wright could do more good for the cause of the Union in the Senate than any other person, and then it was a sort of poetic justice. Mr. Wright had been ambitious for the Senate, but the machinations of Bright had prevented his election to fill out the unexpired term of Whitcomb, and again when a Senator was to be elected for a full term, and it was poetic justice that he should succeed the man who had twice defeated him.

Joseph A. Wright was another example of the possibilities that are presented to every American boy. He was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1810. His parents were poor—very poor. While he was still a lad his parents managed to get enough money to emigrate to the West, where opportunities were better. They came to Indiana, choosing Bloomington as their home. Young Joseph was ambitious for an education, but his parents were without means to indulge him in that luxury, but the young man determined to find a way. He attended the schools of Bloomington, when he had the opportunity, studied at night, and during the days, when he was not engaged in work. At last he fitted himself for college, and entered the Indiana University. He paid his way by acting as janitor of the building and doing other odd jobs around the college. It was then called the "State Seminary," and the orders for the pay for his services were drawn on the treasurer of the State Seminary. The old records contain a number of those warrants, all showing that the young student, who was afterward to rise so high in the service of his country, was not above doing anything that would help him to gain an education.

He paid his tuition and other fees by the means referred to, but still had his books and clothing to buy. To enable him to make the necessary purchases he carried brick at the brick yards, and for the construction of buildings. Thus he earned his education by the hardest manual labor. It is one of the peculiarities of life in America that but few of those who obtain an education without

much effort ever rise to great distinction. It is the hard-working, plodding boy who climbs the ladder of fame in America. A glance at the biographical history of the great men of America will disclose the fact that but few of them came from the great cities; they were born and raised on the farm or in the small towns of the country, without any of the fortuitous aids of fortune. Joseph A. Wright was of this class. He believed in himself, and that there was something better for him than manual drudgery, but to reach that better thing he was not afraid to undergo the manual drudgery for awhile. When he left college he entered a law office to study law, having determined upon that for a profession. He studied law as he had studied the sciences in college, and before he had reached the age of twenty years was licensed to practice. He then selected Rockville, Parke county, as his future home. In the college



HON. JOS. A. WRIGHT.

debates he had developed a talent for public speaking that had made him quite popular as an orator. At Rockville he devoted himself to the practice of his profession and to politics. It was during the time of Andrew Jackson, and he took his political gospel from that distinguished American.

A short time before his removal to Rockville he put in a bid to carry the mail from Bownstown, in Jackson county, to Terre Haute, once a week. His was the lowest bid, but as he was unknown and was not recommended sufficiently the contract was given to another. On this failure Mr. Wright determined to make his way alone without any of the aids of the government.

Within three years he was a member of the State Legislature, and was rapidly climbing the ladder of fame. He was a member of the Legislature at the time the State Bank of Indiana was chartered, and, while opposing banks as a rule, he made no opposition to the granting of the proposed charter, feeling that the necessities of the State demanded some financial institution. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was elected to Congress, but was defeated two years later. It was about this time the rivalry between him and Jesse D. Bright for the leadership of the Democratic party began. Bright was in the Senate, and was already the autocrat of his party. He brooked no opposition, and was the avowed enemy of every man who did not bow down to his leadership. They were both politicians in one sense of the word—Bright knew how to handle conventions and Legislatures; Wright knew how to get votes from the people. Whitcomb had been the leader of the party, and was the ablest man of the three; but Bright was his enemy, and had beaten him for the Senate. While Bright was manipulating the "machine" and distributing patronage, Wright was making himself solid with the voters. He attended county fairs, and spoke at all farmers' meetings. He had a pleasing address and readily made friends everywhere. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and it was that church which had defeated Bigger for Governor and elected Whitcomb.

In every political campaign he was the mouthpiece of his party. Wherever a speaker was wanted, Wright was willing to go. He addressed political meetings and Sunday-schools with the same facility, and each time added to the number of his friends. In 1849, in spite of the opposition of Bright, he was nominated for Governor. His opponent was John A. Matson, one of the leading Whigs of the State. Mr. Wright was elected by a majority of nearly ten thousand. He took his seat in December of that year. The convention to revise the constitution began its sessions the next year, and the new constitution made the term of the Governor four years instead of three, and fixed the time for his taking office in the January following his election. In 1852 Mr. Wright was re-nominated. The Whigs cast about for some

time to find the best man to pit against him. That party had in its ranks such men as Joseph G. Marshall, George G. Dunn, Samuel Parker, Richard W. Thompson, Henry S. Lane—all men noted for their eloquence and powers on the stump. In fact, it was hard to find in any State five men of superior talents on the stump, but Mr. Wright had also demonstrated his powers to please an audience, and was superior to any of them in working for votes off the stump. He was one of those who believed in getting down among the people, and he never visited a neighborhood without making the acquaintance of nearly all the people.

The Whigs finally settled upon Nicholas McCarty as the best man to pit against him. Mr. McCarty was a business man of Indianapolis, who had extensive dealings with the farmers in all parts of the State. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and as such was known to the farmers. He had done much to develop the agricultural resources of the State. Political parties then catered to the vote of the farmers, as they now cater to those of the workingmen. Mr. McCarty had no desire to make the race, but was finally induced to do so. On the stump he was not the equal of Mr. Wright, although a fair speaker. He was a good story teller, and witty at repartee, thus pleasing an audience; but on the political issues of the day he was behind his competitor. He also was inferior to his opponent in the art of talking for votes off the stump. The two candidates entered upon a joint canvass of the State, and visited every part of it. The slavery question was just looming into prominence. Scott was the Whig candidate for the presidency, with Pierce for his opponent. The Whigs depended largely on the military glory of Scott. Taylor had been elected four years before on the strength of his military fame, and why should Scott not be equally successful? It was the first election under the new constitution, the Democrats claiming that constitution as being peculiarly their handiwork. The election took place in October, and Wright was successful by a majority of more than twenty thousand. His majority of ten thousand in 1849 had astonished everybody, and one can imagine the consternation of the Whigs when that majority was more than doubled

in 1852. One month later Pierce carried the State by less than fifteen thousand. This remarkable success before the people demonstrated the popularity of Mr. Wright, especially as it was won without the active support of the leaders of his party.

The second administration of Mr. Wright was an exciting one. The new constitution in many respects differed very materially from the old one. In no particular was the change more marked than in regard to banking powers. The State Bank of Indiana for twenty years had been one of the great financial institutions of the country. The State was the principal stockholder. Its affairs had been so judiciously managed that the State had profited very largely. Its charter would soon expire, and a renewal was sought. Certain politicians had combined to prevent the granting of the renewal, and it was defeated before the Legislature. Then a charter was sought for a new bank, to be known as the Bank of the State of Indiana. Governor Wright opposed the granting of this new charter, and vetoed the bill when it came to him. It was passed over his veto in the last hours of the session. The Governor was present, and immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate took the platform, and in the most vehement terms denounced the granting of the charter, charging that it had been passed by the grossest of frauds. This speech caused the most intense excitement throughout the State. The Governor appealed to the courts to prevent the organization of the bank, but was defeated. At the opening of the next session of the Legislature he delivered his message, in which he said:

"The means and appliances brought to bear to secure the passage of this charter, would, if exposed to the public gaze, exhibit the nakedest page of fraud and corruption that ever disgraced the Legislature of any State. While men of pure and honorable sentiments were led to its support in the belief that the approaching close of the existing bank required them thus early to provide a successor, others supported it on promise of stock, equivalents in money, or pledges as to the location of certain branches. To make up the constitutional vote in its favor the names of members were recorded on its passage who were at the mo-

ment absent, and many miles distant from the capital."

The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the charges thus openly made, and a great mass of testimony was taken. A majority of the committee reported that many dishonorable things were resorted to to obtain the passage of the bill, but nothing further was done. The Legislature also passed what has since been known as the Free Bank Law. Nothing in all the history of the State ever injured the people and the State as did that law. The Governor vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his veto. At once an era of "wild-cat" money was started. The Governor entered into the fight against those banks with his usual energy, and was mainly instrumental in driving out of existence those which had no proper backing. While he was Governor the various States of the Union were invited to furnish a stone, properly engraved, to be used in the construction of the Washington monument. Mr. Wright caused one to be prepared at the Saluda quarries, in Jefferson county. On it he placed the following inscription: "Indiana knows no East, no West, no North, no South; nothing but the Union." This was a distinct declaration of the attitude of the Governor and the State on the question of disunion, which was then being agitated in the South.

On his retiring from the office of Governor, Mr. Wright was appointed Minister to Berlin, by President Buchanan. He retained that office until the advent to power of Mr. Lincoln. In 1861 he was the candidate of his party for the United States Senate, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane. In 1862 the Republicans and war Democrats voted for him for Senator, but he was defeated by Mr. Hendricks. In 1863 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Minister to the Hamburg Exposition, and two years later he was again appointed Minister to Berlin, where he died, March 11, 1867. His remains were brought back to this country and buried in New York.

Mr. Wright was conscientiously opposed to the further extension of slavery, but warmly advocated the compromise measures of 1850. As an orator his style was rather florid—too much on the sophomorical order for him to be called a great speaker; but it

pleased the audience. While he was Governor of the State he invited Governor Crittenden, of Kentucky, to visit Indiana, and a year or two later was in turn invited to visit Kentucky. The following extract from his speech at Frankfort is given to illustrate his style of oratory:

"Governor Powell, you refer to the invitation extended to Governor Crittenden to visit our State in 1850, and have alluded to me in connection therewith. That invitation, sir, came from the people of Indiana, and it was due to the exalted worth, talents and services of your then distinguished executive. It was peculiarly appropriate in the dark hour of our country's history, when the tempest of disunion frowned in the political horizon, that the people of two States like Kentucky and Indiana, differing in their institutions, should meet together, smoke the pipe of peace, and pledge themselves to the support of the constitution. It was eminently proper, in this dark and trying hour, that the heart of this nation should speak, and when Kentucky and Indiana spake, the heart did speak.

"On crossing the beautiful Ohio, yesterday, I was reminded of the custom of some of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, in performing the marriage ceremony of the tribe. The bride stood upon one side of the stream, and the groom upon the other, their hands plaited together, and between them the clear, living waters of the rivulet, emblematical of their virtue and purity, and tending to a common union, the great ocean of love. Kentucky and Indiana have clasped hands upon the Thames and the Tippecanoe, and at Buena Vista, and for forty years, in peace and war, they have been shaking hands; and to-day they renew the covenant afresh, that Kentucky and Indiana will live by the bond of their union, the ark, the covenant, the pillar, the cloud, the constitution. They theoretically and practically carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, each State attending to its own municipal affairs."

During his political career he was violently assailed, time and again, by his political opponents, but a calm review of his services as Governor discloses that he acted at all times conscientiously, and that he was a firm adherent of the doctrine of absolute

purity in public office. He was a warm friend of popular education, and did whatever he could to advance that cause. As Minister to a foreign court he was noted for his urbanity and courtly politeness. Of all his assailants none were more bitter than his political rival, Jesse D. Bright. In alluding to him, Mr. Bright was fond of denouncing him as a liar and hypocrite. Indiana has produced greater men than Mr. Wright, but none who wielded a wider influence among the people.

The elections of 1862 resulted in giving the Democrats a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. When the Legislature met in January, 1863, a Senator was to be elected for the few remaining days of the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, who had been expelled the year before, and a Senator for the full term commencing on March 4. The short term was given to Hon. David Turpie, the Republicans voting for Daniel D. Pratt. Thomas A. Hendricks was elected for the full term, the Republicans voting for Joseph A. Wright, who was then filling the term of Mr. Bright, under an appointment from Governor Morton.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was a native of Ohio, having been born on a farm in Muskingum county, September 7, 1817. While he was an infant his parents removed to Indiana, first settling at Madison, but soon after removing to Shelbyville, then a frontier town. He received his education at the schools of Shelbyville and at Hanover College. After leaving college he studied law, and when he had qualified himself began the practice. He advanced rapidly and soon became known as a lawyer of really great ability. As all young lawyers of that day, he interested himself in politics, uniting with the Democratic party. His suave manners and his ability as a speaker soon made him a leader of the party in his county, and he counted almost every one he knew among his friends. In 1850 he was elected as one of the delegates to the convention called to amend the constitution of the State, and was one of the leaders in that important gathering. This added to his fame and gave him a reputation throughout the State. The next year he was elected to Congress, but was defeated for a re-election by a combina-

tion of the Whigs, Free Soil Democrats and Know-Nothings. A few months later he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Pierce. He filled the office with dignity and fidelity, and added largely to his acquaintance among the prominent men of the nation. On leaving the office he returned to Indiana and to the practice of his profession, but did not lose his interest in politics.

His party was being torn by factions; the attempt to force slavery on Kansas had awakened a bitter controversy throughout the whole country. In 1860 the Democratic National Convention divided and nominated two candidates—Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing, and John C. Breckenridge by the Southern. Through the efforts of Mr. Hendricks, Joseph A. Wright and others, the Indiana Democracy had pledged itself to Mr. Douglas, but Senators Bright and Fitch supported Breckenridge. The action taken by Mr. Hendricks angered Senator Bright, who had long been the dictator of his party in the State, and who could brook no opposition. The party united had only been able to carry the State in 1856 by a plurality, and had lost it at the elections in 1858. Divided, it looked like an impossibility for any one to win, but the extraordinary personal popularity of Mr. Hendricks, and his powers as a persuasive speaker pointed him out as the most available man his party had for the race for Governor, and he was nominated. His Republican opponent was Hon. Henry S. Lane, then the most popular stump speaker in the State. Mr. Hendricks at once challenged him for a joint canvass of the State, which in those days was the usual method for opposing candidates to canvass. Mr. Lane accepted and a series of meetings were at once arranged.

They were not equally matched. Mr. Hendricks was thoroughly acquainted with all the political issues of the day, was a skilled debater, and one of the most persuasive and plausible speakers ever on the stump. He was possessed of pleasing manners and a kindly address, which won him friends wherever he went. Mr. Lane possessed a greater eloquence and could more readily arouse enthusiasm, and by his inimitable drollery turn the laugh against his opponent and his party, but he had not

studied all phases of the political questions as closely as had Mr. Hendricks, nor was he his equal as a debater. Mr. Hendricks was used to the contests in the courts, while Mr. Lane had practically retired from the practice. The persuasive eloquence of Mr. Hendricks kept his party from practically going to pieces, but it was a losing fight from the beginning, owing to the divisions in his party, and to the great feeling that had been aroused by the outrages in Kansas. He had to undergo the opposition and sneers of Senator Bright, who called him the "Oily Gammon." He was defeated, but defeat did not detract from his popularity. Generally a defeat of that kind ends a politician, but not so with Mr. Hendricks. If anything, he was stronger with his party after his defeat than before. His party was successful at the polls in 1862, and Mr. Bright sought a vindication and asked that he be returned to the Senate for at least the few days of his unexpired term, but his party turned a deaf ear to his solicitations. He laid this at the door of Senator Hendricks and declared he would get his revenge. He waited until 1868, when he became an important factor in defeating Mr. Hendricks for the Democratic nomination for President.

Mr. Hendricks entered the Senate at a very trying moment, especially for one of his party. The war was going on, and many of his party were opposed to its further prosecution, and were loudly demanding that peace should be made, no matter at what price. Some of the leaders of his party, such as Vallandigham, Long, and others, were openly and defiantly advocating the cause of the South. Others were finding fault with the conduct of the war and were throwing all the obstacles possible in the way of the administration. Mr. Hendricks did not sympathize with these extremists, but felt that the days of the great Republic were numbered, and had advocated, if the Union should be dissolved, the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. While he despaired of the Union, he voted supplies of men and money for the support of the administration. Within a few days after the breaking out of the war he had issued an address to his party friends in Indiana, urging them to stand loyally by the Union, and not to talk of peace until the rebels had laid

down their arms. The Republicans and War Democrats found fault with him as Senator because he did not take an advanced position in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but had he done so he would have lost control of his party in the State, and it was this control that held back the party from an open revolution in Indiana. He soon became a leader of his party in the Senate, and his counsel was always for moderation. He supported McClellan in 1864, when that distinguished general rejected the platform on which he had been nominated for the

thought it would be necessary to take as a candidate some one with a military prestige, as it was certain the Republicans would nominate Grant. The Democrats had tried McClellan in 1864, but he had been a losing general, and they now wanted one who had won fame on every battlefield on which he had fought. They had such a hero in Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and he loomed into prominence at once. His military record was of the highest order, but as a civil officer he was untried, so, many doubts as to his availability existed. Mr. Hendricks and his



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presidency, and with McClellan openly repudiated the platform.

His talents had early called the attention of his party to him as a possible candidate for President in 1868, and he was ambitious to reach that high office. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, the most distinguished Democrat in that State, was also an aspirant. There were many in the party, however, who

friends thought they saw their chance, and some time before the convention began quietly to build up a sentiment for him. Along with his statesmanlike qualities, Mr. Hendricks possessed great skill as a politician, and he directed his canvass with remarkable shrewdness. He became satisfied that neither Hancock nor Pendleton could command the necessary two-thirds vote re-

quired to nominate in a Democratic convention, and he began the work of making friends among the partisans of those gentlemen, without showing any antagonism to either. The late Judge Niblack, who was the able lieutenant of Mr. Hendricks, thus told the story of the 1868 convention a short time after the death of Mr. Hendricks:

"In 1868 we could have nominated Hendricks at New York had it not been for a foolish blunder of McDonald, Voorhees and Fitch. Hendricks was not openly a candidate. C. W. Woolley and others, of Ohio, had come over into Indiana and procured a sort of instruction for Pendleton. None of us liked it, but were disposed to obey the instruction so long as there was any prospect for the success of Pendleton. We really thought he was too light weight for the place. Voorhees first started out on the Chase track, but soon went over to the Hancock side, expecting to be made the choice for Vice-President. He was just then out of official position. Some of us who did not believe Pendleton could be nominated were in favor of running Hendricks, and we held frequent consultations. We did not let Voorhees know what was going on. Mr. Hendricks was willing to be a candidate, but did not wish, under the circumstances, to put himself in an attitude of opposition to Mr. Pendleton, who had received the endorsement of Indiana. It was finally agreed that we should vote for Mr. Pendleton so long as there was any show for his nomination, and then Mr. Hendricks was to be brought forward. I was to be the one who was to decide when the proper time to spring Mr. Hendricks had come. Of course all this was kept from Voorhees. When we arrived at New York we found the delegation from that State divided, but all were hostile to Mr. Pendleton. They were willing to vote for Mr. Hendricks, and we thought we saw our way clear to nominate him.

"The situation of Mr. Hendricks and his attitude toward Mr. Pendleton were fully explained to the New York delegation, and it was agreed they should cast their vote for Governor Church until the time came for rallying on Mr. Hendricks. The agreement was carried out and the balloting began. It proceeded smoothly enough until the end of the fourth ballot. I was sitting some

little way off from the Indiana delegation, when I was surprised to see them get up and move off out of the hall for consultation. I followed and asked what it meant, when I was informed that McDonald, Voorhees and Fitch had demanded a consultation. I protested, but it was finally agreed that I should remain in the hall and cast the vote of the State for Pendleton until an agreement was reached by the delegation. I did so cast it on the fifth and sixth ballots, but the Pendleton men at once jumped to the conclusion that the retiring of the Indiana delegation meant treachery to their chief, and they were ready for a struggle to get even for such treachery. Finally the name of Mr. Hendricks was brought forward and New York voted for him. He rapidly surged ahead of all others, and would have been nominated on the last ballot had not Val-lendingham got up and nominated Seymour. The stroke was to repay Indiana for what the Ohio delegation deemed our treachery to Pendleton. It was a fatal stroke. Had not McDonald and Voorhees foolishly called out our delegation for consultation, thus giving us the appearance of intending treachery, we would have easily nominated our man."

In this interview Judge Niblack did not tell quite all the story. Ex-Senator Bright had sworn to get revenge for his defeat in 1863, and Richard J. Bright, his nephew, was one of the Indiana delegates, and he refused to vote for Mr. Hendricks, thus preventing the delegation from showing a solid front. It was the Senator who convinced the Ohio delegation that treason in the interest of Hendricks had been intended by the retirement of the Indiana delegation, and suggested the bringing forward of the name of Mr. Seymour.

In the Senate Mr. Hendricks did not originate any great measure of legislation. In fact he had but little opportunity to do so. During the first years of his service the war was the only matter demanding legislation, and during the remaining years reconstruction was the problem. On the latter subject he stood with President Johnson. He served during the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and voted against the impeachment. When his term expired the Republicans had control of the Legislature, and he was not re-elected.

In 1868, while still in the Senate, he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor. Although he was defeated, the contest was a great personal triumph for him, as he was beaten by less than one thousand votes, while a month later General Grant carried the State against Seymour by 9,500 majority. In 1872 he was again nominated for Governor, and that time was successful, carrying the State by something more than one thousand votes, being the only man on his ticket, except the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, who was elected. One month later General Grant carried the State by 22,500 majority. His administration as Governor was remarkably successful, being clean, pure and able.

In 1876 his friends determined to make another effort to nominate him for the presidency, but the convention finally decided in favor of Governor Tilden, of New York. Mr. Hendricks was placed second on the ticket by the unanimous vote of the convention. He personally strongly objected to making the race for Vice-President, but finally yielded to the urgent solicitation of his friends. Having accepted the nomination, he determined to again test his personal popularity in Indiana. He made a most brilliant canvass of the State, and personally directed the work of the campaign. Once more victory perched upon his banners, and his party carried the State both in October and November. In 1880 Mr. Hendricks ardently desired the nomination for the presidency, but many of the party, owing to the complications which arose over the counting of the electoral vote of 1876, claiming that Mr. Tilden had been wrongfully kept out of the office to which he had been elected, demanded the re-nomination of the old ticket, but to this Mr. Hendricks would not consent. When the contest over the electoral count arose in 1876 many Democrats were in favor of seating Tilden and Hendricks by force if necessary, but against any such attempts Mr. Hendricks firmly took his stand, and the talk died away. It is believed that had it not been for his firmness the seating of Mr. Hayes would have been accompanied by bloodshed, if not the destruction of the government.

Persistent efforts were made in 1880 to persuade Mr. Hendricks to consent to again

run with Mr. Tilden, but he steadfastly refused. Four years later Mr. Hendricks again sought the nomination, but the convention was carried off its feet by Grover Cleveland, of New York, and again Mr. Hendricks was placed second on the ticket. This was a sore disappointment to him, and at first he positively refused to accept the nomination, but once more his friends overruled him, and persuaded him to make the race. Mr. Blaine was the candidate of the Republicans, and was very popular in Indiana. Mr. Hendricks felt that this was the last time he would ever be before the people of his State for an office, and he desired that his last race should be a successful one. He again took charge of the party machinery, and never before had such clever political work been done in the State. He personally appealed to his friends for their support once more, and they answered to the appeal, giving him and the ticket a very decided plurality.

He took the oath of office as Vice-President on the 4th of March, 1885. There never had been any community of feeling between him and Mr. Cleveland, and they were soon in open and undisguised hostility. Mr. Hendricks was a party man; he believed that party victory meant the placing of the party in power, and when the President issued what has been known as the "offensive partisanship" order Mr. Hendricks was not sparing of his condemnation. His urbane manners made him popular as a presiding officer of the Senate, during the short session that followed his installation. He died suddenly on the evening of November 25, 1885. His death caused a shock throughout the country, and his funeral was attended by many of the distinguished men of the nation.

Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Morton were the two great rival political leaders of the State, but a comparison between the two can not well be made, as their talents and methods were wholly dissimilar. Mr. Hendricks did not have the iron will of his rival, but was his superior in the matter of placating those opposed to him and in harmonizing all party differences. As a speaker he was persuasive and avoided giving offense. He did not shape the policy of his party, as did Mr. Morton, but rather took that policy as public sentiment seemed to make it, and turned it to

his own advantage. He had more devoted personal friends than his rival, but did not leave his impress on the legislation of the country as Morton did. The animosities engendered by the civil war prevented the people of Indiana from valuing Mr. Hendricks at his true worth, and his triumphs at the polls were more those of his individual popularity than a tribute to his abilities. After his death the people, by public contributions, erected a statue of him in the State House grounds at Indianapolis.

In 1866 the elections in Indiana resulted in favor of the Republicans, and it was at once understood that Oliver P. Morton would be elected to the Senate to succeed Mr. Lane, whose term would soon expire. When the Legislature met in January, 1867, he was promptly elected, the Democrats casting their votes for Mr. Voorhees.

Taking all things into consideration, it is generally conceded that Mr. Morton was the greatest man Indiana has produced. Oliver Perry Morton was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. As a boy he displayed studious habits, and was full of ambition to succeed in the great battle of life. He attended the schools of Wayne county and afterward went to Miami University in Ohio. After leaving the University he studied law and entered upon the practice in his native county. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon became one of the leading lawyers of eastern Indiana. He was a hard student, and his clear, analytical mind enabled him to master all the intricacies of his profession, and as he was ambitious to rise he applied himself diligently. He had a strong, terse way of stating his case either to court or jury, that gave him remarkable success. In politics he followed the Democratic party, and threw himself into a political discussion with the same ardor he followed in the practice of his profession. He did not let his political life interfere with the practice of his profession, but rather made it supplement it. Of worldly goods he had but a small amount, and his first thought was to secure such a practice at the bar as would enable him to maintain himself when the time should come that he would seek political preferment. He had a mind of great power, and he applied it to the study and exposition of the law.

Within five years of his admittance to practice he had so established his reputation that he was appointed judge of the circuit in which he lived.

When, in 1854, the Missouri compromise was stricken down, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, Mr. Morton severed his connection with the Democratic party. He was not an abolitionist, but he was opposed to the further extension of slavery. At that time Indiana was a strong Democratic State, and it looked like political death for him to sever his connection with that party, but he did not hesitate. His reputation as a strong and forcible speaker had spread over the State, so that in 1856, when the adherents of the new party met to select a State ticket, he was chosen to lead it. He was nominated for Governor, and at once prepared to enter upon the campaign. His competitor was Ashbel P. Willard, the "Young Giant" as he was called. Willard was a man of brilliant parts, and one of the most eloquent speakers the State ever had. He had been in politics for some years, and had stumped the State on other occasions. He and Morton arranged for a joint canvass and it was a battle of the giants. Morton was the more logical and convincing speaker, while Willard was the more brilliant. In many parts of the State the doctrines advocated by Morton were extremely obnoxious, owing to the fact that the people mainly were of Southern birth; but so strong and forcible was the oratory of Morton that even in those sections he was listened to with the greatest attention. In 1852 Joseph A. Wright had been elected Governor by a majority of more than 20,000. The Democratic party had long been in power, and had the prestige of victory, was well organized, while the Republican party was new, and labored under the disadvantage of being made up of many incongruous elements, when the campaign of 1856 opened; but when it closed the Republicans had been welded together into a compact party, fighting for one distinct purpose, and had been defeated by less than six thousand votes. Morton had taken those incongruous elements, and by the force of his will and his powers as an organizer, had made a great party, that was destined to be victorious at the very next election.

Morton felt his defeat keenly, and was

convinced his political career was ended, and so expressed himself to his intimate friends. He applied himself to his profession and commanded the largest practice of any attorney in his circuit. Thus it stood when the memorable contest of 1800 came on. The Republicans acknowledged the magnificent fight Mr. Morton had made in 1856, but many of them thought it would insure success if an old-line Whig, of State prominence, was put at the head of the ticket, and Henry S. Lane was nominated. Morton was solicited to take the second place, but refused, saying that he had led the fight four years before when the nomination went begging, and it was beneath his dignity and would be a reflection upon him if he should now take the second place. Finally, on the understanding that if successful Lane should be sent to the Senate and he become Governor, he consented to run. The Democrats had nominated David Turpie, and the two entered upon a joint canvass. It is no reflection upon the ability of Mr. Turpie to say that he was entirely outclassed by Mr. Morton. As a debater Mr. Morton was remarkably skillful, and he exerted all his powers during the joint canvass. When it was over he continued his speech making in every part of the State. He was ambitious to measure intellectual swords with Mr. Hendricks, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was not able to meet that champion of Democracy.

The election resulted in the triumph of the Republicans, and Mr. Lane was promptly elected to the Senate on the assembling of the Legislature, and Mr. Morton became Governor. The time was now ripening to furnish him the occasion to display his unrivaled executive abilities. No sooner was the election of Mr. Lincoln announced than some of the Southern States attempted to secede from the Union. They had long threatened to do this, and force secession through war if necessary to obtain their ends. The North had gone on and voted for Mr. Lincoln regardless of the threats, but when they had won the election many of them began to draw back and counsel non-resistance, saying, "Let the wayward sisters go in peace." It remained for Oliver P. Morton to touch the match to the slumbering fires

of patriotism in the North, and awaken that great section to the pitch of meeting war with war. A great meeting was held in Indianapolis to rejoice over the election of Mr. Lincoln. At that meeting Mr. Morton was one of the speakers, and in a wonderful burst of logic he demolished the pretended right of the South to secede, and then declared that the nation must be preserved if it took twice seven years of bloody war to save it. This speech was published everywhere throughout the North, and all talk of non-resistance ceased.

The war came, and Governor Morton gave all his powers to the organization and equipment of troops. So great was his success that no State in the Union stood as high for promptitude and dispatch in this line as did Indiana. While organizing troops and sending them to the front he did not neglect to care for them afterwards, but when a battle was fought his agents were the first on the ground bearing relief to the wounded. He fairly earned the title of the great Governor of the war. While thus engaged in organizing and forwarding troops, he had many elements to contend with at home. A large minority of the people were opposed to the continuance of the war, and openly attempted to thwart the efforts of the Governor. The Legislature of 1863 refused to enact the needed appropriation bills, and attempted to take from the Governor the control of the militia placed in his hands by the constitution. The treasonable organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle was introduced from the South, and became very strong in some sections of the State. Several attempts were made to assassinate him, but all failed. In the midst of the war he was elected Governor, in 1864, and as he had then a Legislature of his own party, his work was made much more easy. Not long after the beginning of his second term he was stricken by paralysis, and practically lost the use of his lower limbs. He took a trip to Europe in the hope of relief, but failed. In 1867 he was elected to the Senate and took his seat in that body just when the struggle was on between President Johnson and Congress over reconstruction. Almost from the day he entered the Senate he became the leader of that body. Conkling, of New York, attempted to

rival him for awhile, but lacked the power that Morton had in abundance. When Gen. Grant became President he immediately recognized the strength of Mr. Morton, and at one time offered him the place of Minister to England. The claims of this government against England on account of the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers were under discussion, and threatened war. President Grant wanted Mr. Morton to go to England, believing that his powerful intellect, and his established patriotism would find a way out of the difficulty. Mr. Morton declined the mission.

In 1873 he was elected as his own successor, but was destined not to live to fill out his term. Notwithstanding his great bodily affliction, he was seldom absent from his seat

His mind remained clear; in fact, it seemed to grow more powerful as his bodily infirmities increased. Amid his great labors in the Senate he was the guide and director of his party friends at home. So well was he recognized as the leader of his party, and so great was the belief in his political wisdom, that for many years before his death the party everywhere waited for him to open each campaign, knowing that when he had spoken the issues would be declared.

He had an ambition to be President, and in 1876 he thought he saw that high office almost within his grasp. He was the conceded leader of his party. General Grant's second term was drawing to a close, and a great anxiety was felt for some one who could lead the country through the perilous



HON. OLIVER P. MORTON.

in the Senate. The pages of the Congressional Record of those years bear witness to his labors. He was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and before it came many of the most important matters for senatorial action. To every question he gave the same thorough research.

days yet before it. During his second administration President Grant had met with great opposition. The whisky frauds had been unearthed and had caused great scandal. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Conkling, ex-Secretary Bristow and others were all aspiring for the same great office. The country had confi-

dence in the ability and patriotism of Senator Morton, but they were fearful his physical disabilities would cause him to break down under the tension of filling the chair of chief executive. Had he been as sound in body as he was in mind he would have secured the nomination that was given to Mr. Hayes. After the election came the great struggle over the electoral count, and finally the device of the electoral commission was thought of. Mr. Morton opposed that with great strength, holding that the constitution placed the counting of the electoral vote in the hands of the Vice-President, and Congress had no authority to take it away from him and devolve it upon any commission. The bill was passed, however, and, notwithstanding he had opposed the measure, he was put at the head of the senatorial part of that commission. The commission divided, as he predicted it would, on party lines, and while the country bowed to its decision, it satisfied nobody. Soon after the inauguration of President Hayes, Senator Morton departed for the Pacific coast to investigate matters before his committee. He returned from that trip much weaker, and on the first of November, 1877, died at his home in Indianapolis. The cortege that followed his body to the tomb was the greatest ever seen in Indiana.

During his life political animosities clouded the full acknowledgment of his great powers. As a political organizer he had no equal, and many of those who sought to judge him could recognize in him alone the politician, and were disposed to deny him greatness in other lines. He was a great debater; in all the years of its political life the Senate has known few that equaled him as a debater. His mind was of the massive order, and he was a close and cogent reasoner. On the stump, when discussing political questions, his blows fell on his opponents like those of a trip-hammer; he crushed, overpowered. In party lines he was a dictator, and could brook no opposition. He seldom attempted to placate or conciliate. In party matters it was one of his axioms that it was a waste of time to attempt to placate any one who was disposed to vary his allegiance, saying that in the same time he could win three from the opposition; then, too, he would say, if you

placate them once you will have to placate them at every election. He was strong in his likes and dislikes, and yet had but little malice in his nature. In contradistinction to those who advocated State's rights, he believed that this was a Nation, and not a confederacy; that the Nation was supreme, and that its safety, its future power and grandeur depended upon the recognition of that fact.

From 1860 to his death he gave all his time to the service of the country, and many have been disposed to deny him credit for possessing a great legal mind, yet the universal testimony of those who knew him when he was practicing is that he was really a great lawyer. After his death the bar association of Indianapolis unanimously adopted a memorial, in which his abilities as a lawyer were thus stated: "Having chosen his profession, Senator Morton's place in it, by natural right, was the front rank, and without a struggle he was conspicuous there by force of character, generous stores of learning and eminent ability. He was a judge remarkable for the wise, speedy and impartial administration of justice, on an important circuit, at an age when most men are making their first steps in professional life." The last speech he made in Indiana was on Memorial Day, 1876. An extract from it is given here as a sample of his style of oratory:

"We will let by-gones be by-gones. We can not forget the past; we ought not forget it. God has planted memory in our minds and we can not blot it out. But while we can not forget we can forgive, and we will forgive all who accept the great doctrine of equal liberty and of equal rights to all, and equal protection to all, and will be reconciled to them. And while we can not forget the past we will treat them as if the past had never occurred, and that is all that can be asked; and that is true and perfect reconciliation. True reconciliation does not require us to forget these dead; does not require us to forget the living soldier and to cease to do him justice. We must remember that there is an eternal difference between right and wrong, and that we were on the right side and that they were on the wrong side; and all we ask of them is that hereafter they shall be on the right side. We

should forever remember that we were in the right. We want to transmit that as a sacred inheritance to our remotest posterity. We know that in that great struggle we were in the right. We were grandly in the right, and they were terribly in the wrong. The whole civilized world has now said that we were in the right, and we know that if there is such a thing as right and wrong, we were in the right and they were in the wrong. We want that grand distinction to pass down to all time; but that is entirely consistent with true reconciliation. We say to those who were on the other side of the great contest that cost us so dearly in blood and treasure—that cost us so much suffering and sacrifice, that while we shall forever cherish the lessons that were taught us by that struggle, and while we shall forever stand by the principles that we maintained in that contest, all we ask of them is that they shall hereafter stand upon those principles, and let us go forward, hand in hand, and as Americans, and as brethren through all the future pages of our country's history."

The people of the State have erected a statue to his memory at Indianapolis, and the Legislature has ordered one placed in the Capitol at Washington.

The session of the Legislature in 1869 witnessed a most exciting senatorial contest. The Republicans had a majority on joint ballot, and in caucus had nominated for Senator Will Cumback, who had just been elected Lieutenant-Governor. After his nomination it was developed that he would meet with considerable opposition in the ranks of his own party, and the story of that opposition brought to light some strange things in politics. Before the Republican convention of 1868 there were two candidates for the nomination for Governor—Hon. Conrad Baker, who was acting as Governor, filling out the unexpired term of Governor Morton, and Will Cumback, who was acting Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Hendricks had been nominated by the Democrats. Although he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, it was an open secret that Mr. Cumback's real ambition was to go to the Senate, and he was in reality a candidate for that place. Mr. Hendricks

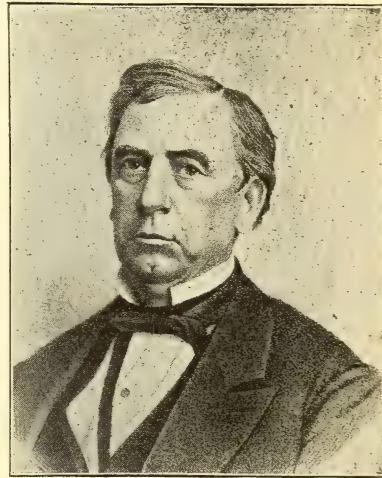
was in the Senate when he was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Cumback conceived the idea that he would resign his seat in the Senate to make the race for Governor. On that supposition he wrote a letter to Governor Baker announcing that his real ambition was for the Senate, and suggesting that in case Mr. Hendricks should resign the party appointed to fill out his unexpired term would have the advantage in the race before the Legislature, and that in case he should be appointed, of course he would not go before the convention as a candidate for Governor, and consequently Mr. Baker would have a clear field. Mr. Hendricks did not resign, and there was no vacancy to be filled by Governor Baker. The Governor kept the letter of Mr. Cumback a secret, and they both went before the convention, Mr. Baker being nominated for Governor and Mr. Cumback for Lieutenant-Governor. They both canvassed the State, and both were elected, no intimation of the senatorial letter having reached the public.

After Mr. Cumback had received the caucus nomination rumors of the existence of this mysterious letter began to float around, and his enemies seized upon it to bring about his defeat. The opposition to him was led by Senator James Hughes, of Monroe county. Before the war Mr. Hughes had been a Democrat, but during the war, and up to 1869, had co-operated with the Republicans. This letter was called for by a resolution of the Senate, and a copy was furnished by the Governor. When the vote for Senator was taken it was found that in each House there were some Republicans who would not vote for Cumback, and he lacked six votes of having enough to elect him. In joint convention the vote stood: Cumback, 70; Hendricks, 64, and scattering, 16. Several ballots were taken, but on the fourth the real secret was divulged. The name of Mr. Hendricks was withdrawn and that of Senator Hughes substituted in hopes that the scattering Republican vote would be cast for him and he would be elected by the aid of the Hendricks vote; but the scheme failed to materialize, for it was found he could get none of the Republican votes, nor could he command all that had been cast for Mr. Hendricks. The Republicans then withdrew the name of Mr. Cumback and substituted that of Daniel D. Pratt, and he was elected.

Daniel Darwin Pratt was born at Palermo, Maine, October 24, 1813. His father was a physician, and while Daniel was still an infant removed to Madison county, New York, where on a farm of sixty acres, and his practice as a physician, he raised and educated his family of six children. Daniel received his primary education in the schools of Madison county and then attended Cazenovia Seminary. From there he went to Hamilton College, graduating in 1831. He was a hard student, and because of his fine classical education, and his oratorical ability, he was selected as the valedictorian of his class. In college he was noted for his studious habits and his high ideal of manhood. He early developed remarkable powers of oratory, and was the chosen spokesman of his class at all times. After graduating, he was given a professorship in his alma mater, but teaching was not his ambition. He had determined to be a lawyer, and as the West offered more inducements for a young and ambitious man he made up his mind to seek a home in the West. A family council was held, and by the contribution of all the members the sum of thirty dollars and a silver watch was made up for him to begin life with. With that little wealth and the prayers and good wishes of a pious mother he started for Indiana. Much of the journey he made on foot. On arriving at Rising Sun he began teaching school to add to his depleted store of cash, but his mind was still bent on the law. As soon as he could he removed to Indianapolis, and there found a place in the office of Calvin Fletcher, one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Indiana at that time.

Mr. Fletcher early recognized the worth of the young man, and gave him his countenance and support in the study of his chosen profession. Much of the business of lawyers at that time was the collection of money for Eastern mercantile houses, and this frequently necessitated long journeys on horseback, through the almost trackless forests. In this branch of the business young Pratt was employed by Mr. Fletcher. He frequently made trips as far north as Fort Wayne, and became remarkably successful in getting money from slow debtors. In 1836 he settled at Logansport, and soon

became known as the ablest lawyer of northern Indiana, a distinction he enjoyed until his death. Before a jury he was almost irresistible. He established a reputation for fairness and honesty in conducting a case to such an extent that when he told a jury that this was the law, or that the true facts in a case, they relied upon his word. He made it a golden rule in the trial of a case to never misrepresent either the law or the facts to the court or jury. He did not interest himself in politics, as did most of the young lawyers, but still was not wholly indifferent. He had no desire to hold political office, but diligently pursued his profession. In 1847 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated. He was a Whig and believed in the doctrines of that political organization. In 1851-3 he served in



HON. DANIEL D. PRATT.

the State Legislature, and was one of the leaders of that body.

When the Republican party was organized he united with it. In 1860 he was a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and was made one of the secretaries. He had a voice of great power, and was assigned the duty of calling the roll and making all announcements. His voice rang out over that vast and tumultuous assemblage so that he was distinctly heard in every part. During the civil war he was the steadfast friend of the

administration, and did much to encourage enlistments. He was a large man physically, weighing more than three hundred pounds, and could not go to the front himself, but he spent his money freely in caring for the families of those who did go. He gave one son to the country, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1868 he was nominated and elected to Congress to succeed Hon. Schuyler Colfax, but was elevated to the Senate before he took his seat in the House.

The Senate did not suit him. He did not like the strife of politics, and the scramble for office, and at one time, without consulting his friends, sent his resignation to the Governor. His colleague, Senator Morton, heard of it, and hastily telegraphed the Governor to keep the resignation a secret. He then prevailed upon Mr. Pratt to withdraw it, at least until the election of a Republican Legislature was assured. In the Senate he was not a talking member, but was counted as one of the most industrious of committee workers. He was chairman of the committee to investigate the Ku-Klux outrages in the South, and his report had much to do with breaking up that most infamous of organizations. The report caused the most profound sensation throughout the North. The people of the whole country had begun to realize his sterling integrity, and when his report was made no one was found to deny either the truth of the facts set forth or the conclusions arrived at. The following incident which occurred while he was chairman of the Senate committee on pensions will illustrate his honesty and firmness in the discharge of what he deemed to be his duty: About 1873 a brigadier-general of the regular army died at Washington. At the time of his death he was chief of the ordnance bureau. A bill was introduced and passed the House granting his widow a pension of \$100 per month. General Sherman, President Grant and others interested themselves in the effort to get the Senate committee to report favorably on the bill. Mr. Pratt set his head firmly against it and refused to be influenced. He held that there was no reason for the pension such as would justify it; that the deceased had been educated by the government; that during the war he had not served at the front, but at

Washington; that while his services had been valuable, they were not more so than those of hundreds and thousands of others who had been at the front and borne all the hardships; that he had always drawn a large salary, and ought to have provided for his family; that he did not die from any disease contracted in the service, and that until the government was willing to grant pensions to the thousands of worthy widows of privates who had died since the war, he could not and would not vote to make an exception in favor of the widow of any officer.

He was defeated for re-election in 1875, by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, but was soon afterward appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and had much to do with the exposure and prosecution of the whisky frauds. In 1876 the Republicans wanted him to take the race for Governor, but he refused. On retiring from the office of Revenue Commissioner he returned to Logansport and resumed the practice of law. He died there on Sunday, June 17, 1877. His death was sudden and caused a shock to the whole State. Some time before his death he began writing for the Logansport Star a series of papers giving some of his early reminiscences. On the morning of his death he was dictating one of those papers to his daughter. He had been in his usual health and no one dreamed of what was coming. He was telling the story of a temptation that assailed him in his early life. He had been sent to Cincinnati by Calvin Fletcher, to pay over at that place a collection of \$2,000. Just before he started the cashier of the bank at Indianapolis gave him \$20,000 in currency to take to Cincinnati. As he approached Cincinnati, he saw a steamboat descending the Ohio, and the thought came across his mind that he could take that boat and escape to Texas with the money and thus lay the foundation of a fortune for himself. The concluding sentence was as follows: "And what think you, gentle reader, were the association thoughts that came to my rescue? Away, over rivers and mountains, a thousand miles distant, in an humble farmhouse, on a bench, an aged mother, reading to her boy from the oracles of God."

After pronouncing the above words, his

daughter waited a moment for him to continue, when, looking around, she saw that he was dead in his chair. A tear still stood in his eye, brought there by the thought of his mother. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, among whom was ex-Secretary Bristow.

Mr. Pratt was not what the world would call a great man, but he had talents of a high order. Wendell Phillips pronounced him the most absolutely honest man he ever knew. Ex-Secretary Bristow once said to the writer of this that he had never known any one so absolutely conscientious in the discharge of public duties as Mr. Pratt. He was of a cheerful disposition and always had

a kind smile and word for every one. During his life he loaned a great deal of money, but never was known to oppress a debtor. In his will he directed his executor not to distress any one who was in debt to him. At one time the legal rate of interest in Indiana was ten per cent. At that rate he had loaned large sums. When the Legislature passed a law reducing the rate in the future, he sent to all his debtors, had them draw up new notes at the reduced rates, although he was entitled to claim and collect the rate as fixed in the old notes. In charity he was a liberal giver, and distress always appealed to him.

THE PHANTOM ARMY.

BY BRET HARTE.

And I saw the phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping step to a muffled hum
Of wailing lamentation;
The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville—
The men whose wasted bodies fill
The patriot graves of the nation.

And there came the unknown dead, the men
Who died in fever swamp and fen,
The slowly starved of prison pen;
And marching beside the others,
Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight,
With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright,
I thought—'twas the pale moonlight—
They looked as white as their brothers.

And so all night marched the nation's dead,
With never a banner above them spread.
No sign save the bare, uncovered head
Of their silent, grim Reviewer!
With never an arch but the vaulted sky,
With not a flower save those which lie
On distant graves, for love could buy
No gift that was purer or truer.

So all night long moved the strange array;
So all night long till the break of day
I watched for one who had passed away
With a reverent awe and wonder;
Till a blue cap waved in the lengthening line,
Till I knew that one who was kin of mine
Had come, and I spoke—and lo, that sign
Wakened me from my slumber.

WOMEN IN THE WAR.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Never was there a more devoted and heroic band of women than that which went into the camps and hospitals to care for the sick and wounded of our army. It is true that there were many who were inexperienced and without any qualifications for the duties they assumed, but there were many others whose kind and loving ministrations saved the army and their friends hundreds and thousands of soldiers who would have died had it not been for them. There were many volunteer nurses not in the regular employ of the government who were indeed angels of mercy. Some were the wives and mothers of soldiers in the field, while others had "no son or brother there," but went to their duties through pure love of humanity. Some of them gave their lives for the cause. Mrs. Barlow, the heroic wife of the heroic general, went to her grave through her devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers of her husband's command; nor was hers a solitary case. So did Miss Georgia Willets, of Jersey City. Beautiful, accomplished, with a bright future before her, she sowed the seeds of consumption by exposing herself to rain, cold and storm in looking after the wounded. Heroic, devoted, she gave time, thought, strength, life in carrying comfort and blessing to the suffering and dying, and yet, strange to say, every possible obstacle was thrown in her way to prevent her from ministering to those she had come to serve.

When the war broke out, General Scott gave to Miss Dix absolute control of the employment and distribution of nurses, and she held her sway until the end. She had a theory that no woman who was even passably good looking would make a good nurse, and rejected all applicants unless they had a physiognomy that would have done for the first witch in Macbeth. Miss Willets had been around the hospitals in Washington for some time, and had made friends of those in authority. She was thus engaged when

the news came of the terrible battle of the Wilderness, and that Fredericksburg was filled with the wounded. She obtained a pass for Fredericksburg, and within two hours was on the boat ready for the trip.

The boat had just come in, bearing a load of the wounded. Some were still on board and suffering terribly from thirst and the fever of their wounds. With characteristic energy she set about relieving them, when Miss Dix made her appearance. She demanded to know who she was and what she was doing there. She was informed that she was there to go to Fredericksburg. Miss Dix ordered her off the boat, but the high-spirited girl refused, saying she had a pass from the Surgeon-General. Miss Dix was not satisfied, and declared that the Surgeon-General had no authority to issue such a pass and she would have it revoked. Miss Willets went on with her ministrations, and informed the irate head of the nurse department of the army that in that case she would appeal to Mr. Lincoln. She went to Fredericksburg and was an angel of mercy to many a wounded sufferer.

At the first many of the high medical officials of the army were bitterly hostile to the admission of women as nurses in the hospitals, and this prejudice against them was hard to overcome, but it did finally give way. The late Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, in a letter to the New York Tribune, gave a graphic description of how she broke into one of the Washington hospitals as a nurse, and how she was finally dismissed for writing about the condition of affairs in another. There was one hospital in the city from which women nurses were rigidly excluded. It was the one over which Surgeon Baxter presided. He did not believe in women, and would not have them around. One day Mrs. Swisshelm went to the hospital simply as a visitor. In talking to one of the wounded she asked if there was nothing she could do

for him. He replied that there was nothing unless it was to give him something to quench his thirst; that if the boys could only get something a little sour it would prove a great comfort. The next day she procured some lemons, and squeezed the juice into a glass jar, adding some sugar, and with this under her arm and a glass tumbler she again went to the hospital and divided this little store among them. Day after day she returned, sometimes with her jar of lemon juice, and sometimes with a little wine.

She soon got to assisting in dressing the wounds, and helping in other ways, and no notice was taken of her, but she could never gain admittance except during the hours allotted to visitors. But the rest of the story is best told in her own words. She was standing one day by the cot of a soldier who had died from hospital gangrene, when a gentleman came up whom she recognized as one of the doctors, when the following conversation occurred:

"Doctor, is not this hospital gangrene?"

"I am sorry to say, madam, that it is."

"Then you want lemons?"

"We would be glad to have them."

"Glad to have them? Why, you must have them."

He seemed surprised at my earnestness, and set about explaining. "We sent to the Sanitary Commission last week and got half a box."

"Sanitary Commission, and half a box of lemons? How many wounded have you?"

"Seven hundred and fifty."

"Seven hundred and fifty wounded men! Hospital gangrene, and half a box of lemons!"

"Well, that is all we could get; government provides none; but our chaplain is from Boston. His wife has written to some friends there and expects a box next week."

"To Boston for a box of lemons."

I at once wrote a short note to the New York Tribune: "Hospital gangrene has broken out in Washington, and we want lemons! lemons! lemons! lemons! No man or woman in health has a right to a glass of lemonade until these men have all they need."

To that stirring note she signed her name and sent it to the Tribune. She relates that it appeared in the paper the next day, and

the first who responded was Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who sent her a box of lemons and five dollars, with a request to let him know when she wanted more. The answers to the appeal came from every direction, and lemons began pouring into Washington, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, sending two hundred boxes to the Surgeon-General. So great was the quantity sent to her address that for a while she had twenty ladies, some of them with ambulances, distributing them to the various hospitals. For that season hospital gangrene was driven out of Washington.

A day or two afterward she was surprised when one of the surgeons asked her if she would like to stay in the hospital, and saying if she would a room should be prepared for her. She was told that Surgeon Baxter had sent him to make her the offer, and to her astonishment she discovered it had been with Mr. Baxter she had held her animated conversation about the need of lemons. She remained for some time, until one day she visited another hospital, the pride of Washington, for it was always kept in the most immaculate order, that is so far as outward cleanliness was concerned. Every sheet was snowy white, and dirt could not be found. She discovered, however, that amid all that beautiful cleanliness the hospital was actually swarming with vermin. She wrote an account of it for the Tribune, and then "professional courtesy" required that she should be barred out of a place in which she was doing so much good, for reflecting upon the management of another place where the sick and wounded were kept. She had, however, made a fast friend in Secretary Stanton, that man who cared nothing for the dream called "professional courtesy," and he gave her authority to visit and minister to the soldiers at her own will.

For some days after the beginning of the battle of the Wilderness the wounded kept pouring into Fredericksburg, until every available place was filled. No adequate provision had been made for their reception. There was a lack of surgeons, of nurses, of beds, of supplies of all kinds, and hundreds laid there in the rain and hot sun, and agonized and died for want of attention. It was

one of the most terrible scenes of the whole war. Thousands of wounded were there, and only a handful of surgeons—not enough to visit half the patients once in every twenty-four hours. The old theater had been turned into a temporary hospital. On the basement floor of that building about two hundred desperately wounded men remained for several days. The floor was on a level with the ground outside, and the rain had washed the mud into the room, right among the wounded and dying. Some of them were nearly naked, and none had beds—not even straw to lie on. They had no care except such as the surgeons could give in their hasty visits. It was a terrible time, and many a man went from that house to his grave who could and would have been saved could he have received even a little attention. At last a few nurses were got through from Washington, and the patiently suffering men received the care they so much needed.

Spottsylvania added another horrible grist to the overburdened town, and it was weeks before they could be properly taken care of. What suffering was crowded into those weeks! The people poured out lavishly of their wealth to the Sanitary Commission, and never before in all the history of the world had so much been done to assuage the horrors of war, yet there were times when it seemed as if the sick and wounded were abandoned and forgotten by almost all the world.

One of those times were the weeks which passed from the day General Grant's heroic army plunged its advanced guard into the Wilderness until after the army had settled down to the siege of Petersburg, a period of about fifty days. In those fifty days more than 60,000 of the Union army were wounded. Not all of them so badly injured as to require that they should be sent back to the hospitals, but it is estimated that over 30,000 were sent back within the first twenty days. The roads from Washington were all blockaded by supplies and reinforcements that were being rushed along to the army so stoutly contending for the victory, and it was almost impossible to get supplies for the wounded forwarded. But, as I said, after awhile a few of the devoted nurses did get through, and among them was Mrs. Barlow,

the wife of the general. Those few heroic women did what they could, and it was an immense deal, but they could not do all that was needed. When they rested or slept no one could tell, for at all hours they were found passing among the men they came to help and save. They brought order out of chaos, cheerfulness out of gloom; forced the surgeons to extra efforts; dressed wounds, administered medicine, held patients while amputations were performed, made beds and pillows, and cushions to put under wounded limbs; carried water; cooked for the hospitals; did all kinds of menial work, and amid it all had a kind and cheering word, a tender smile for the suffering and a prayer for the dying.

No history of the war of the rebellion will be complete unless it has one big chapter devoted to the work of the nurses, and that chapter it will be hard to write, for the War Department is almost wholly without a record of the nurses. The employment and management of the nurses was originally given to Miss Dix, and if she kept any record it was never turned over to the department. Many nurses were employed directly by the Surgeon-General, some were authorized by the Secretary of War, and some by generals commanding in the field. The pay of a nurse was fixed at \$12 per month, but hundreds served without pay. The war came so suddenly that the government had no organized system, such as had prevailed in some of the European countries after the Crimean war, and it took long to organize one. But when once organized it did a wonderful work.

They did not confine their work to established hospitals in camp and field, but were found where the battle raged and where the contest was hottest, when even the bravest of the soldiers were fain to shrink back and seek shelter from the storm of shot. In the midst of this storm of war they went about helping the wounded. This was especially the case at Gettysburg. During the last two days of that awful struggle women were seen flitting here and there over the field, between the two armies, carrying needed relief, and all night long they traveled the path the battle followed to succor the wounded and dying. But comparatively few of all those heroic women are now living. How many none can tell. Their memory still lives in

the breasts of those who received their ministrations.

Monuments have been erected to the soldiers who died in the service, but I know of but one built to commemorate the services of a faithful nurse, and that is at Fort Wayne, Ind. It is a beautiful monument of the purest white marble. On the die is cut a design intended to commemorate her services. It is a scene near Kenesaw Mountain. A wounded soldier sits near the door of a tent used for hospital purposes, with his cup and canteen by his side. Over the camp-fire are the camp kettle and coffee pot. The

nurse is passing from the fire to the soldier, bearing a cup of coffee, which the soldier reaches out to receive. The monument was erected to Mrs. Eliza George, who died at Wilmington, N. C., in 1865, after taking part in the "march to the sea." The inscription gives the date of her death, and thus commemorates her worth: "After faithfully aiding with her friendly hands, and cheering with her Christian and motherly voice, the sickly and wounded of our army on the march, on the battlefield and in the hospital for over three years, the heroine fell at her post, honored and loved by all who knew her."

COMRADES KNOWN IN MARCHES MANY.

BY CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Comrades known in marches many,
Comrades tried in dangers many,
Comrades bound by memories many,
 Brothers ever let us be.

Wounds or sickness may divide us,
Marching orders may divide us,
But whatever fate betide us,
 Brothers of the heart are we.

Comrades known by faith the clearest,
Tried when death was near and nearest,
Bound we are by ties the dearest,
 Brothers evermore to be.

And, if spared, and growing older,
Shoulder still in line with shoulder,
And with hearts no thrill the colder,
 Brothers ever we shall be.

By communion of the banner—
Crimson, white and starry banner—
By the baptism of the banner—

 Children of one church are we,
Creed nor faction can divide us;
Race nor language can divide us;
Still, whatever fate betide us,
 Children of the Flag are we.

STATE PRIDE.

BY E. C. CULLOM.

An article in the July *Indianian* by Miss Mary E. Cardwill on "State Pride" is attracting much attention for the plain truths it states. I think, however, during the last few years the title of Hoosier, that was formerly a reproach, has now become one of honor. We have much to be proud of as a State, not only for the material resources and the beauty of our scenery to which the writer calls attention, but for our achievements in literature, music and education. No State surpasses ours in the number and excellence of our schools and universities. We have the best grade of teachers and the best school system in the United States. Our Senators and Representatives are among the foremost statesmen. Ex-President Harrison was selected one of the attorneys before the Venezuela commission in Paris.

In literature we stand first, including such prominent writers as James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet; Gen. Lew Wallace, with his famous "Ben Hur" and "Prince of India"; Charles Major, the author of the latest successful novel, "Knighthood"; Ben S. Parker, Lee O. Harris, Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson are poets whose sweet strains have appealed to many hearts. Then there is John Clark Ridpath, one of the greatest historians of the times, and W. H. Smith, author of the celebrated "History of Indiana," that has become a recognized authority not only in our own State but elsewhere. Only last week in Boston I saw reference made to it to settle an argument, showing it has become a standard work. Mr. Smith's sketch of John Quincy Adams in the July *Indianian* is a most fascinating article that should be brought to the notice of all the students in our high schools.

In music our State ranks high. During the last week in June was held the twenty-second annual meeting of the Music Teach-

ers' Association, the oldest State musical organization in the country; so here again we lead. Many of our vocalists and instrumentalists have more than a local fame, and Miss Birdice Blye has an international reputation. She has played before most of the courts of Europe and at our republican court at the White House. She has won brilliant triumphs in our largest cities and in London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, and other great musical centers of the old world, where she has been crowned with glory and fame. In painting, too, Miss Blye has distinguished herself and exhibited her paintings in the famous art galleries of London, where she has won much praise. Were not her talents on the brush overshadowed by her musical genius, it is predicted she would have become eminent in the art world. I was told last week by an artist in New York that Miss Blye and Mrs. Boswell, of Kentland, had been invited to send some of their paintings to the art exhibit in the early autumn. They have done clever work in water color and oil that would do credit to the best modern masters.

Amos Butler, of the Academy of Science, is an authority on birds. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, one of our brainiest women, is president of the International Council, recently held in London. In Journalism, John T. McCutcheon has risen to the highest grade. His articles and cablegrams on Mexico and the war are influencing the President and molding public opinion. And so we might continue indefinitely, for in law, medicine and, in fact, in every profession and enterprise, are men and women whose achievements reflect honor on their native State. Nature and art combine to make Indiana one of the fairest in the Union of States. In intelligence and literary culture it is surpassed by none.

Valparaiso, Ind.

ADVENTURES OF COL. HARPER.

In the year 1778 a notorious Tory leader, McDonald, at the head of three hundred Indians and Tories, were committing great ravages on the frontiers, and audaciously carrying on their depredations in the vicinity of the forts of Schoharie, which were all so weekly garrisoned that they could offer no resistance to them. Col. Harper, stationed at one of the forts, perceiving the wanton barbarities of the enemy, resolved to undertake a journey to Albany in order to procure sufficient aid to arrest them in their career. It was an expedition full of peril, but he sallied boldly forth, and although the enemy blocked his entire route, he undauntedly resolved to secure help for the perishing inhabitants or sacrifice his own life in the attempt. His first day's journey was uninterrupted, and at evening he rode up to a Tory tavern, coolly demanded a room, and without apparent fear or apprehension retired for the night. But he was not unprepared. Presently there was a loud rapping at the door. He demanded what was wanted. "We want to see Col. Harper," was the reply. He deliberately arose, unlocked the door, and taking his sword and pistols, seated himself on the bed to receive his visitors. They were four, and entered blusteringly, and with threatening aspects. The colonel raised his pistols and said, "Step one inch over that mark, and you are dead men." There was something in his determined and resolute aspect that arrested their progress. Their boldness fled before his unflinching eye, and resolutely they looked from one to the other, at a loss how to proceed. In vain did they look for a sign of weakness in his manner; the least show of such a thing would have proved his destruction. Overawed, and abashed, they retreated from his presence with what grace they could, and left him master of the field. Still, however, feeling himself insecure, he did not sleep again that night, but kept a wary watch. In the morning he boldly mounted his horse, and,

although the enemy was concealed in the vicinity of the house, for some reason he was allowed to pass unmolested. But an Indian followed him almost the entire rest of the way; whenever the colonel would turn and present a pistol he would run with all his might, but again steal cautiously in his rear. Uninjured the colonel reached Albany, procured aid, hastened back to Schoharie, and wreaked a sudden retribution on the marauders.

The following account of another successful enterprise of Col. Harper we find in Campbell's "Annals of Tyron County":

In the year 1777 he had command of one of the forts in Schoharie county and of all the frontier stations in that region. He left the fort in Schoharie and came out through the woods to Harpersfield, in the time of making sugar, and thence laid his course for Cherry Valley to investigate the state of things there, and as he was pursuing a blind kind of Indian trail and was ascending what are now called Decatur hills, he cast his eye forward, and saw a company of men coming directly toward him who had the appearance of Indians. He knew that if he attempted to flee from them they would shoot him down. He resolved to advance right up to them and make the best shift for himself he could. As soon as he came near enough to discern the white of their eyes he knew the head man and several others. The head man's name was Peter, an Indian with whom Col. Harper had often traded at Oquago before the Revolution began. The colonel had his greatcoat on, so that his regimentals were concealed, and he was not recognized. The first words of address of Col. Harper's were:

"How do you do, brothers?"

"Well—how do you do, brother?" was the reply.

"On a secret expedition; and which way are you bound, brothers?"

"Down the Susquehanah, to cut off the Johnstown settlement."

"Where do you lodge to-night?" inquired the colonel.

"At the mouth of Schenevas creek," was the reply. Then shaking hands with them, he bid them good speed and proceeded on his journey.

He had gone but a little way from them before he took a circuit through the woods, a distance of eight or ten miles, on to the head of the Charlotte river, where were a number of men making sugar; ordered them to take their arms, two days' provisions, a canteen of rum, and a rope, and meet him down the Charlotte at a small clearing called Evans' Place, at a certain hour that afternoon; then rode with all speed through the woods to Harpersfield; collected all the men there making sugar, and being armed and victualled, each man with his rope, laid his course for Charlotte. When he arrived at Evans' Place he found the Charlotte men in good spirits, and when he mustered his men there were fifteen, including himself, exactly the same number as there were of the enemy. Then the colonel made his men acquainted with the enterprise.

They marched down the river a little distance, and then bent their course across the hill to the mouth of Schenevas creek. When they arrived at the brow of the hill where they could overlook the valley where the Schenevas flows, they cast their eyes down upon the flats and discovered the fire around

which the enemy lay encamped.

"There they are," said Col. Harper. They descended with great stillness, forded the creek, which was breast high to a man. After advancing a few hundred yards they took some refreshment, and then prepared for the contest. Daylight was just beginning to appear in the east. When they came to the enemy they lay in a circle with their feet toward the fire in a deep sleep. Their arms and all their implements of death were all stacked up according to the Indian custom when they lay themselves down for the night. These the colonel secured by carrying them off a distance and laying them down. Then each man taking his rope in his hand placed himself by his fellow. The colonel rapped his man softly and said "Come, it is time for men of business to be on their way," and then each one sprang upon his man, and after a most severe struggle they secured the whole of the enemy.

After they were all safely bound, and the morning had so far advanced that they could discover objects distinctly, says the Indian Peter:

"Ha! Col. Harper! Now I know thee—why did I not know thee yesterday?"
 "Some policy in war, Peter."
 "Ah, me find 'em so now."

The colonel marched the men to Alban delivered them up to the commanding officer and by this well executed feat of valor he saved the Johnstown settlement from a waton destruction.

A KNOT OF BLUE AND GRAY.

You ask me why upon my breast,
 Unchanged from day to day,
 Linked side by side in this broad band,
 I wear the blue and gray.

I had two brothers long ago—
 Two brothers, bright and gay;
 One wore the coat of Northern blue,
 And one the Southern gray.

One heard the roll-call of the South,
 And linked his fate with Lee;
 The other bore the stars and stripes
 With Sherman to the sea.

And that is why upon my breast,
 Unchanged from day to day,
 Linked side by side, in this broad band,
 I wear the blue and gray.

And that is why upon my breast,
 Unchanged from day to day,
 Linked side by side, in this broad band,
 I wear the blue and gray.

Each fought for what he deemed the right,
 And fell with sword in hand;
 One sleeps amid Virginia's hills,
 And one by Georgia's strand.

The same sun shines on both their graves,
 And rests o'er hill and plain,
 And in the dreams of vanished days
 Both brothers live again.

WANAMAKER'S WORKING DAY.

John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of Philadelphia and New York, is a man whose working capacity seems unlimited. He has built up his immense business by sheer pluck and keeping everlastingly at work. He began as a penniless boy, and is now the greatest merchant in America. Though sixty-one years of age Mr. Wanamaker looks hardly fifty. His figure is full, stalwart, straight as an arrow. His hair is brown, close cropped and tinged with gray just above the ear tips.

Here is the story of Mr. Wanamaker's working day:

Rises before 6 a. m.; takes a short walk or ride on horseback before breakfast at 8:30; eats little at all times; arrives at the office on the Juniper street side of his Philadelphia store at 8:15. Spends an hour in looking over and answering letters. His rule is to answer each letter received as quickly as possible. Receives callers and confers with the chief managers until noon. He is famous for his courtesousness to callers, and also for his quick yet pleasant method of dismissing them to make room for others. During the noon hour he often attends business, political or religious meetings of one kind or another. Takes a light lunch in a private room in a corner of the store with his son and some distinguished guest. Vegetables and fruit constitute his principal articles of diet. He rarely drinks tea or coffee.

The afternoon is usually spent in his son's office, seeing only the most urgent callers, and actively supervising the work of the fifty-four different departments of the great enterprise. He walks much about the store, speaking a kind word here, over-seeing that alteration there, always watchful, alert, planning, organizing, scheming. Leaves the store about 6:30. Has dinner at 7:00. Spends the evening in conversation with family or friends, in reading or quiet recreation, or possibly returns to the city to deliver an address.

During the summer and fall Mr. Wanamaker lives at "Lindenhurst," his beautiful

country home, situated in the midst of the historic Chelton hills. A ride of half an hour on the Reading Railway takes you to Jenkintown, Pa., and a mile southward appears the red tiling on the cupalo of the mansion.

An intimate friend gives this account of the merchant's home life:

"Always, Mr. Wanamaker has made a point of leaving his business cares behind him when he enters his home, and doing this has kept him young and given, when there, his happy, thoughtless moments. It is no unusual sight to see him running nimbly over the lawn of his beautiful home at Jenkintown, a crowd of laughing young people in hot pursuit; and a lively chase he leads them before he is caught, if he is caught.

"This country home, you know, is particularly dear to both Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker, and there the happiest hours in his busy life are spent among the flowers and trees and birds. It is his custom, when at home, to rise early each morning and spend a few minutes at least walking about the grounds. He says it makes the day easier when he carries some of the morning freshness into his office with him. For every one, from the old flagman at the station, to the dogs about the place, he has a kindly greeting when he meets them, and they all feel better for having seen and spoken to him.

"Mr. Wanamaker knows no day of rest. On Sunday he attends church in the morning and in the afternoon teaches a Bible class numbering two thousand in 'Wanamaker's Sunday school,' which has the reputation of being the largest Sunday school in the world. When asked whether he had seen God's hand guiding him in his career, Mr. Wanamaker said to me:

" 'Many times and most distinctly with His help I have accomplished tasks which otherwise would have been absolutely impossible.' "

His life motto is a verse from the Bible: "He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

It is a wise provision in our school laws under which the Teachers' Institutes of the various counties are organized. The framers of that provision builded much better than they knew when they put it on the statute book. For many years the school system of Indiana was but little more than a name. It had a large fund to draw from, but there was no uniform method of applying it to the uses for which it was designed. Trustees employed teachers at haphazard, about the only requisite being the holding of a certificate or license, and these were granted without any uniformity. The teachers taught without any recognized order or system, but after their own ideas of what was best to do. Some of those teachers were most excellent in all ways. They had the knowledge and knew how to convey that to others, while some of the others had the requisite ability, but were without adaptability. There was no unity among the teachers, consequently there was no esprit du corps, so necessary to build up any great system. In those days teaching was not a profession, but simply a temporary make-shift. The schools suffered from this lack of uniformity, and from this want of a unity of feeling and purpose among the teachers.

In fact, public education then was not a system, but a multiplicity of divided efforts. The time came, however, when it was to be molded into a system. One of the first things was to create a homogeneousness

among those engaged in the work. For the greatest amount of success there must be a unity of feeling, a unity of purpose, a unity of pride. To secure this there must be a frequent meeting of the teachers and an interchange of experience and ideas. The great Methodist Church was built up and made strong from its system of class meetings, where the members met on common ground, and exchanged with one another their experiences. Those who had the future of our public schools at heart adopted this Methodist scheme of class meetings and applied it to the teachers. It was one of the great steps in making our school system the pride and boast of every citizen of the State.

To the County Institutes are brought men eminent for their abilities as educators, and they talk to the teachers on practical subjects, while in the Township Institutes the teachers give the lessons they have learned in their own experience, and often these little experiences are more helpful to their fellow-teachers than a dozen lectures on pedagogy would be. The institutes have been growing in interest and in value from year to year, and from the list of lecturers engaged for the institute season just opening we believe this year will be the best of the series.

If our school authorities would go on step further and arrange for periodical meetings between the pupils of the higher grades in the various schools it would result in much good. The pupils ought to have as much pride in their schools as the teachers, and if meetings between them could be arranged for this spirit of pride would be increased, and would result in a greater devotion on their part.

The new readers for the schools of Indiana are a very great improvement on the old. They have been revised by S. H. Clark and H. S. Fiske, of the Chicago University, and the effort has been to interest the child as well as to teach him how to pronounce his words, or to give the proper inflection to his voice. Selections of a historical nature are much more prominent in the series than ever before, while in the main the literary features of the selections are plain, simple, and such as the mind of the student can easily grasp.

THE INDIANA STATE FAIR.

With the announcement that the Indiana State Fair will this year be held September 8th to the 23d, comes the thought that this art of the State's educational work for the last fifty years has become an important feature of the history of Indiana. In this connection it is interesting to note that the charter of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture was filed during the fall of 1851, and the work of giving exhibitions of farm products and live stock was begun in the year 1852. Ex-Governor Wright was very active in the organization of the work, and was one of the charter members of the board. He continued to serve as a member of the board for a number of years and was very much interested in the advancement of the work which the board had undertaken. From the date of its beginning until the present time the Indiana State Board of Agriculture has each year assembled the citizens of the State to a contest for honors by the breeders and manufacturers of Indiana. Then we had two classes for cattle, beef cattle and milk cattle—now we have ten separate classes, representing as many distinct breeds, while there are as many more claiming their right to have classes provided for them. This is no more true of the cattle than it is true of the horses, swine, sheep and poultry, so that the great variety, the greatness of the quality of the specimens that are exhibited becomes a study for the student that watches the advancement of the world. To say that this is of but passing importance is unjust, and does not measure the value of these ranches of our common interests. The contests that are engaged in have developed the very best and purest types of the various breeds of the different kind of live stock, and we as a nation are to-day preeminently in the front rank of the breeders of pure-bred stock. Our product is in the markets of every country and we are no longer following in the footsteps of others, but we are defining the lines that mark the popular breeds, and the standard fixed by the breeders of the United States is the standard for the world. In this work, Indiana has kept shoulder to shoulder with the leading States, and is in reality not only the center of population, but is the center of up-to-date breeding. It is but fair to con-

clude that the contests at the fairs have done a great work in educating the citizens of the State which breeds are best for the producer and what specimen of the particular breed can be relied upon for the results desired. It is a work but begun, and if continued it must result in making breeding a science, with rules so fixed that the crudest countryman may hope to succeed along with his neighbor whose days at the agricultural college have made of him the inexperienced yet up-to-date farmer. This is, therefore, the practical school for the farmer, and since the farm is the base of supplies for all mankind all mankind should be interested in knowing that the State Fair is to-day doing a better work, a more comprehensive work and a work that will bring better results than in any year of its existence.

The latest historical work on an Indiana subject is "LaSalle in the Valley of the St. Joseph," by Charles H. Bartlett and Richard H. Lyon, published by the Tribune Printing Company of South Bend. LaSalle was the great explorer, and the story of his explorations is a romance of history. This new work deals with his work in the valley of the St. Joseph of the Lake. Price, \$1.00.

The subscriptions to *The Indianian* have been most gratifying during the past month. It is the only periodical in the State devoted exclusively to historical matters concerning the State and its people. In that it is an educational publication, and is being so received by the people and the school authorities.

Our new American citizens of Porto Rico will have to keep their eyes open for English idioms. Joseph Faudies, of that isle, is said to have come all the way to St. Benedict's College, in Atchison, Kan., in the hope of beginning school work there on June 2 last, which he saw announced as "commencement day."

Lord Kelvin in a lecture stated that as a result of recent investigations it was estimated that the earth had been the abode of life for about thirty million years.

If every newspaper in the State would advertise its town of publication as does the

South Bend Tribune, Indiana would take a great leap forward. On its business cards the Tribune thus speaks of South Bend:

"South Bend is situated on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Vandalia and Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railways. The latter connects the city with nearly every railroad entering Chicago. South Bend covers six square miles, has over 25 miles of underground sewerage, 19 miles of paved public thoroughfares, 7 miles of modern street car lines, 19 acres of park, pure artesian water for fire and domestic purposes, modern fire department, metropolitan police system, unexcelled public and parochial schools, Notre Dame University, St. Mary's Academy, the finest hotel in Indiana, and a healthful climate. South Bend is one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the West. It has plow, wagon, clover huller and other industries that are the largest of their kind in the world. Its other manufactures include woolen goods, paper, toys, lenses for eye-glasses, shirts, sewing machine parts, blank books, bicycles, baking powder, bluing, bank, bar and office furnishings, beer, steam boilers, electrical appliances, street sprinklers, wood and paper boxes, brick, cement brooms, confectionery, cigars, barrels, cultivators, cutlery, dowels, furniture, feed mills, flour, harness, harrows, machinery, ice, knit underwear, lumber, tombstones, mattresses, proprietary medicines, linseed oil, varnish, pulleys, rubber stamps, sash, blinds, doors, screens, seeders, sheet iron products, soap, spark arresters, mineral waters, steel skeins, etc. South Bend is surrounded by excellent farming land and prosperous agriculturists. South Bend is a good and healthful place for a residence, and a fine point for business."

A new law has just gone into effect in Massachusetts forbidding the performance of the marriage ceremony by justices of the peace unless they have been specially designated for that purpose.

The *Indianian* is in receipt of a copy of *The Echo*, a small collection of poems by George P. Corn, of Ireland, Dubois county, Indiana. Mr. Corn was a member of the 159th Ind. Vol. Inf. in the Spanish-American war, and many of his poems touch upon thoughts of a soldier's life. He was a stu-

dent at Greencastle when war was declared. Among his poems appears the following:

LOVE OF GOD.

Love of God, so full, so free,
I am glad it reaches me;
Love of God, so pure, so strong,
Lingers with me all day long.

And at night when I retire,
Love of God, my soul's desire,
Watches o'er me through the night,
'Till the dawn of morning light.

And at morn when I awake,
Ere through the world my way I take,
Love of God points out the way
In which I travel all the day.

When the golden sun has set,
Love of God is with me yet;
Watches o'er me through the gloom,
'Till another day has come.

Thus it is from day to day,
Love of God holds perfect sway;
In summer's heat, in winter's chill,
Love of God is with me still.

In youth, in manhood, and in age,
His love illumines the Sacred Page;
Best of blessings life can give,
It teaches me the way to live.

And at last when death is near,
Love of God my soul shall cheer;
Shall go with me through the tomb;
Drive away the gathering gloom.

When that glorious day shall come,
Love of God shall lead me home;
O'er there, where loved ones wait,
Shall open wide the Golden Gate.

The cheapest animal to raise is the sheep and with the growing appetite for tender lamb and mutton in this country, it is one of the most profitable.

The fraternities of the United States have 6,000,000 members, the Masons leading with 768,500 members.

Half the ships in the world are British. The best of them can be converted into ships of war in forty-eight hours.

Only in New York, Buffalo, Yonkers, Boston, Chicago, Brookline (Mass.), Providence are public baths maintained.



Photo by Nobes.

RATTLE SNAKE FALLS, CARROLL COUNTY.

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

NUMBER 4.

HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, CARROLL COUNTY.

One of the richest agricultural sections of the State is that now known as Carroll county. It is in the Wabash valley—that valley famed many years ago as the abode of the chills and fever, known far and wide as the “Wabash shakes.” Nearly all the historical memories of the first settlement of Indiana linger around the Wabash river. Along its banks were once found the favorite homes of the Mound Builders. To them succeeded the red man, and he in turn was followed by the Canadian trappers and missionaries. Near its banks were fought the great battles between the Miami and Iroquois, and later the one between the whites and a mixture of Miami and Pottawattamies. The Wabash has been the theme of poet and painter. The valley to which it has given its name was once covered by dense forests, was the home of the deer, and the grazing ground of countless herds of buffalo. Subject to sudden floods, its overflow remaining upon the lowlands, with the rank vegetation produced by the great richness of the soil, made it the home, also, in those early days, of malaria, that gave it an undesirable reputation abroad. But those days have passed away, and to-day the sun shines on no fairer or more fertile region than the Wabash valley. Prior to 1760 the bosom of the Wabash had been unexposed except by the canoes of the Indian and the pirogues of the French voyagers. The conquest of Canada gave the northern half of what is now Indiana to the British, and in the latter part

of 1760, or early in 1761, the first canoes other than those of the French and Indians began to make their appearance on the upper Wabash. A few British soldiers took possession of Fort Miami at the head of the Maumee, and a small detachment appeared at Ouiatenon. They were soon captured by the Indians operating with Pontiac, and it was not until 1777 that British soldiers again made their appearance on the Wabash, and in less than a year the heroic and adventurous George Rogers Clark drove them away.

The Wabash had furnished the means of communication between the French posts and Canada, and afterward between the Virginia troops and Kentucky. When Indiana was first erected into a separate political organization there were no settlements of the whites north of Vincennes. Even when the State was admitted into the Union in 1816 there were no white settlements on the Wabash north of Terre Haute. Some adventurous whites had penetrated the valley and brought back stories of the amazing fertility of the valley, but it was still Indian grounds, and the dangers prevented any of those adventurers settling along its banks. They may have dreamed of a time when it would be a veritable garden spot, but they were not willing to undertake its settlement. When Indiana was given a territorial government counties were laid off. A great scope of country in the central and northern part was called Wabash county, and from it a number of counties have since been or-

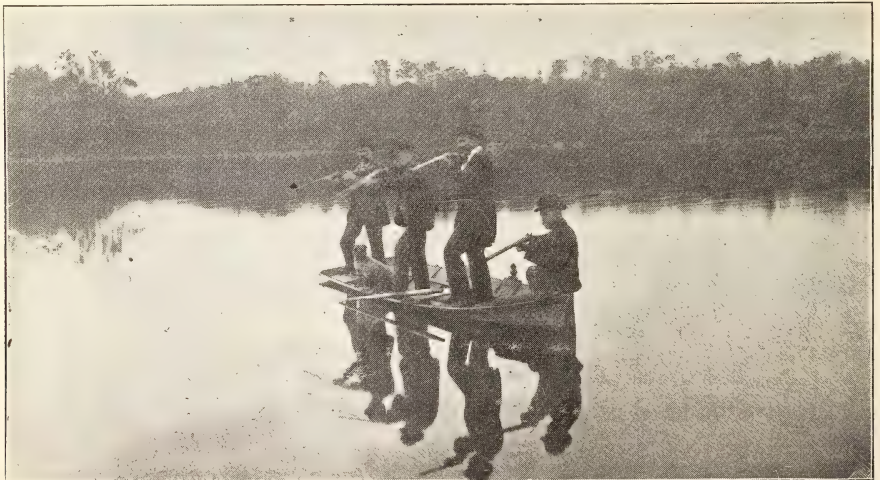
*Photo by Wolever.*

ON THE WABASH, NEAR LOCKPORT.

ganized. Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe and then Carroll were sliced off from this great domain. It was in the first days of the year 1828 that the boundaries of Carroll county were named by the Legislature. The early legislators of Indiana were possessed with a desire to perpetuate the names and memories of those who had been prominent in winning the independence of America, and to the new county they gave the name of Carroll, in honor of the bold signer of the Declaration of Independence.

who, that there might be no mistake, added his place of residence to his signature—Charles Carroll.

A new county, however, could not be formed unless there were people who desired a local organization, so there must have been some settlers in the new county who were desirous of governing themselves and securing authority to intermarry without having to go to Lafayette, Crawfordsville or some other far away point after it. An examination of the records show that the first set-

*Photo by Wolever.*

DUCK HUNTERS ON THE WABASH.

tlers in what is now Carroll county made their appearance in the winter of 1824. At that time Ohio was not very crowded with population, but still it was too crowded to suit some of the settlers, and they began to look out for homes where neighbors would not be so plenty. Among those restless residents of Ohio were Henry, Hezekiah and Abner Robinson, and they determined to emigrate to the Wabash Valley. On the 12th of October, 1824, they gathered their fam-

ined to look farther, and in December entered the first land in what is now Carroll county. On the 28th of December Henry Robinson and his two sons started to cut a road through the wilderness to their new home, leaving the women behind until they could provide a shelter for them on the land they had purchased. It was hard to cut the road, and on the last day of the year they reached the land. It was not an inviting prospect. They were in a wilderness, and

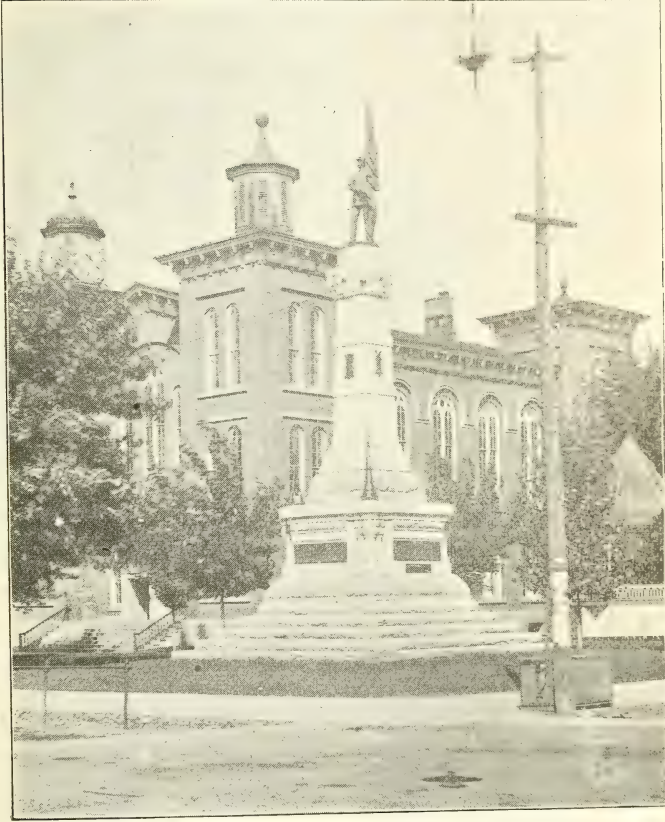


Photo by Wolever.

CARROLL COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ilies together, and with what few household goods they possessed they started through the wilderness to seek a new home. They were accompanied by James French and Joseph Clymer and his son. After a tedious and wearisome journey they reached Lafayette, and some of them located near Crawfordsville, but Henry Robinson deter-

had just forced their way through an almost impenetrable swamp.

It was in the depth of winter, and a cabin must be erected, so, with stout hearts and strong arms, they began the work, and by night had their cabin partly erected. The next day was Sunday, and they rested from their labors. On Monday two of the party

*Photo by Nobes.*

WABASH R. R. BRIDGE AT DEER CREEK.

were sent back for a new supply of provisions, and to bring on the female members of the party. The women arrived before the cabin was completed, but the work went merrily on, and on the evening of the 7th of January this new home, twenty-five miles from the nearest neighbor, was occupied, and the settlement of Carroll county begun. Other settlers soon came, however, and new improvements necessitated. The nearest store or blacksmith shop was at Crawfordsville, and there also was the nearest mill. As settlers multiplied the necessity for a mill nearer at hand increased, and early in 1825 the Robinsons began the erection of one not far from where Delphi now stands. Malaria and Indians were not the only dangers

*Photo by Nobes.*

RATTLE SNAKE CAVE.

surrounding the settlers. One of the early settlers was bitten by a rattlesnake, and a den of those reptiles was discovered, and about four hundred of them were killed. The erection of the mill for grinding corn and a sawmill to furnish lumber were great events, and did much to attract other settlers. In 1826 matters were made a little easier for the settlers. Lafayette had been laid out and a postoffice established at that place, thus bringing the outside world a little nearer than Crawfordsville. By 1828 enough settlers had made their appearance to justify the erection of a new county, thus bringing the comforts of courts, politics and mail facilities nearer home, and as has been stated, the act passed and Carroll county was born. Under the provisions of the act an election was held on the 28th of April, 1828, for the selection of county offi-

*Photo by Nobes.*

ON THE TIPPECANOE.

cers. Seventy-six free and independent voters cast their ballots, without the aid of caucuses, primaries or conventions. It was the ideal way of choosing public officers, but from which, alas! in these days we have sadly departed.

Even in the wilderness there will be marrying and giving in marriage. When the would-be groom had to walk to Crawfordsville for his license to take to himself a wife, it might have caused some weddings to be postponed, or caused the lover to think twice before he asked the maiden for her hand, but with the establishment of an authority near at home to grant licenses and pronounce the ceremony the young men began to make love in earnest. The county seat had hardly been named, and a clerk of the

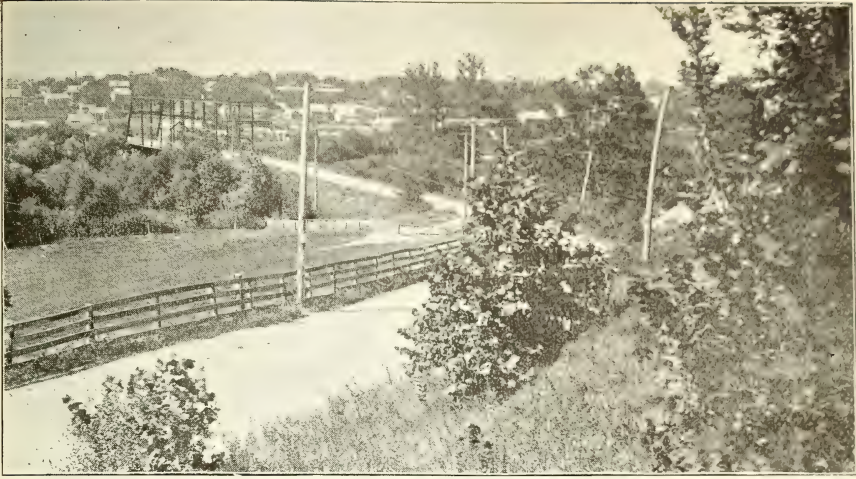


Photo by Wolerer.

SCENE NEAR DELPHI.

court taken his oath of office, before John Bozarth appeared asking for the permission of the State to take Lathy Mitchell for his wife. This was the first license issued in Carroll county, and the parties were united by Christopher McCombs, who had just been elected Associate Judge, this being his first official act. By the election of officers and the issuing of a marriage license, it might be said that Carroll county was launched on its course of prosperity.

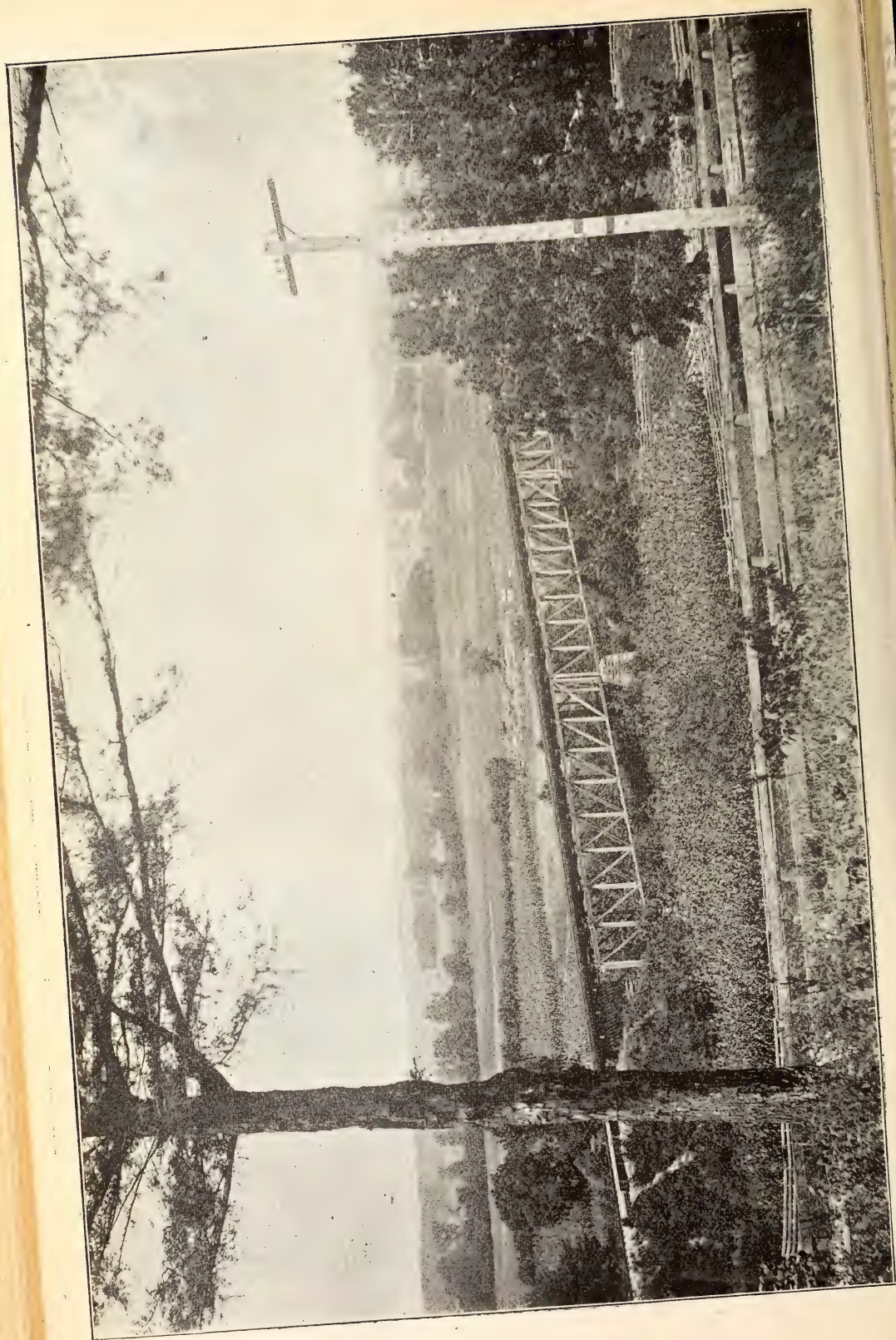
The privations of the settlers were by no means over. They had a county organi-

zation, it is true, and a postoffice, and a store or two, but the opening of a store in those days did not mean altogether that the settler could get such merchandise as he might want. It was difficult for the merchants to secure supplies. The Wabash river was the only available means. In the spring of 1829 the water in the river was so low that the boats could only ascend the river to the rapids below Vincennes. From there the stocks for the merchants had to be hauled in wagons through the woods, the only road in many places being the Indian trails. Del-



Photo by Best

DEER CREEK ON ITS WAY THROUGH DELPHI.



phi, the new county seat, was at the head of navigation on the Wabash, and it was fondly hoped it would be the emporium of the Wabash valley, but from sundry causes Logansport and Lafayette both outgrew it. There were no roads, but the Indians had given to the State a large tract of land to assist in building a road, through the State north and south. This has since been known as the "Michigan road," and for many years it was a most important thoroughfare, giving the people of the northern part of the State an outlet to the lakes, and regular lines of wagons were established for transportation purposes. This caused the erection of "taverns" at various points, where "accommodations for man and beast" could be had. We give a view of one of those famous

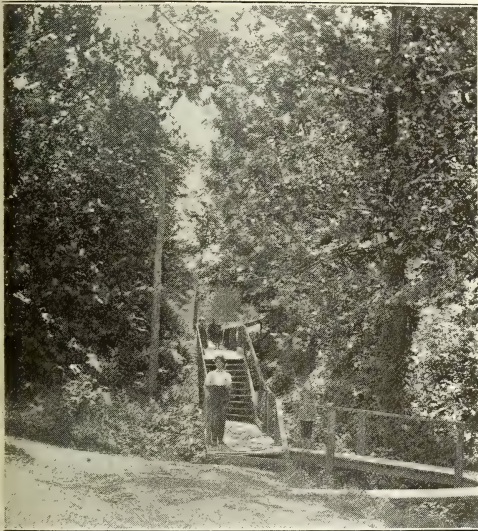


Photo by Wolever.

PUBLIC WALK NEAR DELPHI.

old stopping places. The early settlers could readily produce far more than they needed for their own use, and for that of all the newcomers, but it was hard to get their surplus to market. There was no soil anywhere that better paid the labor of the farmer, but much of the soil was low and swampy. The swamps produced disease, and thus kept back the rapid settlement of this fertile country. The county was well watered. Besides the Wabash there was the Tippecanoe, made memorable in 1811 by the battle be-



Photo by Nobes

THE LONE FISHERMAN.

tween General Harrison and the Indians; Wild Cat, Deer Creek and other streams. Occasionally steamboats would come up the Wabash, but until the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, most of the surplus had to be wagoned to Chicago.

Carroll county was heavily timbered, and more than fifty per cent. of the land was what was called black, wet lands. The timber was of the best burr-oak, hickory, walnut, poplar and maple. In the early days the maple furnished much of the sugar used by the inhabitants. After the removal of

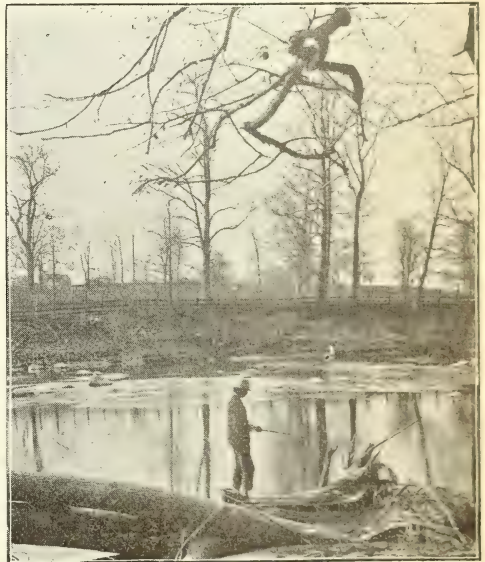


Photo by Nobes.

ANOTHER LONE FISHERMAN.

*Photo by Best***CARROLL COUNTY CATTLE HERD.**

the timber a system of drainage, under the provisions of the State law, was adopted, and since 1869 all the wet lands have been reclaimed. Under-tile drains and large open ditches have completely rescued thousands of acres of land that had been supposed to be worthless. Beautiful and fertile farms, costly residence and barns are now seen where sixty years ago water stood all the year. This drainage also improved the health of the people, as it took away the source of the malaria, and a healthier county can not be found in Indiana than Carroll is to-day. All these improvements cost the people large

sums, but the money was well expended and the farms thus reclaimed now readily command a cash rental of five dollars an acre, as a good crop is assured with or without rain.

The opening of the Wabash and Erie canal was a great boon to the people of Carroll county. It furnished a ready means to reach the best markets with their surplus productions, and brought to their doors the supplies so much needed. The completion of the canal brought new settlers into the Wabash valley very rapidly, and that part of the State grew in population and im-

*Photo by Best***A TYPICAL CARROLL COUNTY FARM.**

portance. The canal, however, did not last always. The county, however, is in easy reach of the markets, through the three railroads which cross it. The Wabash was the first to be constructed, opening up a highway to Toledo and St. Louis. The Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern (now Vandalia) was completed, giving an additional outlet to the northwest, and also to the southwest. The last to be built was the Monon, opening a direct line to Chicago and Indianapolis. The citizens of Carroll county materially aided in the construction of all these roads by subscriptions to stock and by taxation. Carroll county is especially rich in beautiful landscape scenery, and with its churches, schools and rich soil, it makes an ideal county in which to live.

bunal affirmed the court below. The case is reported in the 89th Indiana Reports, and became a standard case, touching the powers of a board of county commissioners, declaring the gravel road acts constitutional. These grand thoroughfares cost an average of two thousand dollars per mile, and more than two hundred thousand dollars have been paid by assessments on lands benefited within a two-mile limit. The bonds issued to build the roads sold at a premium, and have long since been paid. The roads are kept up by a general tax levy on all the taxable property in the county.

These roads reach out from the county seat to the remote parts of the county, while the lateral roads under the supervisor system have been graded and graveled exten-



Photo by Wolever.

MONON R. R. BRIDGE ACROSS DEER CREEK.

Over one hundred miles of free gravel roads have been constructed under the statutes of 1887, and acts supplementary thereto. For years the question of road improvement was agitated, and not until 1880 did public feeling exert itself, and then the work proceeded and continued without abatement for ten years. The county board was sought to be enjoined from constructing the first road put under contract, known as the "Rangeline Gravel Road." The case came up before Judge Gould in the Circuit Court, the complaint held insufficient, and appeal to the Supreme Court taken, and that tri-

ally. Good roads are indicative of a progressive people, and have added twenty per cent. to land values. The iron bridges, some of them built at a cost of \$40,000, spanning the water courses, make public travel convenient in any part of the year.

The recent action of Governor Mount in refusing a pardon to William Green, a life prisoner, confined in the Michigan City prison, will probably lock the doors on William Green until death shall give him a passport from the prison walls. This ends the second or third attempt to secure the pardon or parole of a man who, with his

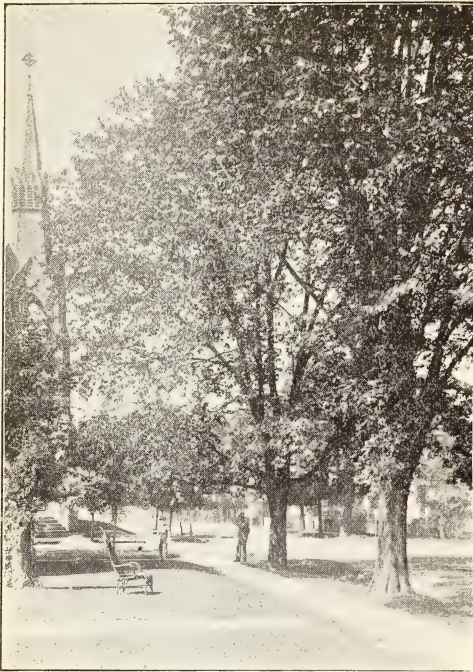


Photo by Wolever.

MONROE STREET, DELPHI.

brother, was once notorious in this section of the State. It also recalls the only instance of mob law ever applied in this county.

In the neighborhood of Wheeling, in the eastern part of Carroll county, near the county line, and Young America, farther east in Cass county, there lived for years a lawless element, which finally brought upon Carroll county the stigma of an execution under mob law. This lawless element was familiarly known as the Jap Cohen gang, and for years terrorized the community, their depredations extending into Howard and Carroll counties. Cohen, the leader of the gang, was finally convicted on a charge of stealing cattle and sentenced to the northern prison at Michigan City; but subsequently he was pardoned by the late Governor Gray. William Green, another member of the gang, on July 16, 1881, at a picnic on the outskirts of Young America, killed Enos Brumbaugh. Green was deformed—a hunchback, and physically inferior to the man with whom he quarreled. Leaving the picnic grounds, he returned in less than half an hour and deliberately sent a bullet

through Brumbaugh's heart. He disappeared, and in due time the officers of the law gave up further search for the murderer. Five years later, on August 6, 1886, followed another tragedy, involving Amer Green, a brother of William, and who was also regarded as a member of the old Cohen gang. Luella Mabbitt, who lived at the home of her father near Wheeling, Carroll county, frequently received the attentions of Amer Green. On the night of August 6, 1886, he went to the Mabbitt home and called for Luella. She had retired, but he insisted on seeing her, and she dressed and came downstairs. In response to Green's demands, she went riding with him dressed in a loose wrapper. She was never seen alive again. Several days later portions of her clothing stained with blood were found in the woods. The neighbors stated that on the evening of Miss Mabbitt's disappearance in the woods they heard a cry for help. It was near the banks of the north fork of Wild Cat creek. Months afterwards a corpse, badly decomposed, was found in the Wabash river below the mouth of Wild Cat creek, and thirty miles from the point where Luella disappeared. Dentists identified the corpse as that of Luella Mabbitt. In the meantime Amer Green had disappeared, and, like his brother, stood accused of murder. Indictments were returned against him both in Cass and Carroll counties, but the courts and the officers of the law recognized the difficulty of convicting Green even in the event of his capture. A number of detectives worked on the case for months and finally gave it up, but both William and Amer Green were finally captured through



Photo by Nobes

WEST WALNUT ST., FLORA.

the untiring efforts of J. B. Stanley, of Logansport, a deputy sheriff of Cass county. They were found through a memorandum against William Green, discovered among some effects left by Amer in his flight. The memorandum was a charge against William Green of \$26 "for railroad fare to Sherman." And following this clue and confining himself to the search for the brother, who was deformed, the officer finally located them both near Sherman, Texas. They were arrested on a cattle ranch in July, 1887. Both were placed in jail at Logansport, July 16th. Owing to the fear of a mob, the jail was protected for some days by an extra detail of twenty-five deputy sheriffs armed with Springfield rifles. A few days later the brothers were removed to the prison at Michigan City to await trial.

quietly surrounded the jail, and after placing a line in the middle of the street about twenty of the most determined attacked the jail. They made no demand on the sheriff before beginning operations, but sent a sledge hammer crashing through the wooden door leading into the residence part of the jail building. A prompt demand was then made upon the sheriff for the keys leading to Amer Green's cell. This was refused, and the man with the sledge hammer resumed work. One lock after another crumbled, and when the sledge was not sufficient of itself a cold-chisel was used. When they reached Green's cell they found him in tears, the first manifestation of any emotion since his capture. In his desperation he had wrenched loose a section of the water pipe in his cell with which to defend himself. But four men



Photo by Wolever.

DEER CREEK DAM.

On the 19th of October Amer Green was brought to Delphi for trial. His attorneys freely admitted that they would ask for a change of venue. There was no demonstration on the part of the people in or around Delphi, but on the morning of October 21st a number of men from the neighborhood of Wheeling and Young America appeared in Delphi. They were in town all day, but no one suspected the motive of their visit. About 10 o'clock at night they were joined by about 150 others from the same locality, and then their business became known. They

made a bold and simultaneous dash, grabbing his hands and throat at the same time. He was bound and hurried out to a carriage held in waiting. The whip was applied to the horses. In twenty minutes from the time the mob entered Delphi a carriage containing Amer Green was driving across Deer Creek bridge on the road leading to Flora. A stop was made at a grove seven miles east of Delphi, where a fire was burning under a walnut tree. There were cries of "Give him the stake," "Burn him," "Make him talk." In response to all these threatening exclama-

tions the accused man, who had recovered from the first emotions of fear at the jail and had put himself under the most perfect control, looked calmly over the crowd. Presently the leader, stepping forward, told Green he had not long to live, and that if he had anything to say now was his time. If not, he must die. Finally Green asked:

"Is Mr. Mabbitt here?" referring to Luella's father.

"Yes," came from a score of throats.

"Let him step forward," said Green.

The old gray-haired father of the missing girl moved to the front, and in the glare of the flickering light stood face to face with Amer Green.

at midnight, within a stone's throw of a schoolhouse, right at the side of a public road, the mob questioned and cross-questioned Amer Green, until finally some one recalled the reign of terror that hung over the Green and Cohen neighborhood for years and the cry again went up to "Give him the rope."

"All who are in favor of the rope say 'Aye,'" called the leader, and there was a loud chorus of "ayes." In less time than it takes to tell it a hangman's noose was placed around the doomed man's neck. As the noose was drawn to his neck Green said: "After all this is over, Mr. Mabbitt, and after I am gone, do not forget me." "Do not



Photo by Wolaver.

WILSON'S CAVE.

"Well, Amer," said he, "you must tell the truth. What did you do with Luella? Is she alive?"

"Yes," said Green.

"Where is she?"

"She is in Ft. Worth, Texas, with Samuel Payne, an old friend of mine, and has been there ever since she left home."

Green then stated that if he had followed his own judgment instead of that of his attorneys the matter would have been settled long ago. He told a plausible story of how he and Luella had eloped, and raised a doubt in the minds of the mob so strong that it looked for a moment as if Green would be taken back to the jail. There in that grove

worry, he will not forget you," shouted some one in the crowd, and Green said no more.

The order was given to move to a butternut tree a few feet away. A young man grabbed the end of the rope, and with the agility of a squirrel pulled himself up to a limb about twenty feet from the ground. The rope was thrown over the limb and the end grasped by a score of hands. Green stood upon the wagon like a statue, his hands pinioned and the rope tightly drawn. The crowd was as orderly as a sheriff's posse could have been had Amer Green been going to his death according to the mandates of the law. A reporter of the *Delphi Journal* was present, having overtaken the

mob on its way to the grove. He was the last to speak to Amer Green. He asked that the mob give him a chance to speak, and the rope was slackened.

"Are you an innocent man," asked the reporter, and he answered, "I am."

"What is your last request?"

"That you inform my mother; send her my body, and tell her that I desire to be buried by the side of my sister in Ohio."

Here the horses gave a lurch forward, and Amer Green was suspended. He never moved a muscle, and the mob dispersed as quietly as it came into Delphi. Telegrams the next morning to the police department at Ft. Worth dispelled the doubt raised by the statement of Green that Luella Mabbitt was living with Samuel Payne. Nothing has since occurred to shake the conviction that

The sheriff had done his full duty, and no one in Delphi feared a mob attack. The prisoner had been in custody more than three months, and what excitement there had been in Delphi had quieted down. Nevertheless, Sheriff Van Gundy wrote a forceful letter in reply to Governor Gray. He joined the Governor in deploring the existence of mob violence, which was "rapidly bringing the State of Indiana into public disgrace." He stated that from the best information obtainable this mob was composed of men living on the borders of Cass, Howard and Carroll counties. The sheriff in his letter recalled the reign of terror through which the neighborhood of Young America had passed prior to the breaking up of the old Cohen gang, and cited how the leader and other members of the gang were con-

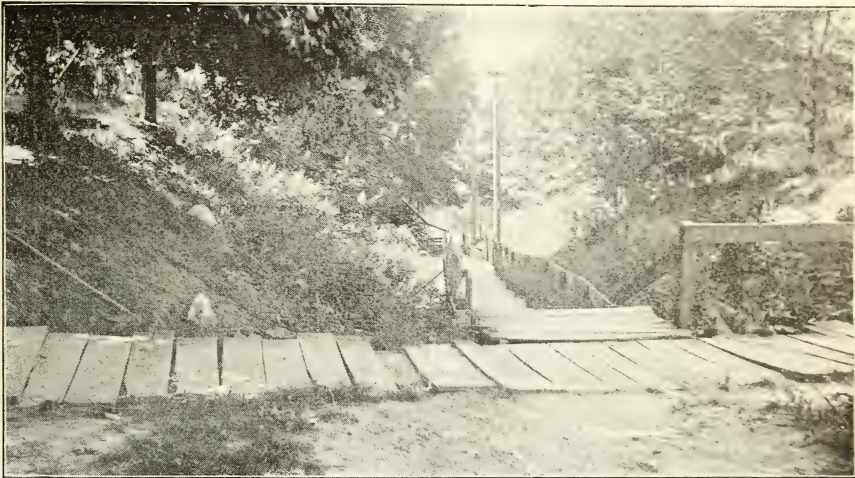


Photo by Wolever

A FAVORITE WALK NEAR DELPHI.

Luella Mabbitt died at the hands of Amer Green on the night of August 6, 1886, but it is doubtful if his conviction could ever have been secured in a court of law.

On the day following the lynching of Amer Green thousands of people from Carroll, Cass, Howard and Clinton counties came to the scene of the lynching. It was late in the forenoon when the body was cut down. On the day following the lynching Governor Gray wrote a letter to the sheriff, N. W. Van Gundy, severely criticising that officer for his failure to protect the prisoner.

victed, after much expense, sent to the State prison, while many of those who were unconvicted, seeing the fate of their leader, fled the State. "But on an evil day, without the recommendation of the judge, prosecuting attorney or the jury that tried him, the Governor had pardoned the leader of that lawless gang, and upon his return also came the other outlaws who had fled. Then it was, I am told, that a vigilance committee was formed among the best citizens for self-protection, but whether any of the members of this committee were engaged in the



Photo by Wolever.

FIRST BRICK HOUSE IN DELPHI.

lynching of Green, I am unable to say. People draw their own inferences." This was the sheriff's sharp rejoinder.

Hon. John H. Gould occupied the bench. He summoned a grand jury and instructed them in language as forcible as he could command to discover, if possible, those who aided in the work. But two men were identified as having been present, and neither denied his presence. One was the father of Luella Mabbitt and the other was the newspaper reporter who took Green's last words. No indictments were found.

William Green, the murderer of Enos Brumbaugh, was tried in Miami county on a change of venue from Cass. He was convicted. All the property which came to him from his father's estate, and much that was left to his mother, had been used to secure

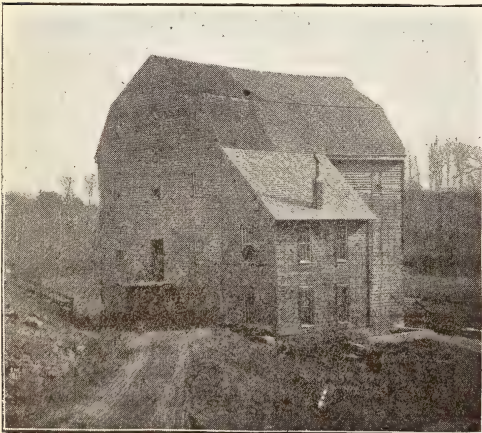


Photo by Wolever.

FIRST MILL IN CARROLL COUNTY.



Photo by Wolever.

OLD WAREHOUSE IN LOCKPORT.

his liberty, but the recent action of the Governor adds to the probability that he will spend the remainder of his days in prison. The sympathy excited by his deformity and the general hardship of his life were cited at the time of his trial as having saved him from the gallows.

The common schools of Carroll county had their beginning in the early history of the county, and have advanced until at the present time 160 teachers are employed to instruct 6,400 youths. Owing to the lack of records, little is known concerning the details of the early history of the schools. The



Photo by Wolever.

AN OLD ROADSIDE TAVERN.

schools in their advancement were under the supervision of the following examiners and superintendents: John W. Fawcett, L. E. McReynolds, T. H. Britton, B. W. Everman, J. L. Johnson, W. A. Barnes, Charles W. Metsker and I. F. Myer.

The early log and frame school houses have been replaced by modern brick buildings, the newest of which are heated and ventilated in the best manner. The trustees do not meet with that difficulty in the way of criticism from taxpayers for building good school houses that was so common in the past, and in some places at the present time. Burlington has a beautiful four-room building, which cost about \$16,000. Trustee Allison has just completed a \$14,000 building of eight rooms. Trustees Lewis and Robbins have taken great care in the build-

ment demands at least a high school training. More than 80 per cent. of the teachers take professional training. With the higher standard has come higher wages, and now district teachers command from \$2 to \$2.60, while the high schools pay from \$3 to \$4. Music has been added to the course of study, and each teacher is required by the board to hold a license to teach that subject before he will be employed. As a result teachers have sought training in music and are able to teach the subject with a fair degree of success. Trustee McCain employs a regular supervisor of music for the schools of his township, and the results have been seen upon the whole school life.

The County Association is but eight years old, and has become the meeting of greatest interest to the citizens and teachers.



Photo by Best.

DEER CREEK ABOVE THE DAM.

ing of district school houses in the way of convenience and beauty. The County Board of Education established the township high school in 1896, and they have met with such great favor that at this time there are fifteen high schools in the county, maintaining courses from two to four years, and with an enrollment of over 300. The present board is pushing the work of high schools to the front, and it is becoming one of the greatest factors in the system.

The standard for teaching has been continually raised, and the minimum require-

The common schools graduated over two hundred pupils last year, and ten out of the thirteen townships held graduating exercises. They are held in the form of contests and create no small degree of interest and friendly rivalry among students. An annual county contest is held during institute week, in which the champions from each of the township schools compete for prizes. The idea back of it may not be the best, but it has proven to be a means of creating interest in the rural districts.

Every school supports a library of from fifty to one thousand books. Many of the

Y. P. R. C. books are added each year, and no child is deprived of reading some good book. Every teacher is a member of the Teachers' Reading Circle. W. C. S. Jordan is the veteran teacher. He hopes to teach his fiftieth term of school this year, without having missed a year.

Carroll county may well be proud of the war record of her people. The first call to arms that came after the organization of the county was for the war with Mexico, and to that Carroll sent one full company. It was under the command of Captain R. H. Milroy, who later in life became a distinguished major-general, and in battle commanded more troops than General Scott had with him when he captured the City of Mexico. In 1861 the tocsin of war was again sounded. Fort Sumter was fired on and

furnished, and parts of several others, while individual recruits were found in many regiments. The Ninth Regiment was one of the most distinguished in all the Union armies for its fortitude, discipline and courage. It began its service in West Virginia and ended in Texas, having fought from Corinth to Atlanta, and in the pursuit of Hood. The Twelfth, Forty-first, Forty-sixth, and several other regiments were largely indebted to Carroll county, as one of the best batteries of the war hailed from the same county. The people of the county have erected in the courthouse grounds a beautiful monument to the memory of the dead. Soldiers from Carroll county fought on almost every battlefield of the war, and the record shows no stain upon their honor. The people who remained



Photo by Wolever.

MAIN STREET, DELPHI.

President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand troops. All Indiana sprang to arms. Among those who rushed to Indianapolis to offer their services in defense of the Union was a company from Carroll county, and it was one of those accepted for the service. It was placed in the Ninth Regiment, which was under the command of that same Robert H. Milroy who had led the company to Mexico. From that time to the close of the war Carroll was always among the foremost in responding to the calls of the country. One full company after another was

home were no less patriotic than those who went to the front, and they gave in bounty and relief for the families of soldiers, \$18 000.

When the county was organized by the Legislature the commissioners to locate the county seat determined to found a new town and it was first given the name of Carrollton which was afterwards changed to Delphi. Like all other new towns in those early days of the State, the growth was very slow. The population of the entire county was limit-

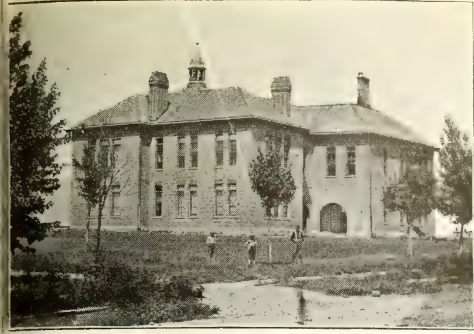


Photo by Smith.

SCHOOL HOUSE AT FLORA.

to a few hundred souls, and they were all engaged in tilling the soil, trying to extract a living from the ground, and they had no use for towns. All they really wanted was a store and a blacksmith shop and a post-office, but county officers had to have some place where they could show their new dignities, so a town had to be provided for them, and a spot on Deer creek was selected for their especial benefit. As the county filled up the needs of the people increased, and to supply these needs more people were wanted in the town, so Delphi grew and flourished after a manner. When the Wabash and Erie canal was completed the importance of Delphi was multiplied many fold. It then became a center of trade. Farmers no longer had to haul their products to Chicago, but could sell them at Delphi, so the business importance of Delphi increased much faster than its population, but

its population also increased. The building of the Wabash railroad maintained the importance of Delphi as a trading point. The location of Delphi is an ideal one, and it has long been classed as one of the prettiest little cities in the West.

It lies in a rich agricultural country, and most of its business is in that direction, but it has one important industry which annually adds large sums to the total of the business done. Much of Carroll county is rich in limestone deposits, and at Delphi several firms are engaged in the production of lime on a large scale. The three principal firms, A. B. Cartwright & Co., E. McCain & Co., and Hardy Brothers, annually consume thousands of cords of wood in burning their

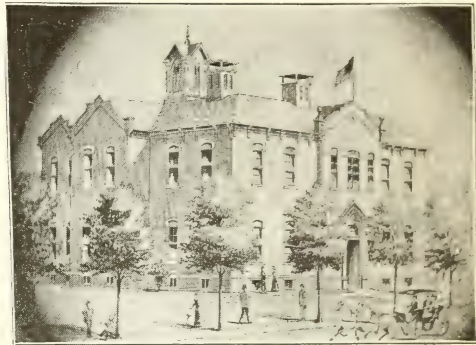


Photo by Wolaver.

HIGH SCHOOL AT DELPHI.

lime, thus making a market for the products of the forests. The supply of lime rock is practically inexhaustible. A large number of persons are employed in this industry and it brings rich returns to the county, as Delphi lime ranks high in the market.



HIGH SCHOOL AT BURLINGTON.

Delphi, like the classic Delphi on Mount Parnassus, possesses an oracle. Its habitation is not the temple of Apollo, but the various homes of those who compose the organization. Pythia and her tripod are not required to interpret the mystic sounds, for the oracle of Delphi is always intelligible. No mystery enshrouds its origin. The Saturday Evening Club of South Delphi, after one pleasant season, decided to enlarge its borders, and became the Monday Club. After four successful years under the leadership of Prof. S. B. McCracken, this club lost its

identity in the experiment of University Extension lectures. The desire of several persons to resume the former club work led to a meeting in October, 1896, at the home of Mrs. F. H. Robinson. "The omens being auspicious," the new club was organized with a twofold purpose, viz.: for the benefit of mutual study, and to aid in obtaining a public library. The membership was limited to twenty-five persons, an annual fee of one dollar being required. The first officers elected were Mrs. N. J. Howe, president; Miss A. Cory, first vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Shick, second vice-president; Mrs. C. M. Kerlin, secretary; Prof. F. C. Whitcomb, treasurer. The first program committee consisted of the officers, Mrs. W. S. Almond and

and history of each country. England, Germany and France have each been the subject of a season's study, and Italy awaits for the ensuing year.

Those who have the time and inclination for thorough work find an unlimited field for study, but those who have not given the subject special attention can attend without embarrassment and enjoy a profitable evening. The honorable spirit exhibited in performing the duties assigned has prevented many failures or disappointments.

The visible part of the Oracle's work is to be seen in the public library. During the club's first year, 1896-97, public lectures were given by Judge D. P. Baldwin, Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Hon. John L. Griffiths,



Photo by Wolever.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF DELPHI.

Miss Emma Shealey. They drafted the constitution and arranged a plan for club life that would admit of a varied program and provide social pleasures. The happy result solves the problem of how to make a mixed literary club a success. To insure frequent change, no person can hold the same office for two consecutive terms. The plan of work has been that of a modified tourist club. The sight-seeing incident to a tour has received no more attention than the art

who generously aided in the library enterprise. Upwards of three hundred volume were placed in the new library room as the result of the first year's work of the club and the expenditure of the surplus university extension funds. As the school board has previously decided to give the school library to the public, and had secured the library tax through the co-operation of the City Council, the club did not deem it necessary to repeat the financial efforts of the first

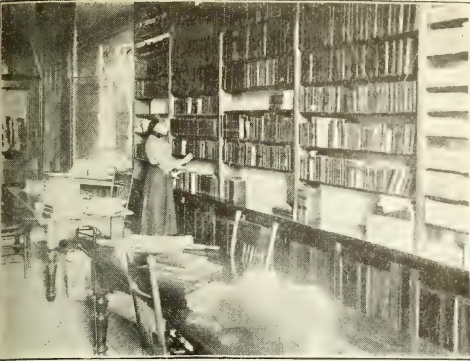


Photo by Wolever.

INTERIOR OF DELPHI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

year. One public lecture was given the second year, 1897-98, by Professor Waldo, of Purdue, upon the "Passion Play." At the end of the year the books purchased to aid in the work on Germany were added to the public library, and those purchased by the receipts of the lecture. The Oracle also entered the State Union of Clubs during this year.

At the close of the third year, 1898-99, Mr. N. J. Howe president, a number of books relating to France were placed in the library. It is the present purpose of the club to purchase the books necessary for its work, and at the end of the year to add them to the library, thus obtaining a line of books that would not probably be selected in the regular purchases. Nothing speaks better for the education and culture of Delphi than its public library, which now numbers about two thousand volumes, as the result of the

united efforts of all interested in the enterprise.

Only a versatile pen could depict the unique social life of the Oracle. The ladies have given their entertainments each year, varying from scenes of rollicking mirth to the more dignified pleasures. The dramatic talent of the club has been tested, and not found below the standard of excellence. The banquet given by the gentlemen in May, as a surprise to the ladies of the club, established the fact that when they choose to turn their attention to social functions they are not to be surpassed. In the words of Mrs. W. S. Almond, who so cleverly responded to a toast:

"The gentlemen of our club

In one thing do excel—

It's the keeping of a secret,

And they really do it well.

The proof is in this banquet,

Before us grandly spread,

Without a word to wife or sweetheart

On the subject being said."



"ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH FAR AWAY."

In the personnel of the club, many of the higher educational institutions are worthily represented. The names of the charter members not previously mentioned are: Superintendent W. S. Almond, Miss May Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss M. Edmonds, Mrs. F. Cochrane, Mr. J. A. Shirk, Mrs. E. W. Bowen, Miss A. Ricketts, Rev. James G. Campbell, Miss E. Rippetoe, Mr. James G. Blythe, Miss M. Castright, Mrs. Charles Pigman, Miss N. Collins, Mr. George Ives, Mrs. F. H. Robinson, Mr. C. M. Kerlin. Only six



Photo by Wolever.

PROF. ALMOND'S OFFICE.

new names appear in the present membership, viz.: Rev. and Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Alice Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ives and Miss Josephine Castright. The efficiency of the new president, Mrs. A. Parker, and the loyalty of the members is a pledge for another year of harmony and success.

The Wednesday Whileway Club made its debut into the literary life of Delphi in February, 1889. Seven ladies were present at the first meeting. It was decided to have a club without a constitution, with no officers, with a program changeable to the wishes or inclinations of its members. The social side of life was to be the distinctive feature. It was to be demonstrated that a club could really exist whose members would not be worked to the verge of nervous prostration.

current events. Two ladies were appointed to lead in the discussion. All members took active part. The club membership is limited to twelve. In the ten years' existence the club has lost but one member by death and one by removal from the city.

The schools of Delphi have long been a pride to her citizens, ranking as they do among the first in the State, and having graduated strong men and women who have gone out into wider fields to assist in the great work of life. The school system has been carefully perfected that the youth of the city and surrounding country may have the best opportunities with the latest improved and approved ideas for a complete high school education, thus laying a good



Photo by Smith.

CORNER WALNUT AND CENTER STREETS, FLORA.

For ten years it has lived and thrived. The first few years were devoted to the study of American history. But this important and absorbing subject never occupied the entire afternoon. Time was always left for conversation. For three or four years the program was miscellaneous. The weekly hostesses followed their own inclinations in arranging pleasing and instructive programs. The past year the club went back to its first love—American history. To this was added

foundation for higher training or for the activities of life. Most of the schools of the earlier days were known as "subscription schools," when the teacher received the magnificent sum of from five to fifteen dollars per month, the latter being the rare exception. These schools were held in a room of some private house. In the early fifties the township came into possession of a brick building, from its shape called the "octagon," and here, for a number of years

was kept up the public schools of the new town. Among the teachers of this period was Dr. Lewis Jordan, who still resides in Delphi. About the year 1857 the square of ground so slightly and accessible now occupied by the public high school, became the property of the city, and a two-story building, with basement, was erected thereon. As the number of pupils increased this basement was fitted up as a school room, so that the pupils literally started at the foundation. In 1872 this building was torn down and the present commodious one erected in its place.

During this formative period the school was fortunate in being directed by such able leaders as Hon. John A. Cartwright, James Snoddy, Eugene Dyke, a graduate of Beloit College, Jacob Zaner and George Bowman.

thoroughly competent hands. Under his administration, in the spring of 1872, was graduated the first class of two pupils—Georgia (Gaylord) Coulter, now the wife of Dr. John M. Coulter, and Sallie (Smith) Pratt, now of Indianapolis.

In the fall of 1889 William H. Hershman succeeded to the superintendency, and during his four years' connection therewith he not only succeeded in maintaining the high character of the school, but in bringing about some changes that were very helpful in reorganizing the high school, increasing the laboratory, more thoroughly systematizing the work and making each grade an integral part of the whole.

The present incumbent, W. S. Almond, who has been in charge for the last six years, brings to the work an experience of



Photo by Wolever.

BANKS OF DEER CREEK, WHERE RILEY WROTE HIS POEM.

who was twice called to educational leadership. In 1871 David Dwight Blakeman was called to the superintendency of the school. Mr. Blakeman was an eccentric man, but strong in the personal qualities that go to make up the true teacher. A rigid disciplinarian, almost tyrannical, yet absolutely just, with a clear conception of what was needed to build up a strong school, he came at a time to give shape and direction to the rapidly growing school. Well for the city and well for the school that the direction of educational affairs had fallen into such

years as teacher, principal and superintendent. Three years ago an additional teacher was added to the force, and music and drawing became a part of the school course and a special teacher placed in charge.

Through active and persistent effort, the advanced ideas and liberality of the board of trustees and the citizens, a free public library has been established in the high school building; a regular librarian has been employed, thus giving the pupils the best aid possible in their school work. An annual tax is levied for the support of the

library. It is also a United States depository, and with the number of volumes added by private donations, result of lecture courses, "book showers," and gifts of the Oracle Club, it is rapidly accumulating a fine lot of material. The school is well equipped with physical, chemical and biological laboratories, thus giving unusual facilities for pursuing work in science.

During the year courses of lectures to the teachers are given, of such a character as will be most helpful and inspiring. Last year these were given by Dr. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University. As aids in this educational work, we find a strong High School Alumni Association, a mothers' club, and the active interest of the ministers of the city, who frequently preach specially prepared sermons to the pupils. One element of strength that is helpful to the up-building of the public schools in any community is the conservative one of making as few changes in the management as possible, and this has been manifestly successful in the Delphi public schools.

Delphi was the first to make it a prerequisite to graduation from the high school that the pupil should have taken a course in Indiana history, one term at least in the high school. That rule is still adhered to, and the result is that Delphi graduates are well versed in the history of the State that gave them their education. For some years the trustees have been giving one year's free tuition to the pupil from each township who obtains the highest grade in the county examinations. The school board offers a gold medal to all pupils who complete the full four years' course without being tardy or absent. The first medal won was this year, and was awarded to Nina E. Almond.

In preparing the history of the early newspapers of Carroll county it is peculiarly difficult and necessarily incomplete, for the reason that no unbroken files of the papers have been kept. There is no doubt, however, that the *Western Banner*, a five-column quarto, was the first paper printed in Delphi. It made its appearance on June 24, 1836. It was started by Webber & Clymer. The office was on the second floor of a building on the ground now occupied by M. Murphy's drug

store. The "machinery" consisted of an old Ramage press with stone bed, double pull, etc. It was the remains of an old job office that Dr. Webber's father had shipped to America from England years before. Neither Dr. Webber nor Isaac Clymer were printers, but the mechanical work was reasonably well done and the paper made a very creditable appearance. Webber & Clymer conducted the business for about eight months, when Clymer became sole proprietor and within a year disposed of it to Bruce Milroy, an uncle to General R. H. Milroy. The *Banner* ceased to exist in a short time of the last change in ownership.

The appearance of the *Western Banner*, although a neutral paper, but conducted by Whigs, aroused the Democrats and within a few months after its birth another paper, the *Delphi Oracle*, entered the field as a Democratic paper under the control of Robert C. Green. The *Oracle* lived three years and four weeks and passed to the great beyond on account of insufficient patronage. On September 1, 1841, the *Oracle* was revived by James Coleman and by him published until February, 1849, when the material was purchased by M. R. Graham and the name changed to the *Delphi Times*. Mr. Graham conducted the *Times* but a few months, when he sold it to J. C. Applegate and went to California. The paper changed hands many times, passing successively under the control of Mr. Horsely, Mr. Burns, J. C. Odel and Pat O'Brien, when it passed into the hands of M. R. Graham again in 1857, who controlled it until 1875, when, on account of failing health the paper was leased to various individuals, each running short time, until April, 1879, in a dilapidated condition, it passed into the hands of A. J. Crampton. Under his management, being practical printer and an experienced newspaper man, the *Times* took on a new lease of life and soon became one of the leading country newspapers of its party in the State. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland, M. Crampton was made postmaster at Delphi and in 1887 sold the paper to J. H. and J. C. McManus. They in turn sold it to Robert Sultan, deputy warden of the Southern Penitentiary, who conducted the paper editorially from that point. Upon the death of M. Suttan in March, 1890, his widow managed

the paper until the following October, when it passed under the control of R. M. Isherwood, who is still its manager.

After selling the Oracle, Mr. Green immediately afterward the Journal, which existed until 1850, under the successive management of R. C. Green, Hinderson Dunkle, T. B. Helm and Charles Naylor, when the plant was bought by James B. Scott, who owned and edited it in the interest of the Whig and Republican parties with vim and vigor for thirty-six years, and was recognized and admitted to be the oldest editor in years of service in Indiana.

He sold the Journal to Samuel Young in 1886, who controlled it but a few weeks, when it passed into the hands of a receiver and was then purchased by the present proprietors, Landis & Ricketts, under whose management it has succeeded both financially and in political importance until it now ranks among the foremost Republican papers in Indiana.

In June, 1892, with an entirely new outfit, the Carroll County Citizen made its bow to the public as a new candidate for public favor, with A. B. Crampton as its editor. The recollection of his resurrection of the Times from a mere weekly publication to a first-class newspaper, and his extended acquaintance with the citizens of the county, and the zeal which was manifested in its columns for the gathering and dissemination of the news in a compact and correct form made the newspaper popular from the start, and its patronage and circulation has constantly increased. Early in the campaign of 1896 it was recognized as the organ of the party by the Democratic Central Committee of the county, and by the earnest and fearless advocacy of the principles of that party as won for itself a proud position among the leading Democratic newspapers of the State.

In the spring of 1898 Fawcett & Farr, two enterprising young printers commenced the publication of the Daily Herald. Notwithstanding the fact that the Times had made an effort to maintain a daily and aided these young men were firm in the opinion that there was a field in Delphi for a daily, if properly and honestly managed, and the success of their enterprise demonstrated the soundness of their judgment.

Their little daily is a welcome visitor in most Delphi homes every evening and gives every evidence of being conducted on a sound business basis.

Delphi and Carroll county was a favorite resort of James Whitcomb Riley, who often spent days along the banks of Deer Creek. He recorded his impression of that stream in the following poem:

ON THE BANKS O' DEER CRICK.

On the banks o' Deer Crick! There's the place fer me!—
Worter slidin' past ye jes as clair as it kin be;—
See yer shadder in it, and the shadder o' the sky,
And the shadder o' the buzzard as he goes a-lazin' by;
Shadder o' the pizen vines, and shadder o' the trees—
And I purt'-nigh said the shadder o' the sunshine and the breeze!
Well—I never seen the ocean ner I never seen the sea:
On the bank o' Deer Crick's grand enough for me!

On the banks o' Deer Crick—mild er two from town—
'Long up where the mill-race comes a-loafin' down,—
Like to git up in there—'mongst the sycamores—
And watch the worter at the dam, a-frothin' as she pours;
Crawl out on some old log, with my hook and line,
Where the fish is jes so thick you kin see 'em shine
As they flicker 'round yer bait, coixin' you to jerk,
Tel yer tired ketchin' of 'em, mighty nigh, as work!

On the banks o' Deer Crick! Allus my delight
Jes to be around there—take it day er night!
Watch the snipes and kildees foolin' half the day—
Er these're little worter-bugs skootin' ever'-way!
Snakefeeders glancin' round, er dartin' out o' sight;
And dew-fall, and bullfrogs, and lightnin'-bugs at night—
Stars up through the tree-tops, er in the crick below,
And smell o' mussrat through the dark clean from the old b'y-o!

Er take a tromp, some Sund'y, say, 'way up
to "Johnson's Hole,"
And find where he's had a fire, and hid his
fishin'-pole:
Have yer "dog-leg" with ye, and yer pipe
and "cut-and-dry"—
Pocketful o' cornbred, and slug er two o'
rye;

Soak yer hide in sunshine and waller in the
shade—
Like the Good Book tells us—"where there's
none to make afraid!"
Well!—I never seen the ocean ner I never
seen the sea—
On the banks o' Deer Crick's grand enough
fer me!

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS,

QUESTIONS FOR AUGUST.

1. What Governors of the State have died in office?
2. What Senators of the United States from Indiana have died in office?
3. What Governors of the State have become United States Senators?
4. What Senators from Indiana have been elected without filling any other office?
5. What former citizens of Indiana have represented other States in the United States Senate?
6. Who was the youngest man ever elected in Indiana to the United States Senate?
7. Who was the youngest man ever elected Governor of Indiana?
8. What Senator from Indiana served the longest term?
9. What Governor of Indiana served the longest term?
10. What Governor served the shortest term?

ANSWERS.

1. Governor Ashbel P. Willard was the first of the Indiana Governors to die in office. He died at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 3, 1860, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Abram A. Hammond. Governor James D. Williams died at Indianapolis, November 20, 1880, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Isaac P. Gray. Governor Alvin P. Hovey died at Indianapolis, November 23, 1891, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Ira J. Chase.

2. James Noble was the first Senator who died in office. He died in Washington, February 26, 1831, and was buried in the congressional cemetery. Robert Hanna was appointed to the vacancy, but John Tipton was elected by the Legislature to fill out the unexpired term. James Whitcomb died in New York, October 4, 1852. Charles

W. Catheart was appointed by the Governor to the vacancy, but the Legislature elected John Pettit. Senator Oliver P. Morton died November 1, 1877, at Indianapolis. Daniel W. Voorhees was appointed to the vacancy and was subsequently elected by the Legislature. These are the only Senators who died during their term of office, but Senator John Tipton and Senator Voorhees both died within a few weeks after the expiration of their terms.

3. Governors William Hendricks, James Whitcomb, Joseph A. Wright, Henry S. Lane and Oliver P. Morton became Senators. All but Wright were elected during their incumbency of the Governor's office. Wright was never elected Senator, but served on the appointment of Governor Morton, in place of Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled. Thomas A. Hendricks served a term as Senator before he was elected Governor.

4. Neither Senator Fairbanks nor Albert J. Beveridge ever held any office prior to their election to the Senate. James Noble and Waller Taylor never held office under the State, but both had been office holders under the territorial government.

5. James Harlan served sixteen years as Senator from Iowa and Samuel J. Kirkwood, six years. Joseph Lane served as Senator from Oregon for two years. Ambrose E. Burnside served twelve years as Senator from Rhode Island; Newton Booth served six years as Senator from California; Gilbert A. Pierce served six years as Senator from South Dakota; John Beane Allen served four years as Senator from Washington; John L. Wilson served six years as Senator from Washington. Charles W. Catheart also served six years as Senator from Illinois, lived for a few years at Brookville, Indiana, before he removed to Illinois.

6. James Noble was the youngest man

ever elected Senator from Indiana, although Waller Taylor was but a few months older. He lacked a few days of being thirty-one when elected to the Senate. Taylor was but thirty-two. Jesse D. Bright was just thirty-three when he was elected Senator.

7. Ashbel P. Willard was the youngest man ever elected Governor of Indiana. He was but thirty-six years of age when elected. Oliver P. Morton was but thirty-three years of age when he was nominated for Governor in 1856, and but a few months more than thirty-seven when he succeeded to the office of Governor on the election of Henry S. Lane to the Senate.

8. Senator Daniel W. Voorhees served longer in the Senate than any other person from Indiana. He was first appointed in November, 1877, and served continuously until March 4, 1897, making a period of nearly twenty years. Jesse D. Bright served fifteen years.

9. Joseph A. Wright served the longest term as Governor. He first took his seat in December, 1849. The term then was for three years, but by operation of the constitution adopted in 1851 his term was extended one month. He was elected in 1852 for four years, taking his oath of office for that term, January, 1852, and served until January 1857, making a service of a little more than seven years. James Brown Ray served nearly seven years, six years under

an election, and ten months as acting Governor, succeeding Governor William Hendricks.

10. Henry S. Lane served only two days as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1861, and resigned on the 16th, having been elected to the United States Senate. His term as Senator, however, did not begin until the 4th of March that year. In a period of one hundred and five days, from October 3, 1860, to January 16, 1861, Indiana had four Governors. Governor Willard died October 3, 1861; Hammond served out his term until January 14, 1861, when Lane took his seat, only to vacate it on the 16th, when Morton took the office.

QUESTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. What benevolent institutions are maintained by the State?
2. When were they erected?
3. What ones are provided for in the Constitution?
4. Which of them really belong to the educational system of the State?
5. How are the benevolent institutions maintained?
6. How are they governed?
7. What penal and reformatory institutions are there?
8. When were they erected?
9. How are they maintained?
10. How are they governed?

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE.

BY OPHELIA G. BROWNING.

'Unanswered yet, the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail, is hope declining,
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer,
You shall have your desire, sometime, somewhere!

'Unanswered yet—tho' when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So anxious was your heart to have it done?
If years have passed since then, do not despair,

For God will answer you, sometime, somewhere.

'Unanswered yet? But you are not unheeded;
The promises of God forever stand;
To Him our days and years alike are equal.
'Have faith in God!' It is your Lord's command.
Hold on to Jacob's angel, and your prayer
Shall bring a blessing down, sometime, somewhere.

'Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say unanswered;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,

And God will finish what He has begun.
Keep incense burning at the shrine of prayer
And glory shall descend, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Faith can not be unanswered;
Her feet are firmly planted on the rock,

Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries, 'It shall be done, sometime, somewhere.' "

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history occurred in the month of September:

Sept. 1, 1864. Battle of Jonesville fought; Sherman victorious.

Sept. 2, 1864. Sherman captures Atlanta.

Sept. 3, 1783. Peace treaty signed between Great Britain and the colonies; independence acknowledged.

Sept. 4, 1774. First Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia.

Sept. 4, 1859. David Wallace, ex-Governor of Indiana, died.

Sept. 4, 1864. Albert S. White, ex-Senator from Indiana, died.

Sept. 4, 1871. Discovery of the great Tweed frauds in New York.

Sept. 6, 1757. General Lafayette born.

Sept. 6, 1791. Outbreak of the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania.

Sept. 6, 1825. Lafayette sails for France, after his last visit to the United States.

Sept. 6, 1839. A \$10,000,000 fire in New York.

Sept. 7, 1817. Thomas A. Hendricks born.

Sept. 8, 1860. Steamer Lady Elgin lost on Lake Erie; 287 lives lost.

Sept. 9, 1848. Six hundred buildings and many steamers destroyed by fire at Albany, N. Y.

Sept. 10, 1813. Perry destroyed the British fleet on Lake Erie.

Sept. 10, 1844. Joseph Story, the great jurist, died.

Sept. 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough defeats the British on Lake Champlain.

Sept. 11, 1850. Jenny Lind gives her first concert in America.

Sept. 12, 1806. Commodore Andrew Hull Foote born.

Sept. 12, 1814. British attack on Balti-

more repulsed; General Ross, British commander, killed.

Sept. 12, 1857. Steamer Central America lost, with many lives.

Sept. 14, 1807. Fulton's steamboat makes its first trip up the Hudson.

Sept. 14, 1847. City of Mexico surrenders to General Scott.

Sept. 14, 1851. James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist, dies.

Sept. 16, 1799. The first Legislature of the Northwest Territory assembles.

Sept. 17, 1787. Federal Constitution adopted by the convention.

Sept. 17, 1862. Battle of Antietam.

Sept. 18, 1779. Joseph Story born.

Sept. 18, 1858. Great massacre of emigrants by the Mormons at Mountain Meadow.

Sept. 17, 1874. Mills at Fall river, Massachusetts, burned with great loss of life.

Sept. 19-20, 1863. Battle of Chickamauga.

Sept. 19, 1881. President Garfield dies.

Sept. 22, 1862. President Lincoln issues his emancipation proclamation.

Sept. 23, 1779. John Paul Jones wins his great naval victory.

Sept. 23, 1780. Major Andre captured.

Sept. 23, 1815. Great gale throughout New England. Great destruction of life and property.

Sept. 23, 1839. Great fire in New York.

Sept. 24, 1755. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, born.

Sept. 24, 1869. Gold panic in New York known as "Black Friday."

Sept. 26, 1820. Daniel Boone died.

Sept. 27, 1722. Samuel Adams born.

Sept. 27, 1805. General Moultrie died.

Sept. 27, 1854. Atlantic steamer Arc lost.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM INDIANA.

FIFTH PAPER.

The elections of 1874 resulted in giving the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Hendricks would have been elected to the Senate, but the Lieutenant Governor of the State was a Republican, and the Democratic party would not consent to let him come in as Governor. So the Democrats turned elsewhere for a Senator. In 1873, when Mr. Morton was re-elected, the complimentary vote of the Democrats was cast for Mr. Voorhees, and now that a successor to Mr. Pratt could be elected by his party he became an active candidate for the place. Mr. Joseph E. McDonald was also a candidate, and the names of Michael C. Kerr and Wm. E. Niblack were also canvassed. A majority of the party managers were favorable to Mr. McDonald, and he was secretly favored by Governor Hendricks. The ill feeling between those two gentlemen had not then broken out. Mr. Voorhees was persistent, however, and there was some probability of a rupture in the party ranks, when Mr. Voorhees was placated by receiving the promise of the support of all the leaders for the next nomination for Governor. He withdrew from the race and Mr. McDonald received the caucus nomination, and was duly elected, the Republicans giving their complimentary vote to Mr. Pratt.

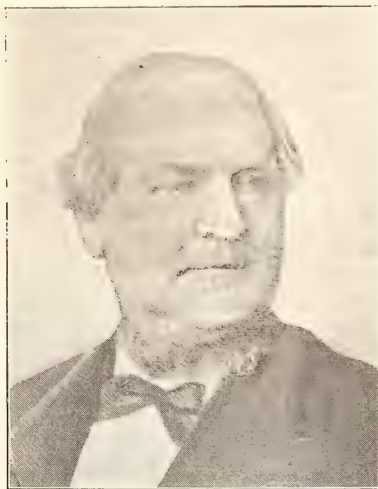
Joseph Ewing McDonald was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 20, 1819. He was of Scotch and French descent. His father was a farmer, industrious, of liberal mind and of advanced thought, but died while Joseph was still an infant. The death of the father left the care of the infant family to the mother, and she was well worthy such a care. She was of Huguenot descent, of good education and strong intellectual qualities. She was a writer of more than ordinary ability, and wrote stories for the amusement and interest of her children, all with an educational tendency. Within a few years she married again, and the step-

father took her and her family to Indiana, in 1826, settling on a farm in Montgomery county. Joseph remained on the farm until he was twelve years of age, during which time he attended school in Crawfordsville two years. At a very early age he had made up his mind to study law, but the way did not seem clear to realize his intentions, so at the age of twelve he apprenticed himself to a saddler. He pursued his new trade diligently and earnestly, but gave all the time he could to study. He served an apprenticeship of six years and became an expert workman.

In 1838 he entered Wabash College and remained until 1840, when he became a student at Asbury University (now DePauw). He only remained at Asbury one term. He then taught school one term at Crawfordsville, going from there to Williamsport to clerk in the store of his brother. He had by no means abandoned his intention of becoming a lawyer, and in 1842 entered a law office at Lafayette and began active study. So earnestly did he apply himself that after a study of one year he was able to pass his examination and receive his license to practice. Before he received his license he was nominated for prosecuting attorney, and was duly elected. So well did he serve in this position that at the end of his term he was re-elected, serving four years. In 1847 he chose Crawfordsville as his future home, and was soon able to build up a large practice, being uniformly successful in the conduct of his cases. In 1849 he was elected to Congress, defeating Hon. Henry S. Lane. He only served one term in Congress, being opposed to the radical demands of the South in regard to slavery, and his party in the State favoring the South.

In 1856 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, being the first to be elected to that important position. In 1859 he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he followed

closely the remainder of his life, except during the term of his service in the Senate, being regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1864 he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor. It was during the heat of the war. The Democrats had been successful at the State election of two years before, and they had strong hope of electing their ticket. Many of the party were openly hostile to a continuance of the war, and the national platform had declared it a failure and demanded peace. Many other Democrats who were not openly hostile were lukewarm in their support of the national arms. Mr. McDonald was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and had given his countenance and support to Governor Morton on many important occasions. He was now pitted against the great war Governor as a candidate for the position of chief executive of the State. They entered upon a joint canvass. Governor Morton was by far the ablest speaker of the two, and the canvass was practically one-sided from the start. It



HON. JOSEPH E. McDONALD.

was during the campaign that the exposure came in regard to the Sons of Liberty. That exposure turned many Democrats to the support of the Republican ticket, and that party was successful by an overwhelming majority.

In 1875 he was elected to the Senate as

recorded above. It was just at the close of the reconstruction period, and the animosities engendered over the settlement of the important questions arising from the restoration to the Union of the seceded States had not died down. Almost on taking his seat he assumed a commanding position in the Senate, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in that body. He served on many important committees, and always served ably and conscientiously. The political campaign in 1876 will always be remembered as one of the most bitter ever fought in the country, and it almost involved the country in another civil war. The contest was mainly over the count of the vote in Louisiana. The Senate ordered an investigation, and Mr. McDonald was one of the committee of investigation. The elections of 1880 resulted in giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot. Mr. McDonald was naturally anxious to receive the complimentary vote of his party, as it would be an indorsement of his conduct, but he had not always been in harmony with the most radical element of the party, especially on the money question, and the vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature was given to Governor Isaac P. Gray, while the Republicans voted for General Benjamin Harrison, who was elected. During his term in the Senate the doctrine of finance, known as the Greenback theory, took fast hold of many members of the Democratic party, especially in Indiana. This doctrine Mr. McDonald combatted with all his might. This gave him additional standing with the party throughout the country, and in 1880 he was strongly spoken of as a candidate for the presidency, and at one time it looked as if he would receive the nomination. The ticket of 1876 had gone down under congressional action, and the party as a mass believed they had been wrongly kept out of what they had fairly won, and they demanded the re-nomination of the old ticket in 1880. This was prevented by the positive action of Mr. Hendricks. Indiana and New York were essential to Democratic success, and the party began to look for some one who could carry at least one of those States. Mr. Hendricks was anxious for the race, but the party felt to nominate him without nominating the old ticket of 1876 would not do, and they turned

McDonald. Had Indiana loyally and enthusiastically taken up the fight for Mr. McDonald he could have been nominated. As was General Hancock was chosen as the candidate.

On retiring from the Senate Mr. McDonald again entered upon the active practice of the law, opening an office in Washington. He was employed in many very important cases, and was very successful. In 1864 and in P. Milligan, William A. Bowles and Stephen Horsey, with others, had been arrested in Indiana on a charge of treason, and had been tried before a military commission. The three persons named were convicted and condemned to death, but their sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment by President Johnson. Mr. McDonald was attorney for the prisoners, and finally brought a suit for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of the United States. There, after an elaborate argument by several of the foremost lawyers of the country, the sentence was set aside, on the ground that the military commission had no jurisdiction of the case. This was a notable triumph for Mr. McDonald.

As a speaker before a court, Mr. McDonald was strong and forceful, knowing the law fully and presenting it in the strongest light. In the Senate his speeches were always listened to attentively by his associates, but as a political speaker he fell below many of the other distinguished men of Indiana. He was too prolix, went too much into detail to please the average audience, and lacked the faculty of arousing enthusiasm. In politics, as in business, he was always honest and conscientious. In real ability he ranked above many of those who were more popular with his party. His last appearance politically was in 1887, when he again sought a seat in the United States Senate. In 1884 he had, at the personal solicitation of Mr. Cleveland, taken active charge of the party in Indiana. There was a friction between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. McDonald was selected as the personal representative of the head of the ticket in the State. For his services Mr. Cleveland promised him a Cabinet position, but after the election he was induced by a pressure from without to withdraw the offer. Mr. McDonald felt this keenly, and when a

successor to General Harrison was to be elected, he actively entered the field as a candidate. The party finally centered upon Mr. Turpie. Mr. McDonald died June 21, 1891.

On the first day of November, 1877, Senator Oliver P. Morton died. Governor Williams promptly appointed Daniel W. Voorhees to the vacant seat in the Senate. When the Legislature met in January, 1879, it elected Mr. Voorhees for the few remaining days of the term of Mr. Morton, and then for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1879. He was elected to succeed himself in 1885 and 1891. He served until March 3, 1897, when he was succeeded by Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, making his total service in the Senate within a few months of twenty years, the longest continual service of any man from Indiana.

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 26, 1827. When he was but two months old his parents removed to Indiana, settling on a farm in Fountain county. Daniel grew up on the farm, and knew what the life of a farmer's boy is. He was ambitious for an education, and after attending the schools of Fountain county entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, in 1845, from which he graduated in 1849. During his collegiate life he gave evidences of the wonderful power of oratory which afterward made his name so distinguished in the nation. He had early determined upon the profession of law as his life vocation, and immediately after leaving college entered a law office in Crawfordsville. When admitted to practice he chose Covington, Fountain county, as his home. Not long afterward he was chosen as the orator for the Fourth of July, and his address on that occasion was so full of eloquent patriotism that it at once attracted the attention of the people, and he was not long in securing a large practice. In 1853 he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Governor Joseph A. Wright, and at once became the terror of evil doers in his circuit.

In 1856 he was nominated by the Democrats of his district as their candidate for Congress. He was defeated, however, by James Wilson, who had been one of his law preceptors. Soon after his defeat he removed to Terre Haute, and in 1858 was ap-

pointed United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, by President Buchanan. This appointment helped him to extend his acquaintance over the State, and he became one of the recognized leaders of his party. In 1860, '62 and '64 he was elected to Congress, but in the last his seat was successfully contested by General Washburne. In 1868 he was again elected, and re-elected in 1870, but in 1872 was defeated. He remained out of office until his appointment to the Senate, but by no means remained out of politics. In the Senate he took high rank, and was a frequent speaker. For several years he was chairman of the Senate committee on finance, thus becoming the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate. He died at Washington City, April 10, 1897.

During the war Mr. Voorhees was not in harmony with the party favorable to a continuance of the war, and made several bitter speeches and wrote some letters which for several years militated against his popularity in the State, and materially crippled his influence. It was charged that he was an active member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but no evidence of that kind was ever obtained. He was a strict party man, and followed his party, and at that time his party was hostile to the war. It was his attitude on the war question, as much as anything else, which led to the decision in 1865 giving his seat in Congress to General Washburne.

Mr. Voorhees was a great orator, but will hardly be ranked by the future historian as a great statesman, as Morton, Hendricks and Harrison. He originated no great schemes of legislation, nor did he elaborate any, but during most of his services in the Senate he was the mouthpiece of his party on all the great questions. His fame was more than national, and when it was known that he was to address the Senate he was sure of a great audience. He rose to a national fame as an orator before his first election to Congress. Among the followers of John Brown, in his raid on Harper's Ferry, in 1859, was one John E. Cook, a brother-in-law of Ashbel P. Willard, Governor of Indiana. The Governor was in no sympathy with the attempt of Brown to create an insurrection, yet he would not let the brother of his wife be condemned without making

every effort to save him. At his request, Mr. Voorhees, who was then United States Attorney for Indiana, went to Virginia to conduct the defense of Cook. It was a lost case before it ever came to trial, such was the intensity of the feeling aroused by the attempt, yet Mr. Voorhees took up the case and conducted it with such energy and power that he won a national fame. His speech to the jury has ever since been regarded as a masterpiece of eloquent pleading. He rarely equaled it in after life, and never surpassed it. With the feeling that existed in Virginia, and throughout the South, at that time, it was a courageous thing to take up the defense of any one connected with the raid, but Mr. Voorhees did not hesitate. It was urged upon him that it would ruin his political chances, as well as cause him to run the danger of personal violence, but the calls of friendship were greater than his fears for himself.

During his long professional career Mr. Voorhees was connected with several of the most noted criminal trials of the times. He was not a great lawyer, but was a great advocate, and before a jury was almost irresistible. One of his most famous speeches was in defense of Mary Harris, who was charged with the killing of A. J. Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Burroughs had promised marriage to Miss Harris. He refused to keep his promise. Miss Harris shot him in the Treasury Department, in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury. She was promptly indicted by the District Court. Her crime caused the most intense excitement, and her misfortunes pleaded loudly to the public. All the best elements in Washington exhibited their sympathies with her, and Mr. Voorhees appeared in her defense. At the close of his speech she was acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats. As a sample of his eloquence we give the concluding paragraphs of his speech on this occasion, but a reproduction of them in print falls far short of conveying the impression they had upon the jury and the audience when they were uttered by his wonderful voice:

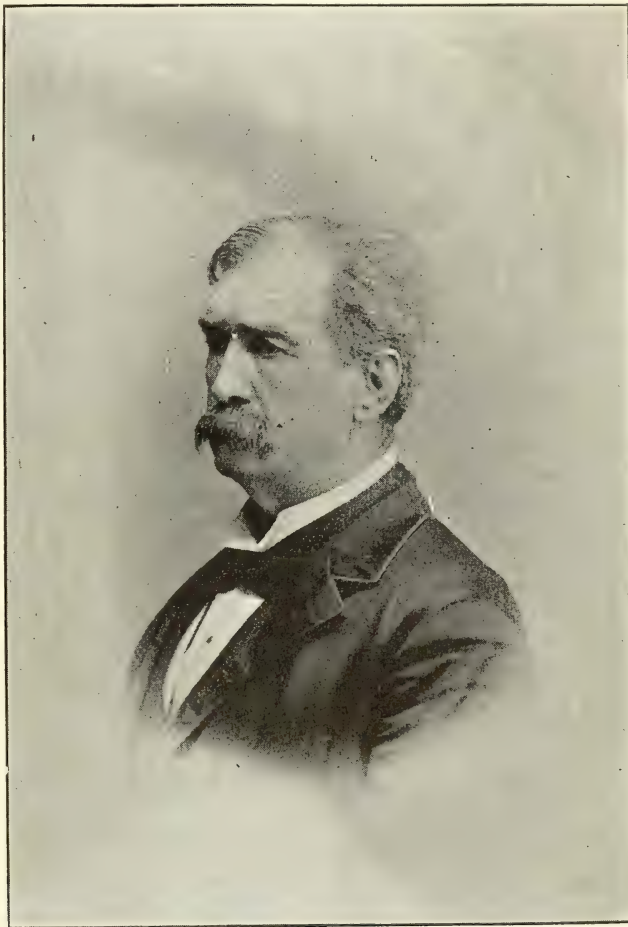
"And why, without one solitary witness to support their theory of the case, do the prosecutors so hunger and thirst for the conviction of this most desolate and bereaved

of sorrowing mortals? Why do they clamor fiercely against the barriers of the law and of the evidence which encompass her about, in order to drag that sick and fragile body to a miserable death? Is it a punishment they seek? She has suffered more already than the king of terrors in his most frightful form can inflict. If she had been broken on the wheel, her limbs disjointed, and her flesh torn in piecemeal by the most fiendish skill of the executioner, her tortures would have been merciful compared to the

sounded all the depths and shoals of misery and pain. She has lived in

"A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame."

Restore her by your verdict to the soothing influence of friends, of home. Let her go and lay her aching head on the maternal bosom of that church which for eighteen centuries has tenderly ministered to her children in distress. Let her go and seek in the love and mercy of the Father of us all consolation for the cruelty and inhumanity of man.



HON. DANIEL W. VORHEES.

racking which sunders into fragments the immortal mind. There is no arrow in Death's full quiver that can give this young breast a new sensation of agony. She has

"But it is claimed that a conviction must be had for the sake of example. You have been told that the people of the District of Columbia demand it. I would not bring

such an argument into court, but when here I will meet it. If it be true that you desire examples for the correction of vice and the preservation of morality, I pray you not to commence with the humblest, the feeblest, and the most helpless. But I deny that the condemnation of the defendant is demanded by the people of this capital. Who are they who ask her blood at your hands? I know this people, and to some extent I think I may speak for them. I have been the recipient of their constant kindness while in their midst, and as a Representative in Congress I have, in return, dealt with them in a spirit of liberality whenever I have known their wishes. You were told that the defendant came here from a distance—that the States were pouring their criminals in upon you, and therefore she must suffer as a warning to others. Such a statement is unjust to your people. You want justice, and justice alone, administered upon all; and who believes that this girl's life is required as an offering upon the altar of public justice? I repel this imputation upon the intelligence and humanity of this kind and hospitable district. When you are discharged and return to your homes, as you will in a few hours, ask those whom you meet there whether they desired you to cut the feeble thread of this girl's life by your ballot. I will abide by their answer. To no one has she appeared as the criminal, save to those who conduct and inspire the prosecution. To all others in your midst she has presented the sad spectacle of calamity and misery. Her purity, her gentleness, her guileless truth, shining out in every word and act, have won to her side in this dark hour your oldest, your best, and most honored citizens. Her prison abode has been brightened by the presence of the noblest and purest of her own sex, and delicate flowers from the loftiest station in the world have mingled their odors with the breath of her captivity. Men, venerable in their years, and strong in their convictions of the principles of immutable right, have been drawn to her assistance by an instinctive obedience to the voice of God, commanding them to succor the weak, lift up the fallen and alleviate the distress of innocence.

"And now for Mary Harris, and in the name of Him who showered His blessing on the merciful, who spoke the parable of

the Samaritan, who gave the promise to those who feed and clothe the stranger in their gates, and who visit the sick and them that are in prison, I thank the people of the capital. Add one more obligation for her to remember until the grave opens to hide her from the world. It is in your hands to grant. The law in its grave majesty approves the act. The evidence with an unbroken voice demands it. Your own heart presses forward to the discharge of a most gracious duty. The hour is almost at hand for its performance. Unlock, the door of her prison, and bid her bathe her throbbing brow once more in the healing air of liberty. Let your verdict be the champion of law of morality, of science. Let it vindicate civilization, and humanity, justice and mercy.

"Appealing to the Searcher of all hearts to that omnipresent Eye which beholds every secret thought, for the integrity of my motives in the conduct of this cause, and for the sincerity of my belief in the principles which I have announced, I now, with unwavering confidence in the triumph of innocence, surrender all into your hands."

Another of the great criminal cases in which he took part was that of Capt. E. T. Johnson, for the killing of Edwin Henry, in Tennessee. The plea of the defense, in that case, as it had been in that of Mary Harris, was emotional insanity, and again Mr. Voorhees secured an acquittal of his client. In the great case of Harry C. Black in Maryland for the killing of Col. W. W. McKaig, however, the plea was self-defense. In this case McKaig had seduced the sister of Black, and Mr. Voorhees put the defense on the broad plea that a man had the right to kill the despoiler of his family. The following extract from his speech on that occasion shows the power of the man to arouse the indignation of a jury:

"Am I told that there is no law by which he who rifles a home of its most precious treasures shall be slain? Am I told that the prisoner announced a sentiment for which he should die, when he declared his sister's ruin to be the cause of that bloody scene? With magnanimity he waived all considerations of himself, and thought only of those dearer to him than life. For this shall he sup the horrors of a conviction at your hands? What more did he do, even if no principle of self-defense shielded him, than

others have done in every age and in every time? The Christian and the pagan tribes of men alike give him their examples and their support. Examine all that is left, all that can be found in every distinctive period of history since the great flood of mankind commenced to flow from a single family in the morning of time, and, with the exception of now and then a licentious reign like that of Charles II of England, where the object was to cheapen female virtue and license the unbridled lust of the court and its infamous favorites, you can find no precedent for the punishment of the prisoner, no authority to lay your hands upon the defender of your firesides and the protector of your homes against the common enemy of the human race. And I here, in this solemn presence, with the dread issues of life and death intrusted to my care, declare, as far as my voice will reach, that he who invades the sanctuary of a home, imposes the impurity of his debased and brutal desires upon the presence of innocence, breaks the charm and halo of virtue, and defiles the altar of domestic life, forfeits his right of abode in the midst of human society, and deserves to die. The husband's arm is thrice armed for his destruction, the father rises against him in paternal majesty, and the brother may scourge him from the face of the earth wherever he is found.

"His offense is beyond the reach of pardon, and appeals to heaven and earth combined for redress. It is rank with crime, and invites the lash of chastisement from every virtuous quarter. Nor is this doctrine without that same powerful sanction of which the mighty common law of England was born. That vast and splendid structure is simply the offspring of the customs and usages of the people of the British empire. Its broad and enduring foundations rest upon the long-continued habits and practices of an enlightened race and nation. It springs from the consent and approval of centuries. Has not the principle for which I contend the same great support? Is it not a common law within itself, the eldest born of all laws, antedating the days of Edward the Confessor and Alfred the Lawgiver, as widespread as the light of history, and as universal as the nations of the earth? Has it not the sanction of Jehovah

himself in the case I cited from the pages of sacred history? Did it not blaze forth from the heights of Sinai to the uttermost boundaries of space and time? The death of the seducer and the adulterer was decreed in the high courts of Heaven when the ages were in their infancy, and the decision has been followed wherever the marriage couch has been spread and the family tie has been woven. The usages of civilization; the uniform conduct of men at the same moment of time, and in different and distant parts of the globe; the rulings of judicial tribunals, and, above all, the unvarying, unbroken chain of verdicts rendered by juries since the beginning of human jurisprudence, have all combined to establish and consolidate the fatal but just decree.

"Modern ages have lent their sanction to the customs of antiquity. The span of our own lives in these latter days is crowded with illustrations of the great truth which I lay before you. American history has its faithful story to tell, as well as the annals of the family of Israel, and of every civilized coast and tribe from that hour till the present day."

Mr. Voorhees was never engaged in many great civil suits, but his remarkable powers in that direction were shown in the case of *Kilbourne vs. Thompson*. Kilbourne had refused to answer certain questions before a committee of Congress, and had been ordered arrested by the House. Thompson was the Sergeant-at-Arms. A writ of habeas corpus was asked for, and Mr. Voorhees made a strong speech. The writ was granted and Kilbourne brought suit against the Speaker, the members of the committee, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, claiming \$150,000 damages. Mr. Voorhees appeared as one of the counsel for Kilbourne and made the principal address to the jury. The jury awarded a verdict of \$100,000. This was set aside by the court, the judge saying that the jury had been worked upon by the wonderful oratory of Mr. Voorhees, and had given excessive damages. Mr. Voorhees by no means confined himself to political or legal addresses, but made speeches on various notable occasion, in which his powers as an orator shone forth. We will conclude this sketch by a quotation from his speech

on the unveiling of the Farragut statue in Washington:

"A people's gratitude to their national benefactors is to be found recorded in bronze and marble rather than in written books. Monuments towering to the sky from every battlefield of freedom, statues of the wise in council and the brave in action, standing in all the cities of the Union, would be a more faithful expression of the popular heart, and do more to cherish patriotic memories and love of country than the pens of the most gifted historians. There is a vast work in this direction, and as the government grows older it will go on. Farragut leads the way for the navy. Others will soon follow. The face and form of the commander of the *Bon Homme Richard* will soon or late stand in the Capitol for the navy of the Revolution; Lawrence, Porter, Decatur, Perry and others will arise in marble and in brass to represent the second war for American independence, while those who fought upon the waters for the flag of the Union twenty years ago will be embalmed by the sculptor's art for the reverence of a grateful posterity. I speak not now of honors for the living. Their time will come, alas! too soon; but to the dead alone, whose fame is beyond the accidents of time, is due the government's decree of monumental honors.

"And now soon these assembled thousands will disappear from this consecrated spot, and Farragut will be left alone, as he stands revealed by the magic power of art. But others will come to look upon his commanding presence in the days, and in the years, and in the far distant centuries of the future. The American youth will here resort to behold one whose boyhood was the bright, heroic dawn of a life so useful, and so inspiring to noble deeds. Old age will pause and linger here in rapt admiration of one who, with the weight of three-score years and more upon him, crowded the evening of his life so full of glory in the defense of his country. Presidents, law-makers, heads of departments and public officials of every grade will visit this spot as long as American patriotism endures, to reverence one whose life was dedicated to public duty in his childhood, and who left the world with no blemish upon any part of his long career. The soldier and the sailor will come to gaze

upon the face of the bravest of the brave and to drink in lessons of courage and fidelity for future wars, if they should unhappily befall us. The American citizen of every calling and of every section, as long as the Republic exists, will here dwell with emotions of pride upon a character too great for a divided love amongst his countrymen. May every portion of the American Union salute this statue with equal honor, and may that Union stand in justice, peace, fraternity and equality while brass and marble endure."

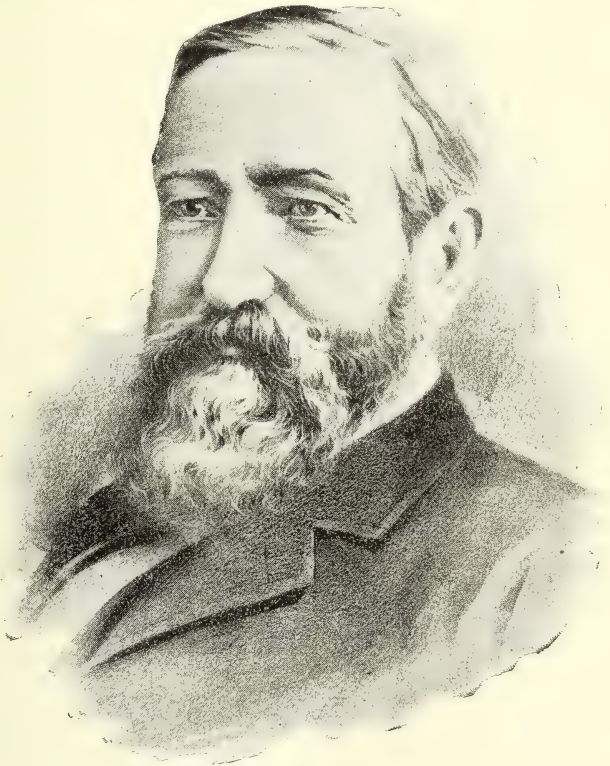
The year 1880 was a year of surprises to both political parties in Indiana. The last three elections had gone in favor of the Democrats, and as there were many signs of a want of harmony among the Republicans of the nation, and as the Democrats had a military hero for their presidential candidate, they confidently expected a grand triumph, especially in Indiana. A member of the United States Senate from the State was hanging on the result, and both parties put forth all their powers. The Republican won. At once several candidates for the Senate appeared. The most prominent were Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Hon. Will Cumbuck and Judge Walter Q. Gresham. By the time the Legislature met in January, 1881, it was evident that Mr. Harrison was the strongest candidate and unless a combination could be made among the friends of the other candidates would be nominated. Such a combination could not be made, and one after another they withdrew from the race before the caucus was held until the General stood as the only candidate. He was nominated and duly elected, taking his seat March 5, 1881.

Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He came from a family that had long been distinguished for its services to the country. His great grandfather served in the continental Congress and as Governor of Virginia, and had been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather had been Governor of Indiana Territory, the military hero of the war of 1812, a Senator in Congress and President of the United States. His father had also served a term or two in Congress. Mr. Harrison was educated at

Miami University and studied law. In 1857 he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the practice of his profession.

He was a stranger and poor, but had a stout heart, a capacious brain, and was a hard student, so he soon began to get clients. In almost his first case he developed great skill as a close and rigid examiner of witnesses, as well as a thorough knowledge of the law, and at once secured the respect of his fellow-lawyers. The Republican party had just been born, and he championed its cause, soon establishing a reputation as a political speaker of remarkable clearness and power. In 1860 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Reporter of the Supreme Court, and was elected with the other Republican candidates. In that canvass he measured intellectual swords with several

soning and his familiarity with political history, and established himself at once as one of the great political debaters of the time. His sharp, terse way of stating his case and his epigrammatic sayings became noted. He was then only twenty-seven years of age, of a slight, boyish figure, but possessed a keen, incisive voice and earnest manner. Among the Indiana orators of that great campaign were Caleb B. Smith, Henry S. Lane, Richard W. Thompson, Oliver P. Morton, Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, Daniel W. Voorhees, David Turpie and Michael C. Kerr. Mr. Harrison was the youngest of all, but before the campaign closed he ranked as the peer of any. He did not have the eloquence and wit of either Smith or Lane, nor the force of Morton, but his clearness of statement and his incisiveness made



HON. BENJ. HARRISON.

of the leaders of the opposing party, among them being Mr. Hendricks, their candidate for Governor. In his debate with that distinguished gentleman he surprised both friends and foes by the cogency of his rea-

soning and his familiarity with political history, and established himself at once as one of the great political debaters of the time.

In 1861 the war came, and Mr. Harrison was one of the strongest in his support of an energetic prosecution of the war. In 1862

at the request of Governor Morton he recruited a regiment and was made its colonel. With that regiment he went to the field. He exhibited a large degree of military ability, and his regiment was soon known as one of the best in the service. It fought its way through Kentucky and Tennessee, and was with Sherman in his great campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea. During much of the time Colonel Harrison was in command of a brigade. Having voluntarily entered the army it was declared that he had forfeited his civil office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, but in 1864 he was renominated for the same position and re-elected, taking his office on his return from the army. He retired from that position in 1869 and resumed the active practice of his profession, assuming his proper place at the head of the Indianapolis bar. He had always been interested in politics and took a prominent part in each campaign. In 1872 he sought the Republican nomination for Governor, but was defeated in the convention by General Browne. In 1876 the Republicans nominated for that office Hon. Godlove S. Orth, then United States Minister to Austria. During the campaign Mr. Orth's name became mixed up with some scandal connected with what was known as the Venezuela claims. It was afterward established that Mr. Orth was entirely innocent of even a seeming wrong doing, but at the time his party friends became alarmed and feared that the charges would bring about party defeat, so he was persuaded to withdraw from the ticket. General Harrison was then absent from the State, but the committee substituted his name for that of Mr. Orth, without consulting him. General Harrison at first positively refused to make the race, but finally was induced to do so. Only about one month remained before the election, but he threw himself so heartily and earnestly into the campaign work that he run largely ahead of his ticket though defeated.

In 1881 he was elected to the Senate. In the Senate he took at once a very high position, being recognized as one of the ablest debaters on the floor of that body. He had been offered a cabinet position by President Garfield, but declined it, preferring serving in the Senate. In the debates of the Senate

he was a frequent but never a lengthy speaker. When he did speak he commanded the close attention of his colleagues. He never spoke to the galleries. In 1866, when his seat was to be one of the prizes of the election, both parties put forth their strongest efforts to capture the Legislature. On the vote at the last previous election the Democrats had by far the best chance of winning, but the election resulted in giving neither party a majority on joint ballot. The Democrats controlled the Senate and the Republicans the House, but the balance of power was in the hands of three members of the House who had been elected by the labor vote. It was understood that two of these preferred Mr. Harrison, and one the Democratic candidate. There were several contested seats in each House. One was of a Representative elected from Vigo county. At a previous election he had been chosen as a justice of the peace, but had not qualified. The constitution provides that a person elected to a judicial office shall not be eligible to any other than a judicial office during the term for which he had been elected. His seat was contested on the ground of his ineligibility, and he was unseated. This gave the Harrison men the advantage if the two labor members would vote for him, but they still hung out. The balloting continued for several days, until the Senate decided one of the contested cases before it, by unseating the Republican and seating his Democratic opponent. Then a split came in the three labor votes, one of them voting for Mr. Turpie, causing his election. The Republican members undertook to file a protest against the seating of Mr. Turpie, but it amounted to nothing.

At the close of his term Mr. Harrison returned to Indiana and entered again upon the active practice of his profession. He began to assume prominence as a presidential possibility. He had received some votes in the convention of 1880, and was talked of again in 1884. Early in 1887 his friends set about the work of securing his nomination. In Indiana all the districts instructed for him, as did the convention which appointed the delegates at large. Judge Gresham was also a candidate, and his friends were exceedingly active and aggressive. The party leaders, however, were for Mr. Harrison.

The convention met in Chicago amid great excitement. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and Mr. Alger, of Michigan, were active candidates, while Mr. Blaine had many enthusiastic followers. The Chicago papers were all supporting Judge Gresham, and when the balloting began it was uncertain who would be the successful nominee. The Harrison managers were all trained political leaders, and out-generated the opposition, bringing about the nomination of Mr. Harrison on the eighth ballot.

The campaign that followed was one of the most exciting in the history of the country. Mr. Cleveland was a candidate to succeed himself. The Southern States were solid for him, as was supposed, and to secure success he only had to capture Indiana and New York. Thus the great battle was fought in those two States. In the campaign Mr. Harrison developed his wonderful faculty of speech-making. Almost every day during the campaign he was visited by large delegations, and he addressed each one, but did so in a manner to extort the admiration of his opponents. The speeches were all characterized by an intensity of patriotism and Americanism. The election resulted in his favor, and he took the oath of office March 4, 1889. He went into office well equipped for its arduous duties. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the country, and was wise in statecraft. During his administration several important international questions arose, which he handled with rare skill. Some sailors of the United States war steamer *Baltimore* were assaulted by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, and some of them killed. President Harrison at once demanded an apology from the Chilean government and the payment of an indemnity. This was at first refused, but the energetic action of President Harrison brought about an honorable settlement.

It was during his administration that the great Congress of the American Republics was held at Washington. Serious complications arose with Great Britain over the Bering sea controversy, but the matter was finally adjusted. Trouble also arose with Italy over the killing of several Italians by a mob at New Orleans. The Italian government demanded an indemnity. This was a new question for the United States, as the

offense was one against the State laws of Louisiana, and could only be dealt with by the courts of that State. President Harrison at once acknowledged the responsibility of the government so far as the payment of an indemnity was concerned, and an amicable settlement was reached. During his administration what has been known as the McKinley tariff law was passed by Congress. It provided, among other things for the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity with other nations, and several such treaties were made. The silver question also became a very important one. The friends of the white metal demanded its free and unlimited coinage. This was strongly opposed, and after a long struggle a compromise was reached, providing for the purchase by the government of a large quantity of silver bullion each month, and the issue of silver certificates against that bullion. Both the McKinley law and that providing for the silver purchase became very unpopular, and resulted in the defeat of President Harrison for re-election.

In 1892 President Harrison was renominated by his party, but the tide had set in against him, and he was defeated by Mr. Cleveland, whom he had defeated in 1888. During his administration a most distressing occurrence took place at Washington, being the destruction by fire of the residence of Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, in which Mrs. Tracy and her daughter were burned to death. Mrs. Harrison also died a few months before the close of his term.

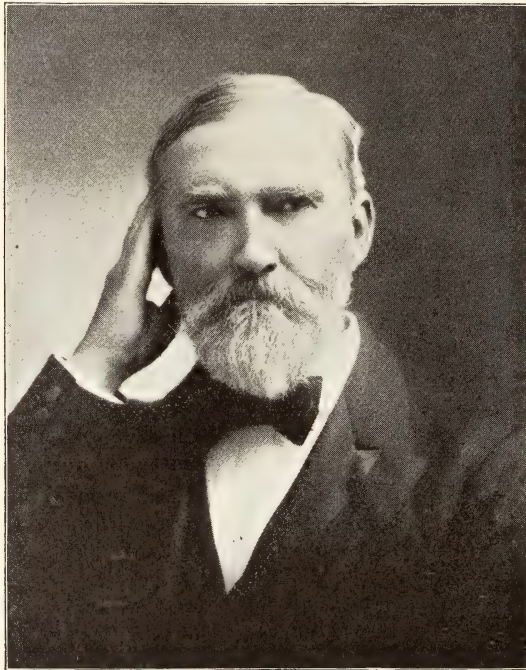
As President Mr. Harrison was firm, able and patriotic. His administration was remarkably pure and free from scandals. As a lawyer he is strong at every point. His mind is analytical, quick and resourceful. He is a thorough master of the law and of the art of examining witnesses. Before the court or jury, he is forcible and tactful, never throwing away a word. He seizes hold of the strong point in his case and to that he holds. He never enters into the argument of a cause until he has thoroughly studied it in all its bearings. As a political speaker he has no superior, if he has an equal. He is now in Paris as the counsel for Venezuela in the controversy with Great Britain over the boundary question.

The political campaign of 1886 was, in

some respects, one of the most remarkable the State had ever known. It had long been known that Governor Gray had an ambition to succeed Mr. Harrison in the Senate, and the impression prevailed that should the Democrats control the Legislature he would be the chosen man. Before the campaign opened Lieutenant Governor Manson vacated his office by accepting one under the federal government. This left the successorship to Governor Gray in grave doubt. Constitutionally the Senate had no presiding officer, and could have none until it met and elected one. The chances were that the Democrats would control the Senate, and thus be able to elect a presiding officer, but still there was an air of uncertainty about it. The Attorney General gave an opinion to the effect that the people at the ensuing

member of the Supreme bench of the State, was a candidate. Another candidate was Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, who had served in the Senate from 1875 to 1881. No other names were mentioned as even probable candidates, until a day or two before the meeting of the caucus, when it was announced that Hon. David Turpie was in the field. He secured the nomination, and after a legislative struggle which lasted for several days, was elected, and took his seat March 4, 1887. He was re-elected in 1893, the Republicans voting for Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks. He was again a candidate in 1899, but was defeated by Albert J. Beveridge.

David Turpie is a native of Ohio. None of his biographers gives the date of his birth,



HON. DAVID TURPIE.

election should choose some one to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of General Manson. All parties nominated candidates and the Republicans were successful at the polls. Under the circumstances Governor Gray could not be a candidate for the Senate. Hon. William E. Niblack, of Vincennes, who had had a long and honorable Congressional career, and at that time was a

and he has always been very reticent in speaking of his early life. The first known of him in Indiana he was on a farm in Carroll county. After receiving his education he entered the law office of the late Senator Pratt at Logansport. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and located at Monticello, in White county. He gave early evidence of much more than ordinary ability as a law-

yer, and in 1854 was appointed by Governor Wright Judge of the Common Pleas Court of his district. Two years later he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, but a position on the bench did not suit him and he soon resigned. He had previously served one term in the Legislature. In 1858 he was again elected to the Legislature, and became one of the prominent members of the House. During that session he won fame as a speaker, and in 1860 was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Mr. Hendricks. His opponent was Oliver P. Morton. They entered upon a joint canvass of the State, and while Mr. Turpie added to his fame as a political speaker he was outmatched by Mr. Morton. In 1862, '63 and '64 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress against Schuyler Colfax. As a speaker he outmatched Mr. Colfax, but he lacked the great faculty of making friends possessed in such an eminent degree by his opponent. In 1863 the Legislature was called upon to elect a Senator to fill out the few remaining days of the unexpired term of Senator Bright, who had been expelled, and a Senator for the full term beginning on the 4th of March that year. Mr. Bright made strenuous efforts to be elected for the short term at least, but he was defeated by Mr. Turpie. Mr. Turpie took his seat immediately after his election, and although he had only about forty days to serve made a speech that caused a wide sensation.

During the war Mr. Turpie was a leader of those who most strongly opposed its prosecution, and his speech in the Senate arraigned the administration, for its manner of conducting the war, in the strongest terms. In 1868 he removed to Logansport and continued the practice of his profession, taking rank among the ablest attorneys of the northern part of the State. In 1872 he removed to Indianapolis, and two years later was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1884 he sought the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Isaac P. Gray. On the accession of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency he was appointed United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, and served in that capacity until he was elected to the Senate.

Mr. Turpie possesses a profound knowl-

edge of the law, and a memory that is almost marvellous. He is a linguist, reading and speaking several languages. He has specially been a student of history, and his knowledge in that line is greater, perhaps, than that of any other member of the Senate. In speaking his voice has a strident tone that is unpleasant, but in the Senate he always commanded the close attention of his colleagues. He is a master of invective and sarcasm, and his speeches were frequently characterized by extreme bitterness. In his nature he was a man of positive convictions, and never shrank from expressing his convictions. Perhaps his greatest efforts in the Senate were exhibited in his opposition to the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal. On that subject he made several speeches of great power. He has always been regarded as one of the strongest lawyers in the Senate and one of the ablest debaters.

In 1894 occurred one of those political landslides which have startled the people of Indiana. For twelve years the Democrats had been able to hold a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Once or twice in that time the Republicans had succeeded in getting control of the House, but the superiority of the Democrats in the Senate had always given them a majority on joint ballot. In 1894, however, the landslide gave both Houses to the Republicans, and brightened their hopes of electing a successor to Mr. Voorhees when his time should expire in 1897. At once the Republicans began to discuss the names of the various members of the party who would make an acceptable Senator. The victory of 1894 was supplemented in 1896, and the Republicans had a large majority in both Houses, and an active canvass for Senator began. Among the leading Republicans of the State was Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne. He was a man of strong intellectual power. That part of the State had never had a member of the Senate. Another candidate was Gen. Lew Wallace, the soldier, author and diplomat, whose fame was international. A third candidate was Hon. W. R. McKeen, one of the great railroad men of the State, the one man in the State who, without having been in the army, enjoys the distinction of being a member of the Loyal Legion.

These three gentlemen had ardent and earnest friends both in the Legislature and out, but Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks, from the very outset of the canvass overshadowed them all, and easily secured the caucus nomination, and was duly elected, the Democrats again casting their votes for Mr. Voorhees.

About a dozen years after the town of Boston, Mass., was settled a ship from England brought over to the new colony one Jonathan Fayerbanke, and his family, consisting of a wife and four sons and two daughters. They were of that sturdy class called the yeomanry of England. They were farmers, and their ancestors had been farmers for many generations. They were Puritans, fearing God, and hating iniquity. In the days of the struggle between the people and the crown they had fought with Cromwell and followed Fairfax. In the days of the Commonwealth they had prospered, serving God and the country; in the days of the persecution they had maintained their faith, and when the persecution grew too strong and a new country was opened up, where they could worship without fear or molestation, they turned away from the land of their forefathers to seek a home amid new dangers, a home of privations, of hardships, but a home where they would have liberty of conscience, and for liberty of conscience they were willing to undergo hardships, endure privations and encounter dangers. What were dangers to them? Had they not for generations been encountering dangers in worshipping God after their own manner? Jonathan Fayerbanke was a man of strong mind, of strong prejudices, as were all Puritans, of strong determination. In the old country he could have no voice in the administration of the government, he was but a cipher in the great ocean of existence, but in America, in the Massachusetts colony, he could have a voice in determining what form of government should exist; he would no longer be a cipher, but a lawmaker, a sovereign. Strong of frame, strong in his love of liberty, he gathered his family around him and took ship for the new world. He landed in Bostontown, but Bostontown was already becoming crowded, and some of its inhabitants were seeking for some place where they could lay off a new town. They went a few miles away and started the town

of Dedham. One of the leading settlers of Dedham was Jonathan Fayerbanke. There he and his sons signed the "covenant." This covenant was a compact between the citizens as to how the town was to be governed.

Jonathan was a Puritan, but from the record of the first church established at Dedham it would appear that for sometime he did not altogether agree with the doctrines of the church, being a man of independent thought. Just what those differences were is not set out, but the entry on the church record is unique, and is given here verbatim:

"Jonathan Fairebanke notwithstanding he has long stood off from ye church upon some scruples about publike p'fession of faith & ye covenant yet after divers loving conferences with him, he made such a declaration of his faith & c'version to god & p'fession of subjection to ye ordinances of Xt in this Xyt he was readily & gladly received by ye whole church: 14d 6m 1646."

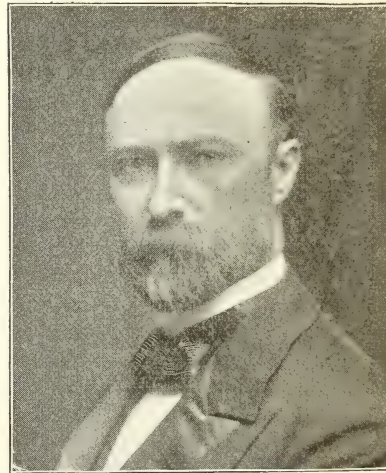
The original Fayerbankes or Fairebankes followed the scriptural injunction to multiply, for within a comparatively few years the name was a prominent one in the annals of the towns of Massachusetts, and from there they have spread out until the descendants of Jonathan are now found in almost every State in the Union. They are found in almost every trade and profession. Between 1636 and 1654 Jonathan Fairebank erected at Dedham a residence for himself and family that is now one of the historic spots of the old Bay State. Until within the last year or two, it has been continually occupied by one of his descendants. A year or two ago it was purchased by the Massachusetts State Historical Society and is to be preserved by that association. In the early days of the colonies the Fairbanks were prominent in the civil and military history of the times. In all the public meetings of the citizens of Dedham and other towns where they lived a Fairbank was always prominent, and when the colonies began to hold legislatures of their own, they were present as members. In war they were no less renowned. They furnished to the colonies in the fights against the Indians and against the French, captains, lieutenants and minute men. Some gave their lives and others their blood in those contests.

When the War for Independence came they furnished their full share to the armies of the new nation, and fought on almost all the battlefields of that war. It was the same in 1812, in Mexico and in the civil war. Since the organization of the Union they have served in many official capacities in a number of the States of the Union, and in the halls of the legislatures they have been especially prominent. For some years the country has been enjoying two fads—heredity and environment. For the one we are told that virtues and talents as well as vices come from heredity and for the other that we are just what our environments in life make us. History teaches that so far as heredity is concerned in our mental qualities we are controlled in no degree whatever by what our grandfathers were, but after all it is something to be proud of that our ancestors for generations back have been men of ability, of integrity, of high standing with their fellow-men, and the descendants of Jonathan Fayerbanke of Dedham, Mass., can well be proud that their family have produced eminent physicians, lawyers, preachers, manufacturers, merchants, politicians, legislators and statesmen. Of this family came the Senator from Indiana.

Charles Warren Fairbanks is eighth in descent from Jonathan Fayerbanke who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. The father of the Senator was born in Vermont, but before he reached his majority had emigrated to Massachusetts, thence to Ohio. He settled in Union county, and for several years followed the vocation of wagon maker, but finally purchased a farm and began the life of a tiller of the soil. On that farm Charles Warren was born; there he lived his boyhood life, inured to the hard work of a farmer's boy; there came to him the aspirations which have brought him fame. The successful man is one who has one leading aspiration in life, and follows that patiently, ardently, persistently. The history of the world has furnished examples of men who have sprung into fame and power, as it were in a moment, but those cases are rare and generally have been amid political revolutions. It is an old saying that a rolling stone gathers no moss. Rolling stone is but another way of saying without a purpose.

Young Fairbanks, on that Ohio farm, in the midst of its toil, set one purpose before his eyes, and he persistently, patiently and steadily pursued it, until success, abundant success, came to him. By this we do not mean to say that in his boyhood's days he fixed his eyes on a seat in the United States Senate. That was not his object, and it is doubtful if he ever even dreamed then of any kind of political preferment. His one purpose at that time was to gain an education. He was not afraid or ashamed of work on the farm, but he believed that he could better succeed in some other walk of life, and whether he remained a farmer or chose some other vocation he determined to base his vocation on a good education, and to obtain that he bent all his energies.

He attended the schools in his neighborhood, studied at home, thought while he followed the plow, or did the other work which fell to his lot, using every opportunity



HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

which came in his way. He read all the books he could obtain, and stored their contents in his mind for future use. In securing an education he went as far as the schools of his neighborhood could take him, and then set a collegiate course before his mind. While his parents were not absolutely poor, yet they were far from rich, and it was a hard struggle on the farm to meet the needs of the growing family, and but little could be spared to send one of the boys

to college, but to college Charles determined to go, and he went about the work of overcoming the obstacles. A neighbor lad was equally ambitious for a collegiate training, and he, too, was poor, but they conceived the idea that if they could join their forces it would make the burden easier on each of them. Not far away from their home was the Ohio Wesleyan College. That was their Mecca. They rented a room, their parents gave them some furniture, and as often as they had opportunity sent them supplies of provisions. There they roomed, there they studied. To help eke out money to meet his expenses young Fairbanks, who had studied how to use the tools of a carpenter on the farm, did odd jobs. He was not in college to play, and soon became known as one of the hardest students in his class, yet when he had time for relaxation no one joined in the sports of the hour more heartily. He made friends with students and faculty, and ranked as one of the most popular students in the college.

He became one of the editors of the college paper, and thus improved his style as a writer. He graduated in 1872, with high honors. Having obtained what education he could in the college he set another object before him. He had determined to study law. That was to be his chosen vocation and he went patiently, earnestly, persistently about the work of preparation. He was out of money, and to earn enough to keep him going while pursuing his studies he became an employe of the Associated Press at Pittsburgh and Cleveland. By 1874 he had completed his law studies far enough to be admitted to the bar, and he removed to Indianapolis. Then the great struggle began. The top of the profession was still far ahead of him, but he determined to reach it, and with the same patience, the same persistence he worked day and night. He had a happy faculty of making friends, and step by step he climbed up in his profession. At first clients came slowly, but soon they multiplied and success was assured. He was often tempted to turn aside from his chosen path and give himself to politics, and many flattering propositions were made him, but from all he turned away with the same answer: "I must first make my place in the profession sure, and secure a competency so

I may be able to care for and educate my family." The game of politics is a fascinating one, and once entered upon is hard to break away from, yet to pursue it militates greatly against the fortunes of a young man even though he may be successful from a political standpoint.

Mr. Fairbanks did not wholly ignore politics, however, but studied carefully the great political problems of the day, and when a campaign was on gave some of his time to speechmaking for his party, but he would not let it engross his mind. His first prominent appearance in politics was in 1888. He had previously been known as a strong and persuasive speaker, but had taken no part in the management of a campaign. In the year mentioned the Indiana Republicans had made up their mind that one of their distinguished leaders could be nominated for President, but which one should it be? Harrison and Gresham were both ambitious to reach the high position. The party managers were for Harrison, but Gresham had many warm friends. Mr. Fairbanks was for Gresham, and at once took charge of his campaign. He gathered together all the friends of Gresham and welded them into a compact and active political machine. They were in a very large minority as compared to the Harrison ranks, but they were active, alert, resourceful. Mr. Gresham had many warm admirers among the delegates from other States, and of these Mr. Fairbanks became the recognized leader, showing skill in political management that was a revelation to the old leaders.

He failed as every one knows, but he came very near success, and his skill at once placed him among the leaders of his party in the State. After the nomination was made at Chicago he became one of the most active supporters of Mr. Harrison, and did a great work for him on the stump, and from that day his political fortune was made. In 1896 he took charge of the McKinley movement in Indiana and long before the time to select delegates came it was recognized that none but McKinley men would be made delegates. He was placed at the head of the delegation and at St. Louis was made temporary president of the convention, delivering a speech that at once attracted wide attention, and fixed the status

of the party on the money question. His election to the Senate followed.

In the Senate Mr. Fairbanks at once took prominent place, and was known to be one of the trusted friends of the new administration. He was known as a forcible political speaker, and a wise counsellor in political warfare, but it remained to be shown whether he was equally wise as a statesman. The money question was an absorbing one. His position on that question was fixed. In the Indiana Republican convention of 1896 he drafted the plank of the platform on the money question, declaring in the most emphatic terms against the free silver idea. It was the first distinctive and positive declaration of any Republican convention on that subject, and formed the basis of the platform at St. Louis. He supported this resolution in a speech of great power, which became the key-note of the ensuing campaign in Indiana.

In the Senate he spoke on all the great questions, and was listened to with the closest attention by his colleagues. His speech on the Spanish situation, when there was a cry for the recognition of Cuban independence, had much to do with quieting the excitement that was then agitating the whole country, and his resolution on that subject was adopted. He also spoke on the financial question, and upon the establishment of some method of arbitration of differences arising between employes and employers. His speech on the immigration question was the strongest made during the discussion. He was chairman of that important committee, and gave to the question the thorough and patient research he gives to all questions with which he has to do, and the result was an array of facts and figures of the utmost importance. His high character and ability were recognized by the administration when it came to select the members of the commission to settle the disputes between this country and Canada. He had been a member of the Senate but little more than a year when appointed on that commission, yet the fitness of his appointment was recognized by all.

As a speaker he is calm and deliberate, argumentative and analytical, rather than eloquent, and yet he has a certain persuasive eloquence that pleases his audience and

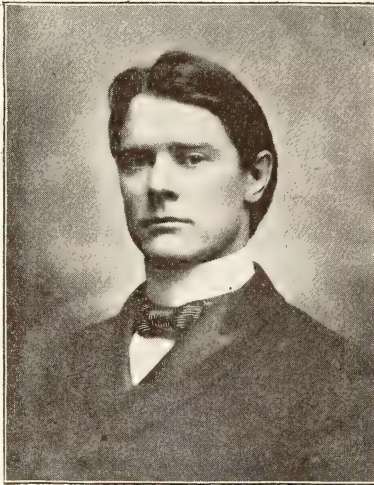
makes him a popular stumper. For several years his services have been eagerly sought in the political campaigns in other States. As a lawyer he ranks very high in his profession, and at the time of his election to the Senate had the most lucrative practice of any lawyer in Indiana. It is doubtful if there are a dozen attorneys in the United States who were engaged in more important litigation than Mr. Fairbanks. On his election to the Senate he ceased to take retainers, preferring to give all his time and attention to his public duties.

The political campaign of 1898 was an exciting one. It was only a State campaign, but national issues entered very largely into it. The result was another triumph for the Republicans. A successor in the Senate to Mr. Turpie was to be chosen, and as soon as the election was over, an active canvass began for this prize. Hon. Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Hon. Frank Hanley, of Lafayette, Hon. George W. Steele, of Marion, Col. Frank B. Posey, of Evansville, and Albert J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis, were all candidates. Judge Taylor was one of the ablest lawyers in Indiana. Mr. Hanley had served one term in Congress and was a brilliant speaker. Mr. Steele had served many years in Congress and was regarded as one of the strong men in the House of Representatives. Col. Posey was an able lawyer, a popular speaker, and two years before came near receiving the nomination for Governor. The choice of the caucus fell on Mr. Beveridge, and he was elected by the General Assembly.

Albert J. Beveridge was born October 6, 1862, on a farm in Highland county, Ohio. His father and four half-brothers were in the war at the time and his mother gave him the name of Albert Jeremiah after two old men on the farm who were faithful servants—Albert Fling and Jeremiah Shaw. The fortune of the elder Beveridge was swept away by financial reverses, and at the close of the war he gave up his farm and settled on a farm near Sullivan Ill., as a tenant. From the time he was a small boy Albert was inured to hard work. He worked hard as a plowboy; at fourteen was a railroad laborer, and at sixteen was in command of a camp of loggers. He studied far into the night and early in the morning un-

til sunrise. He entered a competitive examination, held by college professors at Paris, for the purpose of filling a vacancy at West Point. Notwithstanding the limited opportunities he had had he came within one-fifth of one percent. of winning the contest entered into by twenty-five young men and thus of attending West Point.

At last he saved enough money, together with \$50 loaned him by an admiring friend, to enter Asbury University at Greencastle. During his entire college course he supported himself by the prizes he took and by the work he did in vacations. He was a hard student at all times, and was especially well



HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

informed in history. As an orator and debater he thought and spoke with rapidity. His manner was impressive, magnetic and at times, in the delivery of some climax, intensely dramatic.

Winning the State oratorical contest as the representative of DePauw made him Indiana's representative at the inter-State oratorical contest held at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1885, and in that contest also he was

the victor. He graduated with first-class honors. His health being impaired somewhat by the severe strain, he went West to recuperate. His health was entirely restored by open-air life among the cowboys on the plains.

In the winter of 1886-87 he went to Indianapolis as a student in the office of McDonald, Butler & Mason. He had but little money, and was, as ever, self-reliant and industrious. He was soon admitted to the bar and when the firm was reorganized as McDonald & Butler he became managing clerk. The work entrusted to him was conducted with such ability that he was soon arguing cases in the Supreme Court. Between Senator McDonald and Mr. Butler and their clerk there was a great affection.

He opened a law office in 1888. He made several speeches in the campaign of 1884 for the ticket headed by Blaine and Logan, and in each succeeding campaign he has taken an active part. He has also responded to invitations to deliver addresses upon quite a number of important occasions. His speech before the Union League Club, of Chicago, on February 22, 1895, upon "Washington as a Patriot," made him a favorite in Chicago. He addressed the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, on Hamilton's birthday; closed the campaign of 1896 there by a speech in the Auditorium, answering Altgeld's New York speech; addressed the Clover Club, of Philadelphia in 1897; the Marquette Club, of Chicago, on Lincoln's birthday, 1897. His address delivered before the lawyers at Pittsburgh in January, 1898, on "The Vitality of the American Constitution" added largely to his fame as an orator.

Other notable addresses were his speech before the Republican Club of the city of New York, February 12, 1898, at which Chauncey M. Depew presided, and Theodore Roosevelt and Beveridge were the principal speakers, and his address at Boston, April 27, 1898. Another, "For Greater America, but not Imperialism," was delivered at Philadelphia after his election as Senator.

LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA.

The name of the Marquis de Lafayette still lingers, and always will as a pleasant and grateful memory with the American people. It was in his extreme youth, that burning with a love of liberty he turned away from the pleasures of the gayest court in Europe and offered his aid to assist a struggling people, fighting in a wilderness, in a new world, for liberty. The enterprise offered but few opportunities for glory, such as so often fire the hearts of the ambitious youth in a warlike age, but on the other hand it offered hardships, toil, and perhaps death, yet Lafayette threw himself into the enterprise with all the ardor of his young soul. But it is not to tell of what he did to secure liberty for America, the encouragement and aid he brought to the struggling colonists, this paper is written, but to recall to the memory the last visit he paid to America, now seventy-five years ago. Lafayette was then growing old in years. His life had been a memorable one; he had witnessed many strange scenes; he had witnessed the opening of the French Revolution, and had taken part in it; he had suffered in an Austrian prison, after the downfall of royalty in France. He had witnessed the rise and wonderful progress of Napoleon, and then saw his downfall. A new generation had grown up in America, and they wanted to see his face, wanted to demonstrate to the aged patriot the love and reverence they had for him. A few of his old comrades in arms still lingered on the shores of time—comrades who had fought and bled with him. They would soon pass away forever, and they wanted to greet their old comrade again, so the government sent him a cordial invitation to once more visit America, and offered to send a war vessel to bring him to our shores.

He accepted the invitation, but declined the offered war vessel, preferring to come by the regular packet. On the 12th of July, 1824, Lafayette, accompanied by his son George Washington Lafayette, sailed from Havre for America. He arrived at New York, August 15, and landed on Staten Isl-

and. One of the first to greet him was Joseph Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon, and who was then living a quiet life at Bordentown, New Jersey. A great fleet awaited his arrival, and accompanied him as he sailed into the harbor, giving every possible demonstration of joy. On the Battery a military line, composed of veterans of the Revolutionary army, awaited him, surrounded by thousands of citizens. From city to city, and from town to town, he went, and everywhere was the recipient of the highest honors. At Marblehead, Mass., he was met by a delegation composed of the widows of those who had fought with him for liberty. He visited many of the battlefields where he had fought. At Yorktown a vast field of tents had been prepared, among them being the tent occupied by Washington during the siege. An arch, bearing the names of Lafayette, Hamilton and Laurens, was erected on the spot where the redoubt stormed by Lafayette had stood. An obelisk was also erected, bearing the names of distinguished Frenchmen who had taken part in the siege.

At Camden, South Carolina, Lafayette assisted in laying the corner-stone of the monument erected in memory of Baron De Kalb, who fell in the bloody and disastrous battle at that place. On the 17th of June, 1825, he witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. He was the only surviving major general of the Revolutionary army who was present on that great occasion. With him at that time was Col. Francis K. Huger, who thirty years before had made a daring attempt to rescue Lafayette from the Austrian prison. Many interesting events took place during his visits to the various sections of the country.

Daniel Webster was the orator at Bunker Hill, and while delivering his address, he turned to Lafayette and said:

"Sir, we are assembled to commemorate the establishment of great public principles of liberty, and to do honor to the distinguished dead. The occasion is too severe for

eulogy to the living, but, sir, your interesting relation to this country, the peculiar circumstances which surround you and surround us, call on me to express the happiness which we derive from your presence and aid in this solemn commemoration.

"Fortunate, fortunate man! With what measure of devotion will you not thank God for the circumstances of your extraordinary life! You are connected with both hemispheres, and with two generations. Heaven saw fit to ordain that the electric spark of liberty should be conducted, through you, from the New World to the Old; and we, who are now here to perform this duty of patriotism, have all of us long ago received it in charge from our fathers to cherish your name and your virtues. You will account it an instance of your good fortune, sir, that you crossed the seas to visit us at a time which enables you to be present at this solemnity. You now behold the field, the renown of which reached you in the heart of France, and caused a thrill in your ardent bosom. You see the lines of the little redoubt thrown up by the incredible diligence of Prescott; defended, to the last extremity, by his lion-hearted valor; and, within which the corner-stone of our monument has now taken its position. You see where Warren fell, and where Parker, Gardner, McCleary, Moore, and other early patriots, fell with him. Those who survived that day, and whose lives have been prolonged to the present hour, are now around you. Some of them you have known in the trying scenes of war. Behold! they now stretch forth their feeble arms to embrace you. Behold! they raise their trembling voices to invoke the blessing of God on you and yours forever.

"Sir, you have assisted us in laying the foundation of this edifice. You have heard us rehearse, with feeble commendation, the names of departed patriots. Sir, monuments and eulogy belong to the dead. We give them this day to Warren and his associates. On other occasions they have been given to your more immediate companions in arms—to Washington, to Greene, to Gates, Sullivan and Lincoln. Sir, we have become reluctant to grant these, our highest and last honors further. We would gladly hold them yet back from the little remnant of that immortal band. *Seruis in coelum redeas.* Illus-

trious as are your merits, yet far, O very far distant be the day when any inscription shall bear your name, or any tongue pronounce its eulogy."

At Nashville, Tenn., about forty officers and soldiers of the old army welcomed him. Among the number was an aged man who had traveled one hundred and fifty miles to greet him. His name was Haguy. He was a German and was one of those who had come to America with Lafayette on his first visit nearly fifty years before, and had served under him during the whole war. The tears rolled down the old German's cheeks as he again clasped the hand of the general he had followed from the old world. He said:

"I have come many miles to see the young general. I have had two happy days in my life—one when I landed with you on the American coast nearly fifty years ago and to-day, when I see your face again. I have lived long enough."

On his way up the Ohio river he was on board of the steamer *Mechanic*, when about midnight of May 8, 1825, she sank in the Ohio. The general and his suite escaped. His visit to the tomb of Washington was one of the most notable scenes of his trip through the country. Arriving at the tomb he stood for awhile in front of it, while those around preserved the most profound silence. He then descended alone into the tomb, where he remained for sometime. Returning with his face bathed in tears he took his son and his secretary by the hand and led them into the tomb. He could not speak but pointed silently to the coffin. They knelt by it and kissed it, while they all wept in silence for sometime.

He then repaired to Washington to make his final arrangements to leave the country on his return. Congress had ordered built a new war vessel, and had given to it the name of *Brandywine*, in honor of the battle Lafayette had fought there, and in which he was wounded. This vessel was to convey him to France. Congress presented him with a magnificent sword, two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land. On the 6th of September, 1825, he called at the White House to pay his parting respects to President John Quincy Adams. In his farewell address President Adams said:

"You are ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance; ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name for the endless ages of time with the name of Washington. At the painful moment of parting with you we take comfort in the thought that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will ever be present to your affections, and a cheering consolation assures us that we are not called to sorrow—most of all, that we shall see your face no more—for we shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the name of the whole people of the United States, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell."

That same afternoon Lafayette embarked on the Brandywine and started on his return home. He never saw America again, but died nine years later. The grateful people of America are now preparing to erect a monument over his remains in Paris. During his journey through the country he visited Jeffersonville, Indiana, being the only place in the State he stopped. That visit was made on May 11, 1825. The following account of it is taken from the Louisville Public Advertiser of the next day:

On the arrival of General Lafayette at Louisville, Colonel Farnham, one of the aids of the acting Governor, in conjunction with Messrs. Gwathmey, Merriwether, Beach and Burnett, waited upon him with the congratulations of the State, which were expressed in the following manner:

"General Lafayette—We have the honor to present ourselves as a committee, in behalf of the Executive, the Legislature and people of Indiana, to tender you our warmest felicitations, on your progress thus far, on a tour grateful and exhilarating to every American heart! We particularly congratulate you on your recent escape from a disaster that menaced your personal safety, and the destruction of your fondest hopes. Accept, sir, on the soil of a sister State, the preliminary welcome of Indiana! She anticipates with eagerness the satisfaction of indulging at home those effusions of sensibility and affection your presence can not fail to inspire. She bids us tell you, that her citizens, one and all, impatiently await the happy

privilege of rallying around a national benefactor, and of wreathing on the shrine of gratitude a garland of honor to republican freedom! In yielding yourself to their affectionate wishes you will consummate the claims you already possess on their choicest affections."

To which the General most affectionately replied that a visit to Indiana, where he should have an opportunity in person to express his sensibility to her Executive, representatives and citizens, for their very kind invitation and generous expressions of regard, was among the fondest wishes of his heart, and appointed the following day on which to make his visit to the State at Jeffersonville.

At 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday the above named committee waited upon him on board the steamboat General Pike, to which he was escorted by the committee of arrangements and marshals of Louisville and Jefferson county. It is proper to observe that the use of the General Pike was politely tendered by Captain Strader to the committee of arrangements on both sides of the river, and that every exertion was used by that meritorious officer to render the trip expeditious and agreeable. The General was greeted on the Indiana shore by a salute of thrice twenty-four guns, discharged from three pieces of artillery, stationed on the river bank, at the base of three flagstaves, each seventy feet in height, bearing flags with appropriate mottoes. He was received by Generals Clark and Carr, marshals of the day, and escorted by a detachment of three artillery companies, commanded by Captains Lemon, Mefford and Booth, to the pleasant mansion house of the late Governor Posey, on his entrance to which he was welcomed by his Excellency, James B. Ray, in the following address:

"General Lafayette—You have already been apprized of the sentiments of the General Assembly of this State through the resolutions which my predecessor had the honor of transmitting to you, and which have received, on your part, the most affectionate acknowledgment.

"Permit me, as the organ of their feelings, and of those of the people of this State, to hail with delight this 'auspicious visit!' Your presence on our soil, whilst it satisfies

the wishes of the present generation will be marked by posterity as the bright epoch in the calendar of Indiana! Accept, dear General, our cordial congratulations, our heartfelt welcome, our devoted aspirations for your happiness.

"In presenting you this free-will offering of our hearts, we do not obey exclusively the impulses of personal affection and gratitude. In the language of our Legislature, we unite with these 'reverence for character and principles.' We exult, in co-operating with our brethren of this Union, to demonstrate to the world, that a benefactor and friend, superadding to these sacred claims, those of a patriot, philanthropist, and republican, 'without reproach,' will ever receive the unanimous acclamations of a free people. If we look in vain into the history of other nations for this concentration of feeling and sentiment on any individual, it is because we shall find but one nation enjoying the pre-eminent felicity of claiming as its citizens a Washington and a Lafayette! Allow me, General, on this grateful occasion, to intimate a hope, that our sister republic of Colombia may find in the illustrious Bolivar a legitimate successor in their hearts to these venerated titles in ours!

"General—When you first landed on our shores and was received with outspread arms by all our citizens, who had the happiness to be near you, the enemies of freedom in Europe, derided these genuine impulses of gratitude as the results of popular effervescence and caprice. It is now approaching a twelvemonth since your presence diffused joy and gladness amongst us, and twenty-one States out of twenty-four have recorded by public demonstration, their deliberate sense of the honor and happiness you have conferred on them by your visits. The States of this Union, West of the Allegheny mountains, were at the commencement of your generous services in the cause of America unknown, except as the boundless tracts of an unsubdued wilderness!

"This extensive territory you now behold, reclaimed and fertilized, with a population of millions, all cherishing with enthusiasm, your principles, and emulating each other with harmonious rivalry in rendering to illustrious merit the grateful offices we now attempt.

"This population is daily extending with increasing strides to the western limits of our continent, where your name, in conjunction with that of the immortal father of his country, will be repeated as it now is here in accents of love and veneration, and where in all human probability some of the immediate descendants of those you see around you this day, will rehearse the passing scene to their posterity, till the tones of joy and exultation shall be lost in the murmurs of the Pacific ocean!

"Once more, General, Indiana greets you with a cordial welcome!"

To which the General returned the following answer:

"While I shall ever keep the most gratified and grateful sense of the manner in which I have been invited by the representatives of Indiana, it is now to me an exquisite satisfaction to be, in the name of the people, so affectionately received by their chief magistrate, on the soil of this young State, and in its rapid progress to witness one of the most striking effects of self-government and perfect freedom.

"Your general remarks on the blessings which I have had to enjoy in this continued series of popular welcomes and delightful feelings; as they sympathize with my own inexpressible emotions, so the flattering personal observations you have been pleased to add, claim my most lively acknowledgments, nevermore, sir, than when you honor me with a mention of my name, as being the filial disciple of Washington, and the fond admirer of Bolivar.

"Be pleased to accept the tribute of my thanks to you, sir, to the branches of the representatives of Indiana, and my most devoted gratitude and good wishes for the people of this State."

The General was then introduced to chambers provided with refreshments and presented to a numerous company of ladies assembled to welcome him, and to several hundred of citizens, including a few venerable relics of the "times that tried men's souls." It was here that the sensibility of our illustrious guest was exhibited with a heart-touching pathos, and the glistening eye of every spectator gave a language to the scene which no words can express. Such, however, was the inclemency of the day

that many hundreds of our citizens, particularly ladies, were deprived of the enviable gratification of seeing but for once this venerated friend of our country.

At 3 o'clock the General was conducted to dinner under a military escort, accompanied by a superior band of music. The table was handsomely prepared under an arbor, about 220 feet in length, well covered and ornamented throughout with the verdure and foliage of our forests, among which roses and other flowers were tastefully interwoven by the ladies of Jeffersonville. At the head of the table an elegant transparent painting was hung, on which was inscribed, "INDIANA WELCOMES LAFAYETTE, THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY IN BOTH HEMISPHERES!" over which was an elegant flag, bearing the arms of the United States. At the foot of the table was a similar painting, with the following inscription: "INDIANA, IN '76, A WILDERNESS—IN 1825, A CIVILIZED COMMUNITY! THANKS TO LAFAYETTE AND THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION!"

The company was honored by the presence of many distinguished gentlemen from Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, among whom we recognized with pleasure Governor Carroll and suite, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Judges Barry and Bledsoe, Attorney General Sharp, Colonel Anderson, the Hon. John Rowan, with the committee of arrangements of Louisville and Jefferson county, Major Wash, Mr. Neilson, etc.

After dinner the following toasts were drank with entire unanimity of applause:

1. Our Country and Country's Friends.
2. The Memory of Washington.
3. The Continental Congress of the Thirteenth United Colonies and Their Illustrious Coadjutors!
4. The Congress of 1824—They have Expressed to Our Benefactor the Unanimous Sentiments of Our Hearts.
5. The President of the United States—A Vigorous Scion from a Revolutionary Stock!
6. Major General Lafayette, United with Washington in Our Hearts—We Hail His Affectionate Visit with a Heart Cheering Welcome.

In reply to which General Lafayette gave the following:

"Jeffersonville and Indiana—May the rapid progress of this young State, a wonder amongst wonders, more and more evince the blessings of republican freedom!"

7. The classic birthplace of freedom—The crescent and scimitar are no longer terrible to the descendants of Leonidas and Aristides!

8. Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Colombia and Peru—May the example of Washington continue to direct his course and consummate his glory!

9. The surviving revolutionary compatriots of General Lafayette—They have lived years of pleasure in one interview with their illustrious associate!

10. The ordinance of '87, containing fundamental laws for the government of the Northwestern Territory, and providing a perpetual interdiction to slavery—Immortal honor and gratitude to its framers!

11. The native soil of our illustrious guest, the classic land of chivalry and the arts, the smiling region of hospitality, honor, and refinement—Americans can never forget their first "great and magnanimous ally."

12. The memory of George Rogers Clark, the brave and successful commander of the Illinois regiment—His achievements at Kaskaskia and St. Vincents, extinguished the Empire of Great Britain on the Ohio and Mississippi.

13. The fair of America—It will be their delightful task to instil in our children those exalted lessons of honor and virtue, taught in the life of our distinguished guest, and thus embalm his memory in the hearts of posterity!

General Lafayette, on being invited to propose a toast, gave "The Memory of Gen. Greene."

After which the following volunteers were offered by:

1. Governor Ray: The people of the United States—Gratified with the opportunity of expressing to the world their gratitude to their friend and benefactor.

2. Governor Carroll: The State of Indiana—Rich in natural resources, her industrious and virtuous citizens know how to improve them!

3. Judge Barry: General Andrew Jackson—The hero of New Orleans!

4. General M. G. Clark: The rights of

man and the memory of Thomas Paine, their intrepid and eloquent advocate!

5. Colonel Ford: Henry Clay—The statesman, the patriot and orator!

6. J. H. Farnham: Our amiable guest—Wm. H. Neilson—His noble conduct toward the guest of the nation claims the tribute of our sincere admiration!

7. General Carr, one of the Marshals of the day: General Andrew Jackson—Posterity will view with admiration the deeds of glory achieved by the hero, whose motto

was, "The country held sacred to freedom and law!"

8. A. P. Hay, Esq.: The late war with England—It has evinced to the world that republican government is able to withstand the attack of the best regulated monarch!

9. ———: Henry Clay—Gold from the crucible, seven times refined!

10. Samuel Gwathmey, Esq.: The day we now celebrate—Long, long will it be engraved on the hearts of the citizens of Indiana!

MIDSUMMER.

BY W. W. PRIMMER.

Midsummer lays her spell upon the wood,
And Nature now seems sadly out of tune,
For songsters in the sultry heat of noon
Wake scarce one note in all the neighborhood.

In vain I linger now where once I stood
And listened to the melodies of June;
Alas! that all the songful world so soon
Should sink into this silent, sober mood.

The fields have lost their wealth of golden grain,
And gone are all the rows of tented sheaves,
For creaking homeward late on dewy eves

Too oft has come the heavy laden wain;
And all night long the katydids complain,
And through the evening late the cricket grieves,
And unmolested now the spider weaves
O'er stubble tops his silken strands again.

A splash of crimson and a glint of gold
Along the zigzag fence rows tell the tale,
That soon—too soon—will summer's splendor pale,
And with each day will autumn grow more bold.

—Alas to me the signs are manifold,
Nor from the voice of Nature do I fail
To read the truth, nor yet the truth bewail,
That summer, not alone, is growing old.

LOCAL HISTORY STUDY.

Like many of its sister societies, the City History Club was founded to supply a want that had been lost sight of among the innumerable wants of a city like New York, until it came to the notice of Mrs. Robert Abbe, its founder and president, who recognized the fact that the dweller in a large city is hindered by the very size of his city from feeling that sense of personal responsibility in its government which appeals to the resident of a small community.

In recognition of the fact that one's interest in a place must be built upon a knowledge of that place, the City History Club was founded for the purpose of awakening a desire to know and understand the past and present history of New York, and to stimulate a personal responsibility for its future history which is now being made. To quote from the annual report of the club: "History is past politics, and politics future history. Therefore, a proper study of history should lead the student to a philosophic understanding of the cause and effect, of the value of past experience in the conduct of civic affairs." Old laws, bearing on present political and economic questions have been studied, with particular reference to their inception and their effect upon the community. The present city government has been described, and its similarity to and intimate connection with the state and national government graphically explained. Special attention has been given to the practical workings of several city departments, with the idea of teaching pupils that the city belongs to its citizens, and that good government should be wisely, economically and unselfishly administered. Partisan politics have been ignored, but civil service reform and non-partisanship in municipal affairs have been inculcated.

In carrying out the aims of the club there have been employed all modern educational methods, including normal classes, general classes, public lectures, monthly publications, leaflets, monographs and syllabi, excursions

to all points of historical interest in the city and exhibitions where the work of pupils is inspected and prizes awarded.

The normal class is composed of club members who are willing to teach one or more classes and to attend the monthly teachers' meetings. In connection with this class several teachers' conferences have been held, where plans of work have been discussed and helpful suggestions offered.

The growth of the club has been marked. The number of classes in existence in 1897 was thirty-eight, a year from that date seventy, and at the present date ninety. The classes have been organized at various educational centers in the city, at the university and college settlements, at all manner of clubs and at several of the exchanges.

One of the most enjoyable features of the work has been the series of public lectures, with stereopticon illustrations, given in the hall generously furnished by the Educational Alliance. The lectures (gratuitously contributed) have been upon such topics as "The Administration of New York City," "New York During the English and Revolutionary Periods," "New York During the Federal and Dutch Periods."

Not less important in its effect of giving a live and vivid interest to the study of local history has been the series of car and bicycle excursions. These excursions take in the chief points of historical interest in the city, such as Old Greenwich, Fraunce's Tavern and historical sites south of Chambers street.

Especially gratifying and encouraging is the work of the junior members of the club, who proudly display their five-cent badge, bearing the motto, "For the City. City History Club of New York," and the symbol of a beaver hard at work. "That means," explained one of the junior members, a boy of twelve or so, "that the New Yorkers first used beavers as money and that we must work like beavers for the city." The pupil's personal pride and interest are further stim-

ulated by the use of note books, which he himself converts into histories by pasting in them pictures of important characters, scenes and events of New York history, writing opposite each picture a brief account of the topic illustrated.

To meet the requirements of students who would have neither time nor opportunity to investigate the voluminous and detailed historical records of the city, the editors of the Half-moon Papers published a series of monographs in book form, a volume of great value to the general public as well as to the club in whose interests it was prepared. These monographs do not give any connected history of the city, but present brief accounts of localities and times of special interest.

In these monographs there is just enough to whet the student's appetite and incite him to further research on his own account. That this effect has actually followed partly as a result of the effort of the City History Club the report of the librarians at

their last meeting bears witness, for there has been at all the libraries a large increase in the demand for works of history over that for fiction and juvenile literature.

The historical excursions have also quickened students' powers of observation, so that they come to see that whether in the manufacturing districts or in the neighborhood of parks and luxurious dwellings nearly every block in the city has its story of historic interest. Such are the histories of places like Bryant Park, Union, Madison and Washington squares, all of the potter's fields in their turn, where poverty, sin and crime left their last material records in the earth. Then slowly the records are effaced and wealth and fashion write another story.

As the New Yorker studies his city more closely and deeply, every walk or casual trip about town, every event acquires new significance; and by this result, as well as by many others, the City History Club has proved its usefulness to the community.—*New York Evening Post.*

COLUMBIA'S DESTINY.

BY CASPER S. YOST.

'Tis God who leads us on. Our destiny
He holds within the hollow of His hand.
And all the armies, all the fleets of earth
Can nothing do to check our forward course
But He achieves His end. Upon the rocks
Of stern New England's coast He sowed the seed
Of Liberty, three hundred years ago.
He warmed it with His breath; with human tears
He watered it, and from the sterile soil
Brought forth a tree whose fruit, when ripe
should be,
For all the people of our mundane sphere.

This Western continent He held till time
Should make it ready for His plan divine;
Then peopled it with men of brawn and brain
Who loved His laws, but hated tyranny.
Of such He made a nation; gave it wealth
And power; gave it the first rich fruits
From Freedom's ever-blooming tree, and fitted it
In every way its mission to fulfill.
We are that nation; ours the grateful task
To lead the world to Liberty and Him.

And shall we draw back now? Shall we s
down
And rest content with what we have, an
hoard
Our blessings as the miser hoards his gold?
If He has spread our land from coast
coast
And placed our flag upon the verdant isles
Of India and the Orient shall we decline
The burdens which His leadership entails?
No, no. We could not, even if we would.
The hand that led us to our present place
Will not relax its grasp till we have reache
The glorious goal He fixed for us in some
Dim cycle of the boundless past.

Yes, God still leads us on. From Plymouth
Rock
To Philippines, the grand triumphal march
Of human Liberty has never paused,
And through the mists of coming years I see
Th' emancipated hosts press on and up
To those broad heights where all mankind
Shall stand before their Maker, free.
And in the shadow of the Stars and Stripe
Find peace and happiness forevermore.

WORDS OF COMMENDATION.

The *Indianian* is a publication that we sincerely hope will succeed. It is doing a work in collecting and preserving historical data that will be of incalculable benefit to the State. The nature of this work makes the *Indianian* of great assistance to a proper understanding of the history of the State, and one copy at least should be in every school. A work now in progress is worthy of note: As a special feature of each issue some particular county is selected; its history, its prominent men, past and present; natural phenomena, are given with appropriate illustrations. As Parke county will be the feature of an issue in the near future our readers should feel a special interest in the *Indianian*.—Rockville Tribune.

One point upon which The *Indianian* is to be congratulated is the fact that the main object is to give to the present generation and the children in our schools some of the historical facts in regard to the early settlement of the State and the trials and tribulations the pioneers had to undergo, and point it to those from a distance who may see the magazine the future prospects of the State in various counties. Such an object will certainly be effective in teaching patriotism and inculcating State pride. The *Indianian* ought to be in every school house in the State and we are glad to learn that school trustees from all over the State are subscribing for it for their schools under the new law.—Logansport Reporter.

Will W. Pfrimmer has accepted a position as associate editor on The *Indianian*, possibly the best magazine published in Indiana. Each month the history of one of the counties of the State is given in the magazine and material for Newton county is now being collected.—Newton County Enterprise.

We are in receipt of the August number of The *Indianian*, a high class, illustrated monthly magazine devoted mostly to Indiana and her favored sons, and note with pleasure the opening article is a historical sketch of grand old Dubois county, profusely illustrated and quoting largely from the splendid little history of the county that was recently issued by County Superintendent Geo. Wilson. A historical sketch of Captain

Toussaint Dubois from the gifted pen of Professor Wilson follows the above sketch. Dubois county is greatly in debt to Prof. Wilson for being placed so favorably before the eyes of Hoosierdom.—Huntingburg Argus.

The News is in receipt of a copy of The *Indianian*, a monthly magazine published at Indianapolis, which contains as a leading article an excellent historical sketch of Dubois county, illustrated by numerous views. It also contains a well prepared biographical sketch of Captain Toussaint Dubois, in whose honor the county was named, from the able pen of Geo. R. Wilson, county superintendent of schools.—Huntingburgh News.

The car wheels made at the Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona are generally run 40,000 miles on passenger coaches and are then put on freight cars. A 42 inch wheel now in one of the shops has been run over 700,000 miles, and a 36 inch wheel has traveled 600,000 miles.

In a recent treatise on alcoholism by Trull, it is stated that in England 75 per cent. of all cases of pauperism are due to drink, and in Germany 90 per cent. In Germany drink leads to 1,600 cases of suicide a year and supplies the lunatic asylum with 3,000 victims.

Ducks don't need water to thrive. There are many duck raising plants in this country where thousands of the fowl are bred each year for market, and where there is not even a puddle for them to flounder in. One of these farms is credited with an output of 20,000 ducks a year.

The lower house of the Convocation of the Church of England has passed a resolution declaring that the law of the church does not recognize divorce, and asking the bishops to devote themselves to securing action of Parliament to the end that the church shall not remarry divorced persons.

Fifteen clergymen in New Brunswick, N. J., have informed the people of that city that they discountenance Sunday funerals, not only because of the unnecessary and uncalled-for strain upon them as clergymen, but because of the amount of Sunday labor required of laboring men who need rest.

THE INDIANIAN.

A Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF A STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

The newspapers and magazines of the country amply show the interest that is now being taken in the study of local history throughout the whole country. In Baltimore a "Folklore Society" has been organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving the "folklore" of that State. The Society has offered a series of prizes for the best papers on the subject. An effort has been made to interest the teachers of the State in this work, it being rightly held that no class of citizens can so readily and effectively do this work as those who are engaged in teaching, for they can interest the children. On this subject the Baltimore American says:

"The value of the idea can hardly be over-estimated, since there is much in the nature of tradition and superstition that lives now only in the memory of the older generations, to whom the very word 'superstition' summons up forgotten memories of the old negro 'mammy' and the life of which she was, in a way, the center. She crooned the 'white chillen' to sleep with tuneful melodies, based on folklore incidents, and daily impressed them with the necessity of conforming to certain ceremonies and customs in which she was a firm believer, and thus gave to her charges a vivid knowledge of the cherished bits of superstition of which the younger generation are, to some extent, lacking, so that it devolves on the

older folk to preserve these memories intact that they may carry their messages down to future ages. For Maryland has its own folklore, which has grown and is growing up with the people, the conservative condition always existing having been most favorable to the realm of folklore once generally known, but since lost sight of elsewhere.

"The Society has also chosen certain topics for discussion at the monthly meeting of the coming year of a general nature and not confined to any one State, but embracing anything known on the different subjects. It will be the aim to have the paper as nearly appropriate to the season of the year as possible; thus, for October, "Harvest Customs and Crop Superstitions" have been selected; December, "Games, Rhyme and Riddles"; March, "Easter Superstitions," and for April, "Maryland Day. Certain studies in groups or committee will also be taken up and all members of the Society are to furnish data on the subjects, which treat of sign language among all peoples and through all time, folklore of animals and the evil eye."

We should have something of this kind in Indiana. In fact, every county ought to have its historical society, all alive with interest in preserving local history. If the teachers will take hold of this matter earnest a great work will be accomplished.

The reports from the County Institute so far this year are of the most gratifying character. The interest of the teachers at the exertions of the superintendents have gone hand-in-hand in making this year one of phenomenal success.

The Indianian will open a new department in the October number. It will be devoted to Indiana literature, and will be under the direct charge of Mr. W. W. Pfrimmer. This new feature will add to the interest and value of The Indianian.

The Indianian would again emphasize the importance of each school in the State devoting one day to Indiana. Two years from now a great exposition is to be held at Toledo, commemorative of the Great Northwest Territory. Indiana was a principal figure in that Territory and it should take a prominent part in the proposed exposition.

It is not too early to begin the work of preparation by having our schools devote a day to the State, wherein the exercises shall all be on the line of State history.

The fifth and last paper on United States Senators from Indiana appears in this number of *The Indianian*. These papers have attracted wide attention. Of many of those who served the State well and ably in the years that have gone, the people have only memory, so little care was taken to place on record something of their lives and character. Of some of the former Senators from Indiana all that could be found in the libraries at Indianapolis was a short paragraph stating the date of their birth and when they served in Congress. The record of these distinguished men should be an inspiration to the generations following them, and their memory should not be forgotten. If *The Indianian* has accomplished anything to put on permanent record something of the lives and character of these men it feels amply repaid for the labor expended.

The *Indianian* last month referred to a new work of historic value that had just been issued from the press of the South end Tribune. Since then a copy of the work has been received. Leaving out of account its historic and literary value, the book is worthy of a place in every household in Indiana, on account of its showing the perfection to which the art of printing has been brought. But it is a work of both historic and literary value. As descriptive of a section of the State made famous by the early visits of LaSalle it is a work of literary merit. The compilers have been painstaking in their efforts to be historically correct, and "LaSalle in the Valley of the St. Joseph" must rank as one of the valuable contributions to Indiana history.

Mr. W. W. Pfrimmer has been meeting with great success in his work in the County institutes this season. There are few men in the State who are better fitted for Institute work than Mr. Pfrimmer.

France has now a law by which marriage may be dissolved without cost to the applicants. The Paris divorce court devotes Thursdays to gratuitous decrees. On one

day recently 294 couples were divorced during a session of four hours, an average of more than one divorce a minute. The applicants belonged to the working class, in which divorces were infrequent before the passage of the law.

Saxony's minister of education has issued a decree that all young girls attending public schools and colleges shall abandon the use of corsets and stays. So great was the evil that girls of ten and twelve were addicted to tight lacing.

Of the entire human race it is estimated that 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover parts of their bodies. Five hundred million live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves and 250,000,000 have virtually no shelter at all.

THE SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

Outline for the Study of History for the use of Clubs and Schools—Unit of Study: County, Town or Township. Prepared by Prof. W. E. Henry, State Librarian.

I. Conditions which made it desirable as a home, hence led to its settlement.

1. Geography of the surface; timber, prairie, streams, lakes, hills.

2. Nature of the soil; its formation and adaptability for cultivation.

3. Chief sources of wealth when settled.

4. Productions of place or immediate surroundings.

5. Kind and relative amount of labor required to bring it to its present condition.

II. By whom settled.

1. Nationality; by birth, by parentage.

2. From what place directly did the settlers come, if many of them came from one place.

3. Particular incentive which led them to this place.

4. From what condition of life and from what occupations did they come.

5. What prominent characteristics have the people retained up to the present time, if any?

6. Biographical sketches of characteristic early settlers.

III. Map of the Unit of Study.

1. If town, show all details, such as location of prominent buildings, especially of the earlier buildings, and the location of the residences of prominent citizens from the earliest settlement.

2. If county or township, show location of all towns and villages, especially the early ones, which may be now in decay.

3. Show early natural drainage and present artificial drainage, if it has been changed by the agency of man.

IV. Cemeteries.

1. When and where located from the earliest history down to the present. It will be found desirable to copy the early inscriptions where the stones bearing them are not properly looked after. Later these will become valuable local history.

2. Look up early records, for in some instances records may yet be found of early burials not recorded on stones.

V. Transportation and Communication.

1. History in narrative form of each of the following:

- (a) Canals.
- (b) Noted wagon roads.
- (c) Early mail routes.
- (d) Railroads.
- (e) Telegraph.
- (f) Telephone.

2. Chief lines of goods shipped to and from this center.

3. Chief points of shipment, both to and from.

4. Is the Unit of Study on any great line of travel between two or more prominent points?

VI. Material Progress of the Unit of Study.

1. Early industries carried on by individuals or by organized companies.

2. Have the primitive industries developed into the present chief industries or have the industrial lines changed?

3. If the lines have changed, assign reason.

VII. Educational Institutions.

1. Schools.

(a) When, where and by whom were the earliest located?

(b) Sketches of prominent teachers and students.

(c) Prominent schools since organized, not now existing.

(d) Present schools and teachers.

2. Libraries and museums, if any.

(a) When and where established.

(b) How sustained.

(c) Prominence reached.

(d) When in greatest prominence.

(e) Does the same still continue?

(f) What are the present conditions?

(g) What is the sentiment of the community with regard to?

3. Clubs.

(a) Narrate history of all so far formed.

(b) Present conditions and leading members in.

4. Newspapers.

(a) History of each from the first.

(b) Sketches of prominent men and women connected with.

VIII. Literary History.

1. Biographical sketches of prominent writers and especially of those who have written for publication in other than the local papers.

2. Give name, date and place of publication of each book, pamphlet, magazine article or series of articles upon an important subject in local papers.

IX. Churches.

1. When and where was each organized?

2. Give names of charter members.

3. Sketches of most noted pastors or a complete list if possible.

4. Sketches of the leading workers from the first.

5. Present conditions.

X. Charitable, Penal and Correctional Institutions.

1. Homes for the destitute dependent and defective.

2. Reformatories.

3. Jails and penitentiaries.

XI. Courts.

1. History of the organization of.

2. Noted judges and attorneys, sketches of.

3. Complete list of court officials from the first.

XII. War History (each war participated in treated separately).

1. List of enlistments.

2. List of killed in battle or dying from wounds.

3. List of deaths in the army from other causes.

4. List and location of members still living.

5. Biographical sketches of noted soldiers.

XIII. Professional Life, Sketches of.

1. Legal profession.

2. Medical profession.

3. Educational.

4. Ministerial.

XIV. Local Government.

1. When organized.

2. What departments were first organized?

3. What departments added since, if any?

4. Make list as complete as possible of officers serving in each department since the organization.

XV. Genealogy of the Older Families.

1. Ancestry of early settlers as far as can be traced.

2. A full record of each branch and each member of the family since settlement in this locality.

(a) Births.

(b) Marriages.

(c) To whom married.

(d) Deaths.

Note.—This material must be collected from church, court and cemetery records and supplemented from the memories of the older, more intelligent and more trustworthy citizens.



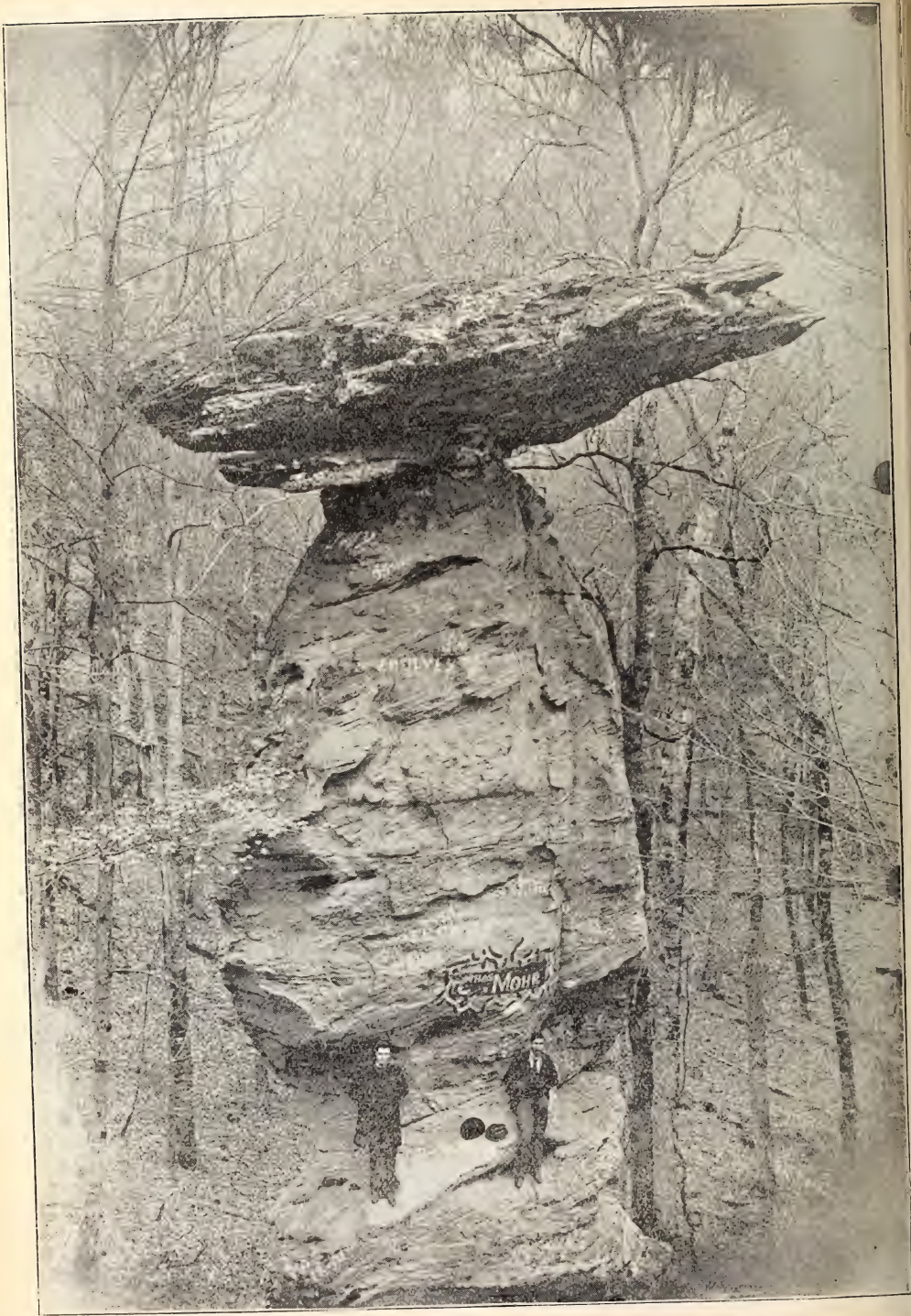


Photo by Snider.

"JUG ROCK," FORTY-TWO FEET HIGH.

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism, enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

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NUMBER 5.

HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, MARTIN COUNTY.

That region of Indiana, now known as Martin county, forms one of the most romantic and picturesque landscapes in the state. It is formed of high hills, beautiful valleys, deep ravines and sparkling water-courses, with clear, bubbling natural springs of water, springing from the hillsides or bubbling in the valleys. Caves and caverns under the earth, where subterranean streams have worn away the stone, are not infrequent, and there are a number of what are commonly denominated sink-holes. These sink-holes are one of the peculiarities of southern Indiana. Some of them are very large, being places where the earth has sunk down, sometimes to the depth of twenty or thirty feet, and in most of them, at the bottom is a hole showing that the water that had once stood on the earth, before the sinking, had escaped into some subterranean cavern and thus found a new outlet. Orange county is more notable for these holes than is Martin, yet they are quite numerous in the latter county. Martin county was once the home of the prehistoric race known as the Mound Builders, and some of their works are still extant. In one or two places are found large shell heaps and kitchen refuse. It has been held by some archaeologists that there was a race intervening between the Mound Builders and the Indians, and that the shell heaps were left by them, but the probabilities are the shell heaps are what remains left behind by the people who built the mounds. From all the evidence that can be gathered the Mound Builders

lived on the products of the forests and streams, and shell fish were abundant in the streams when they lived on this continent.

Bones of the mammoth and mastodon have been found in the marsh clays of the county, and in later periods the forests were filled with bear, deer and other wild animals. The hills and uplands are of a clay soil, while the bottoms are a rich sandy loam. The time will come when all those hills will be covered with orchards returning a rich reward for their cultivation. Some of the scenery is of the wildest and most picturesque kind. A short distance from Shoals is one of nature's curiosities. It is known as the "Jug Rock," from its resemblance to a jug. It is an immense block of stone, forty-two feet high, with a boulder on top, acting as a stopper to the jug. A view of this curiosity, as it stands in the midst of the dense forest, is given as our frontispiece. Another one of nature's formations is known as the "Pinnacle." It stands on a high ridge and is one hundred and seventy feet above White river. Around the base of the ridge lie great rocks, as if they had been thrown off by some convulsion of nature. Among our illustrations will be found several views of this gigantic mass of rock. Mineral springs abound in the county, and make it a favorite resort for those seeking health.

There is still much valuable timber in the county, and at one time it was the best timbered section of the State, furnishing walnut, sycamore, maple and other valuable

timber trees. Notwithstanding the broken nature of the topography there is but little waste land in the county, nearly every acre of it being capable of use, either for agriculture or horticulture. The county, as it now stands, was carved out of Daviess and Dubois counties, and was named after Major Martin, a brave and public-spirited citizen of Kentucky. It was created by act of the

county, and was of a bold and adventurous disposition. The trail from the Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes crossed White river at the point where he established his ferry, and as the river was not always fordable he conceived the idea that it would be a good place to locate. He built him a rude cabin at the point, far away from any neighbors. One night in the spring of 1812 a band of hostile



Photo by Snider.

RIVER VALLEY FARMS FROM TOP OF PINNACLE.

Legislature in 1820. All that section of the State was originally embraced in Knox county, but as settlers multiplied new counties were formed. As near as any reliable record can be found, the first white man to settle in the county was William McGowan, who settled at Mt. Pleasant and established a ferry across White river in 1811. He had been one of the early settlers of Daviess

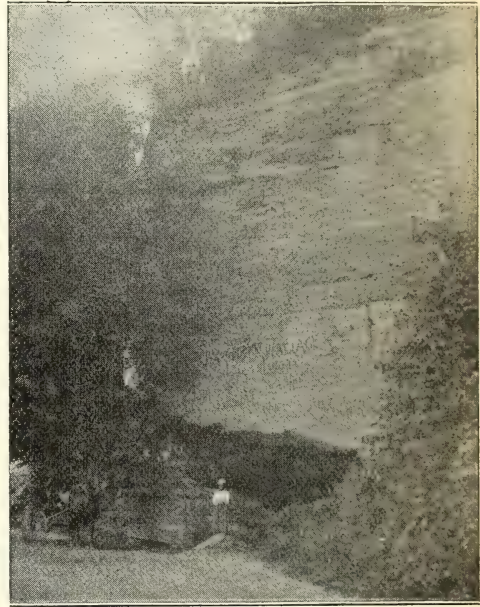
Indians passed his way and killed him while he was in bed and asleep. No other white settled in the county until near the close of the war with Great Britain.

There is a tradition that the French, as early as 1775, had a settlement at the point where Hindostan was afterward established but this is only a tradition, with but little on which it is based. At that time the

*Photo by Snider.***SPRINGS AT MCBRIDE'S BLUFF.**

whole country was under the jurisdiction of the British, and the Indians were very hostile. There were no troops anywhere in Indiana; the posts at the head of the Maumee and at Oulatenon had been abandoned, and none had yet been stationed at Vincennes. It is certain there were no French settlements there when Clark captured Vincennes. It is more than probable that Canadian hunters and trappers visited the region now Martin county in quest of peltries, but it is not probable they made any settlement, either temporary or permanent. The French were not here for colonizing purposes, but

for trade for peltries, and even around Vincennes there were only a few families. At Vincennes the few settlers only came several years after a post had been established there. As a rule, missionaries preceded the settlers, and the Catholics were careful to keep a record of all missionary posts they established, and if any such post had been established it would have been in the church records of Vincennes. No such records have ever been found. Prior to the settlement of McGowan whites from Kentucky had passed along the trail, but they made no attempt at a settlement, so the credit of being the first pioneer must remain with McGowan.

*Photo by Snider.***PIPE SPRINGS FLOWING FROM BLUFF***Photo by Snider.***OLD BATH HOUSE, INDIAN SPRINGS.**

In 1817 a little settlement was made and received the name of Hindostan, and in 1820, when the county was organized it was made the county seat. It grew to be a very thriving village. Some of the old residents claim that at one time it had a population of 2,500, but such claims are very extravagant. For instance, in 1820, the county contained, all told, but 1,032 inhabitants, and in 1830, after the town had been wholly abandoned, the population of the entire county was but

2,019. The size of the town has been calculated by some on the number of votes cast, but as it was the only voting place in the county at the time it will be seen that any such a calculation must be wrong. It was, however, for awhile, quite a thriving village, and gave promise of something in the future. With the means of transportation in those days it was impossible to build large vil-

and now not a house remains on the site of the once flourishing village.

The county seat of Martin has had quite a roaming career. It was first established at Hindostan, and remained there until 1826, when it was removed to Mt. Pleasant, where it remained until 1844, when the people voted in favor of a new site. The commissioners appointed for the selection of a new site de-



Photo by Snider.

MARTIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

lages, let alone towns. The business of the people was farming, and farm products had but little chance to get to market, the only way being by floating flatboats on the streams, or by overland hauling over roads that were almost impassable during many months of the year. In 1826 the county seat was moved to Mt. Pleasant by an act of the Legislature, and soon after Hindostan was almost depopulated by a plague, or some mysterious disease that baffled the doctors,

cided on the spot where Shoals now stands, considerable land being offered to the county. This new town was given the name of Memphis, but before any buildings were erected the commissioners became dissatisfied, sold back the land, and moved the county seat to Harrisonville, where it remained about one month, when it was taken to Hillsborough, now Dover Hill. There public buildings were erected and the capital of Martin county had a rest for twenty-six years, when it was moved back to Shoals in 1870.

*Photo by Snider.*

VIEW ON WHITE RIVER NEAR SHOALS.

For several years after the killing of McRowan by the Indians, fears were entertained by the few settlers who came into the county of predatory excursions by the red men, but so far as is known no other murders were committed by them. The settlers

built their cabins and cleared their farms in the forests, helping each other whenever help was needed and living peaceably one with another. Supplies were hard to obtain, and they had to be brought overland from Louisville or Vincennes. The surplus prod-

*Photo by Snider.*

ENTRANCE TO CAVE NEAR PINNACLE.

ucts were disposed of by hauling them to Louisville overland, or by floating down White river in flatboats.

The county is traversed from northeast to southwest by the east fork of White river, which enters the county eight or ten miles south of the northeast corner and forms a small portion of the south border at the immediate southwest corner. Lost river flows through the southern part of the county, emptying into White river.

The county is rectangular in shape, and

and Burns City are small towns with good stores, churches and residences.

A drive of eight miles north from Shoals takes a person to Trinity Springs, where there is a large flow of sulphur water. Two miles north of Trinity is Indian Springs, where the Southern Indiana Railway Company is preparing to erect a \$50,000 stone hotel. Two and one-half miles northeast of Trinity is La Salle sulphur springs, with a magnificent frame hotel on the river's brink. Six miles north of Shoals, on the east side of the river, is Elliott Springs, with a stor-



Photo by Snider.

THE PINNACLE.

the surface is diversified, consisting of fertile ridges and intervening valleys of the various rivers and creeks. The rich alluvial soil of these valleys is almost inexhaustible, and produces immense crops of the cereals. The upland, where properly cultivated, vies with the "bottoms," and is naturally a splendid fruit and grazing land, producing naturally, where the timber is removed, magnificent crops of blue grass.

There are three incorporated towns—Shoals, West Shoals and Loogootee—while Dover Hill, Trinity Springs, or, as it is sometimes called, Harrisonville, Indian Springs

flow of chalybeate water. One and one-half miles east of Shoals, and in a stone's throw of the B. & O. S. W. railway, is a fine chalybeate spring, and about one-half mile south east of town is a spring whose water is classed as sulphur chalybeate. In the town is the natural medical water well, an artesian well eight hundred feet deep, and from whose depths comes a strong flow of water strongly impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen and other gases, minerals and salts.

The natural scenery of the county is unsurpassed and excelled in the central States. The towering

Pinnacle, Cedar Cliffs, Mile Rock Bluff, Horse Rock, Jug Rock and Gormerly's Bluffs being within two miles of the courthouse, while all over the county and along all the highways rare bits of scenery burst on the traveler's view every mile.

The transportation facilities are furnished by the B. & O. S. W. railway and the Southern Indiana railway.

Martin county comprises about 216,000 acres, and every acre of this land teems

Indiana for 1870, page 103, there were at least 436,890,666 tons of coal available in the county. Since this report was made a number of new mines have been opened, so most probably these figures fall far short of the actual available supply.

Iron ore is abundant, the most of the deposits being siliceous and requiring the addition of hematite ores to secure the best results for general purposes. However, the siliceous ores are the best for certain purposes. The average yield from the Martin



Photo by Snider.

ON TOP OF THE PINNACLE, LOOKING TOWARD THE PRECIPICE.

with mineral or agricultural resources, and in many instances with both. The east fork of White river, passing through it as it does from northeast to southwest, and through the very heart of the mineral region, with a few thousand dollars expended for locks and dams will furnish an unexcelled waterway for the transportation of its products to the new South.

Coal is probably the most extensive mineral product, and according to Prof. E. T. Cox, in the geological report of the State of

county ores is 38 per centum pure iron, which is large enough to warrant their extensive smelting at the present high prices of iron, and the ease with which coal can be secured here for the furnaces.

Limestone and sandstone are abundant. In the immediate vicinity of Shoals are large deposits of splendid limestone for road making or railroad ballast. It is now being extensively used for road making in Halbert and Center townships. Sandstone is abundant in all portions of the county, and its

durability is attested by the two old piers in the B. & O. S. W. railway bridge at Shoals, which were erected in 1855, and are yet in splendid condition, and also in the residence of William McFee at Dover Hill, which was erected in 1849 by the county for a jail.

The Mansfield sandstone formation, on which the Hindostan whetstone beds occur, covers a portion of southeastern Martin county, extending to within five miles of Shoals. These whetstones are extensively quarried and furnish the highest grade of fine whetstones on the market. The Upper Kaskaskia sandstone furnishes coarser

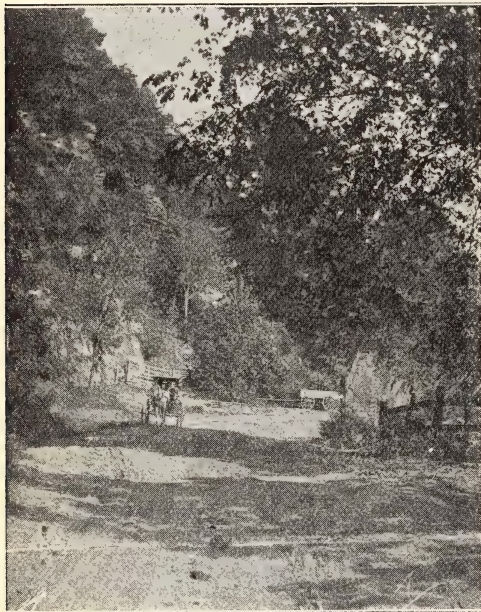


Photo by Snider.

COUNTRY ROAD NEAR SHOALS.

stones in abundance.

Potters' clay is abundant and of a fine quality. Kaolin is the richest and purest clay known to man, and is very abundant in Martin county. In the report on clays in the Indiana Geological Report for 1895, on page 103, it is said that the eastern half of Martin county is most probably underlaid with kaolin.

About one mile west of Dover Hill, at the headwaters of Beech creek, is a heavy bed of variously tinted femginous shale and

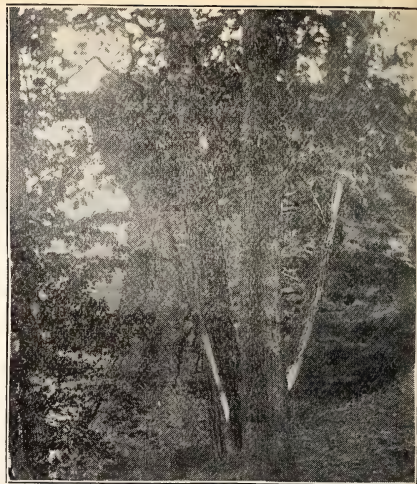


Photo by Snider.

TOP OF PINNACLE FROM THE NORTH.

clay. It is about fifteen feet thick and furnishes a remarkably pure and lasting mineral paint.

In the northern part of the county, at several points, are found large beds of blood-red sandstone of great thickness, and also sandstone in red and pure white strata. The mineral waters of the county are well known and are very abundant. The extensive river and creek valleys furnish an inexhaustible soil of unsurpassed fertility for all grains, and the ridges and uplands produce large crops of clover, grass, corn, wheat and fruit.

At Loogootee, near the west line of the county, two gas wells have recently been

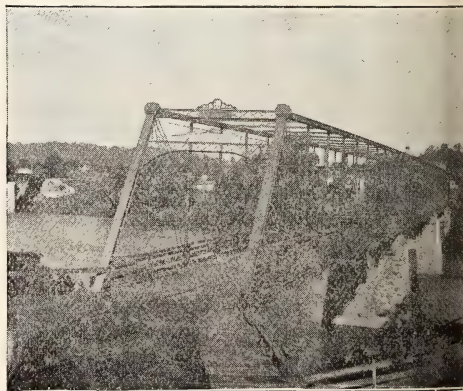


Photo by Snider.

WAGON BRIDGE AT SHOALS.

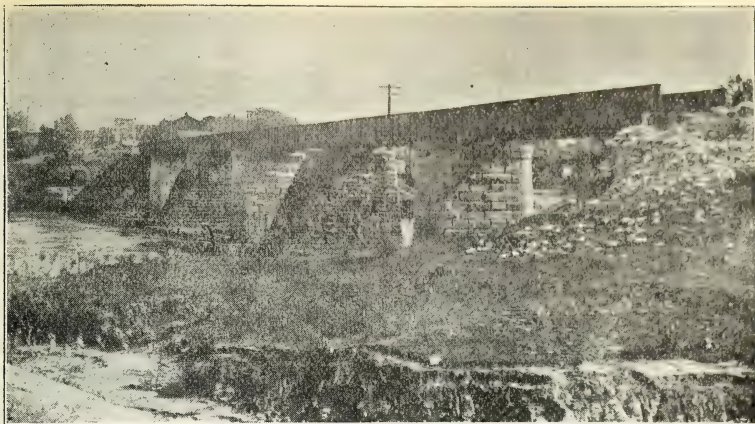


Photo by Snider.

B. & O. S. W. R. R. BRIDGE AT SHOALS.

drilled and are furnishing a large volume of natural gas. Taken all in all, there is no county in the State that has so many resources and such a large field for the investment of capital with an assured return.

During the civil war Martin county was the scene of a great deal of turmoil. Many of the inhabitants were of Southern birth or of Southern descent, and their sympathies were with that section of the country in the

strife. As early as 1862 the Knights of the Golden Circle, a disloyal society of Southern origin, was planted in various parts of Indiana. It was first known as the Sons of Liberty, but most generally as the Knights of the Golden Circle. In Indiana the work of the order was to encourage desertions from the army, discourage enlistments, and embarrass the government in every possible way. Thousands of Indiana citizens were induced to join it. Many of them withdrew



Photo by Snider.

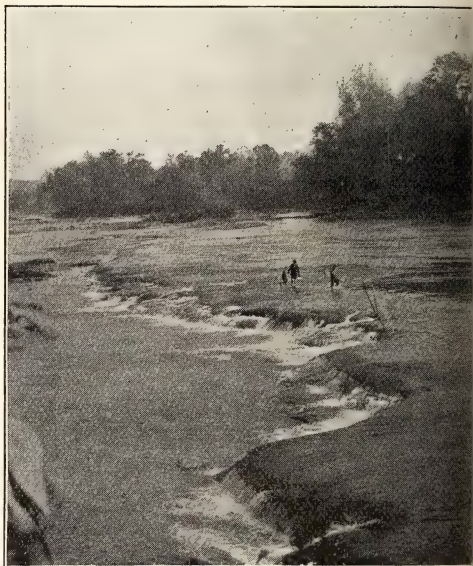
BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF WEST SHOALS.

*Photo by Snider.***BATHING IN WHITE RIVER.**

as soon as they discovered its real objects, but still in some parts of the State it was very strong, and when a draft was ordered to fill the ranks of the Union army, they organized to resist the draft, and in some localities enrolling and other draft officers were killed. At one time the order was quite strong in Martin county, and its members grew very bold in their hostility to the government. In 1863 the leaders of the order undertook to recruit and arm an army from its members, pledged to resist the government. The State was divided off into districts and a major-general appointed over each district, with a number of inferior offi-

*Photo by Snider.***SPRING HOUSE IN PARK AT SHOALS.**

cers under him. The explosion came in 186 when the government, fully advised of the purposes and extent of the order, caused large number of arrests to be made in different parts of the State. Among those arrested were William A. Bowles, of Orange county; Lamdin P. Milligan, of Huntington county; Harrison H. Dodd, of Indianapolis; Andrew Humphrey, of Greene county, and Stephen Horsey, of Martin county. These men were placed on trial before a military commission at Indianapolis. During the progress of the trial Dodd escaped from prison. It was disclosed that one purpose of the order was to assassinate Governor Morton, overturn the State government, re-

*Photo by Snider.***FALLS IN WHITE RIVER.**

lease the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Morton, and march with them to the South. Large quantities of arms had been shipped into the State for the use of the order, and drilling had been going on for months. Officers of the rebel army had been in constant communication with the leaders of the organization, and some of the officers had several times visited Indiana.

Many prominent Democrats of the State who had been members of the organization appeared as witnesses for the government. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey were condemned to death, and Humphrey to impris-

ment for life. His sentence was changed by General Hovey, commander of the district, to a confinement to the limits of Greene county during the continuance of the war. In the case of the other three the sentence was approved by President Lincoln and the day of execution fixed. At the solicitation of Governor Morton a reprieve was granted, and before its expiration the sentence was commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at Columbus, O. A writ of habeas corpus

Massachusetts. After their release some of the parties caused suits for damages to be brought against some of the citizens supposed to have been instrumental in causing their arrest, and the officers making the arrests. These suits were defended by the government. Others were arrested at one time or another than those named, and some of them also sued for damages. Among the noted cases of this kind was that of Horsey, Dobbins and others vs. Mr. B. Riley and others. The claim was for \$95,000 damages.



Photo by Snider.

SCENE AT TRINITY SPRINGS.

as asked for from the Indiana Circuit Court. The two judges divided in opinion and certified the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was argued by some of the foremost lawyers of the country, resulting in the granting of the writ and the release of the prisoners. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Hon. Jere Black, of Pennsylvania, Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, and Gen. James A. Garfield appeared for the prisoners, while the government was represented by James Speed, of Kentucky, Attorney-General; Henry M. Stanley, of Ohio, and Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of

None of the suits ever resulted in anything. A bitter feeling remained in all the counties affected by the organization for several years after the war ended.

Notwithstanding this element of disloyalty, Martin county made a good record during the war, and at its close had a credit over all her quotas called for. The first two regiments in the State to organize for a service of three years were the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. The latter was commanded by Nathan Kimball, of Loogootee, and became one of the best known regiments in the service. It was especially distinguished at the

battle of Fredericksburg, where it left its dead nearer the works of the Confederates than those of any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac. It took part in all the campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, to the end of the war. Gen. Nathan Kimball deserves more than a passing notice. When the war with Mexico came he entered the Second Indiana Regiment, as captain of a company. At the battle of Buena Vista the regiment was broken by the fire of the enemy and retreated under orders of the colonel. Some days afterward the colonel ordered the regiment out for review.

tan in its days of prosperity, and also at one or two of the other early settlements. There were what was known as subscription schools, and were held in the usual log houses, with but few accommodations for learning, except the birch rods of the teachers. When the new town of Memphis (now Shoals) was laid out, about the first thing done was to provide a school house. At that time there were but four families residing in the new town, but they were anxious that the children should have some opportunity to acquire at least the rudiments of an education, and a log school house was put up



Photo by Snider

GORMERLEY'S BLUFF.

When Captain Kimball found the reviewing was to be done by the colonel he promptly marched his men off the ground. For this he was placed under arrest, but soon released. He was practicing medicine at Shoals when the civil war broke out, but promptly enlisted. He was made colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and afterward promoted to a brigadiership for gallant conduct. He served throughout the war, and afterward was elected Treasurer of the State. He removed later to Utah, where he died a short time ago, full of years and honors.

The school history of the county is hard to get at. Schools were opened at Hindos-

Other and more commodious buildings were erected from time to time, until in 1894 the present handsome structure was completed. The first high school in the county was opened at Shoals in 1882, and two years later the first class was graduated. It consisted of one member and it was not until 1891 that another class was graduated. In 1898 the school became a commissioned high school, and it now ranks among the progressive schools of the State. The county schools are keeping even pace with those of Shoals, and Loogootee has a splendid school.

In Martin county there are ninety-eight school buildings, in which are employed 11

teachers. The buildings in the county, except three, are one-roomed frames and employ but one teacher each. Those early constructed do not afford proper means of heating, lighting and ventilation; those of recent construction are substantially built and provide for the health and comfort of the children.

The county schools are now on a graded basis and conform, as far as is practical, to the State course of study. At least 60 per cent of the children enrolled in the schools last year were members of the Y. P. R. C. They expect to increase this to 80 per cent. the coming year. Thus far they have re-



PUBLIC SCHOOL AT LOOGOOTEE.

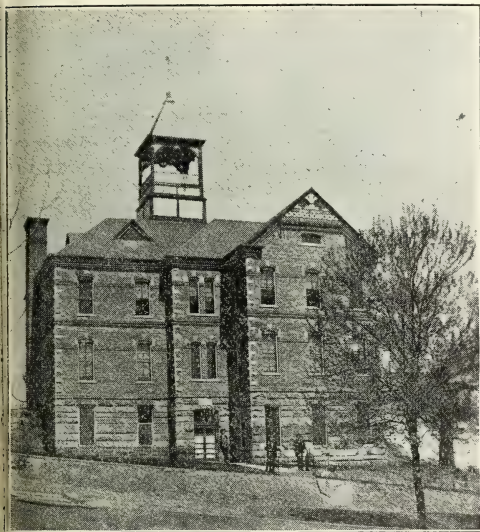


Photo by Snider.

HIGH SCHOOL, SHOALS.

ceived but little support from township trustees. Books have been bought with funds received from private donation and receipts from entertainments given by pupils.

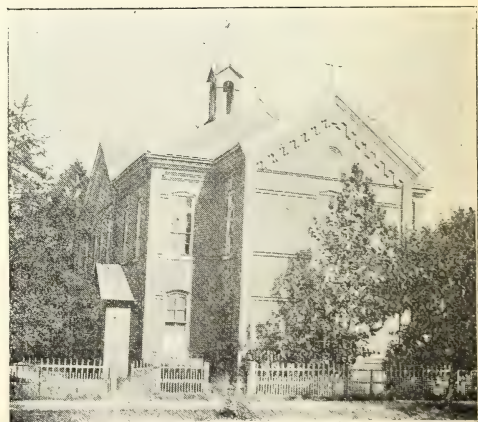
At the present time the schools in Martin county feel the need of township high schools more than any other one thing. The county is so broken and cut up by streams as to make a greater centralization of her schools than the township system impracticable, but a perfect township system with the township high school at its head is assured.

Three townships, Lost River, Perry and McCameron, have one high school each, doing excellent work. In five townships last

year were conducted township graduation exercises. At the close of the present school year there will be a large graduating class in each township in the county. This will increase the demand for the township high school. When they succeed in putting within the reach of each child in the county the means of securing a common and high school education, Martin county will hold an enviable position educationally. This is expected in the very near future.

The towns of Shoals and Loogootee have excellent schools. Shoals possesses a fine three-story brick, erected at a cost of \$15,000. The school is commissioned by the State Board of Education, and provides as good a course as any school of its kind in the State.

Loogootee supports both public and parochial schools, both largely attended. The



CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT LOOGOOTEE.

public schools are rapidly paving their way toward a commission from the State Board of Education. They employ good teachers and are rapidly growing into a systematically graded high school.

The great blight that has been hanging over the schools in Martin county is the low wages paid teachers. In spite of this, however, the teachers are rapidly approaching a high professional standard. The character of their work in the school room and in the educational meetings will bear critical inspection. Each teacher in the county is a member of the T. R. C. and performs the work assigned him in the township institutes. The teachers hold two educational

Methodist preachers used to move from circuit to circuit. As the county seat would move the newspapers would change their location. Then, too, in new counties newspapers sprung up like mushrooms and died in the same manner. Both the Tribune, of Loogootee, and the News, of Shoals, lost all the old files by fire, and thus cut off much information as to the early papers. The Tribune and the News, the first Republican and the last Democratic, are now flourishing papers, and likely to accomplish much for the upbuilding of Martin county. The Tribune is owned and controlled by Will K. Penrod and Charles B. Rodgers, and is now celebrating its first quarter of a century of exist-



Photo by Snider.

THE PLAZA, LOOGOOTEE.

meetings each year—County Teachers' Institute and County Teachers' Association. In the institute the best talent available is secured. The work in the association, a winter session, is done by the teachers themselves. The professional interest and ability shown in these meetings are commendable.

The plans of the County Superintendent are to hold up the professional standard of the teachers, increase the number of school libraries and create a stronger and fuller public appreciation of the value of education.

Just when the first paper was printed in Martin county is uncertain. From the formation of the county to 1870 the county seat moved around something in the manner that

ence. The News is owned and controlled by Mr. A. C. Hacker, and is the outgrowth of the Martin County Democrat.

The two principal towns of the county are Shoals and Loogootee. Both are on the line of the B. and O. Southwestern Railroad. It is claimed that Loogootee is the most extensive live stock market on the B. and O. between Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is also a prominent shipping point for timber and lumber. It has a large factory of inside wood finish, and two good gas wells. The B. and O. Southwestern and the Evansville and Richmond railroads traverse the county from east to west, and there is talk of a new line from Paoli, in Orange county, to Indianapolis.

Springs. The first stage line regularly established in Indiana passed through Martin county. Just when the first line was established is not known, but the Falls of the Ohio and Vincennes were the two important points and to pass from one to the other was to go through Martin county. When the State entered upon its great internal improvement system, it was ordered that among the other improvements a turnpike should be constructed at the expense of the State from New Albany to Vincennes, and over this a regular line of stages run for many years, carrying the mail and passengers between St. Louis and Louisville. The building of the old Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ended the through traffic for the stage line, but it was maintained several years longer for local business. The stages used were of the old Concord pattern, with great leather springs, and they were drawn by two or four horses, and they generally dashed into the various towns on a full run, the driver proudly winding his horn. Along this turnpike great wagons for the transportation of merchandise also passed, making regular trips to Louisville or St. Louis. Like the stages, they

have disappeared, and the small boy of to-day has no realization of the wonder with which his father regarded the old Concord stages or the old Conestoga wagons, with their gaily decked horses, the leaders always carrying a chime of small bells, which tinkled as the horses laboriously moved along the "pike." They were to the people of those days what the cannon-ball express trains and the great trains of freight cars are to those of to-day.

Martin county's great need just now is capital and there are few, if any, counties in Indiana which will afford a better return for the investment of capital. Rich in its agricultural resources, rich in its beds of clays, of coal and of iron, rich in its springs of health-giving waters, the investor could not go astray. The rich bottom lands of the Lost and White river valleys for cereals, the choice uplands for orchards and herding offer to agriculturists unexampled returns. The coal and clays are easily reached, and are inexhaustible in extent. There still remains a great growth of merchantable timber. The church and school accommodations are excellent and combine to make the county a desirable place in which to live.

WHEN MY MOTHER TUCKED ME IN.

BY BETTIE GARLAND.

Ah, the quaint and curious carving
On the posts of that old bed,
There were long-beaked, queer old griffins
Wearing crowns upon their heads.
And they fiercely looked down on me
With a cold sardonic grin;
I was not afraid of griffins
When my mother tucked me in.

I remember how it stood there,
With its head-piece backward rolled,
And its broad and heavy tester
Lined with plaitings, blue and gold,
And the great old-fashioned pillows
Trimmed with ruffles, white and thin,
And the cover soft and downy
When my mother tucked me in.

What cared I for dismal shadows,
Shifting up and down the floor,
Or the bleak and grewsome wind gusts
Beating 'gainst the close-shut door,
Or the rattling of the windows,
All the outside noise and din;
I was safe and warm and happy
When my mother tucked me in.

Sweet and soft her gentle fingers,
As they touched my sunburnt face;
Sweet to me the wafted odor
That enwrapped her dainty lace;
Then a pat or two at parting,
And a good-night kiss between;
All my troubles were forgotten
When my mother tucked me in.

Now the stricken years have borne me
Far away from love and home,
Ah! no mother leans above me
In the nights that go and come,
But it gives me peace and comfort,
When my heart is sore within,
Just to lie right still, and, dreaming,
Think my mother tucked me in.

Oh, the gentle, gentle breathing,
To her dear heart's softer beat,
And the quiet, quiet moving
Of her soft-shod little feet;
And Time, one boon I ask thee,
Whatso'er may be my sin,
When in dying, let me see her,
As she used to tuck me in.

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS,

QUESTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. What benevolent institutions are maintained by the State?
2. When were they erected?
3. What ones are provided for in the Constitution?
4. Which of them really belong to the educational system of the State?
5. How are the benevolent institutions maintained?
6. How are they governed?
7. What penal and reformatory institutions are there?
8. When were they erected?
9. How are they maintained?
10. How are they governed?

ANSWERS.

1. The State maintains a number of what are called benevolent institutions. There are four hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, one at Indianapolis, one at Evansville, one at Richmond, and one at Logansport; one institution for the education of the blind; one institution for the education of deaf mutes; one institution for the care and education of orphans of soldiers and sailors of Indiana; one for the education of feeble-minded children, and a home for aged soldiers and their widows. The institutions for the education of the deaf and the blind are located at Indianapolis; that for the education of orphans of soldiers and sailors near Knightstown; that for feeble-minded children at Fort Wayne, and that for the care of veteran soldiers near Lafayette.

2. The first step toward erecting any of the benevolent institutions was taken in 1842, when the Legislature ordered the Governor to gather information as to the care and treatment of the insane in other States. In 1843 plans were ordered for the erection of a hospital, and in 1845 a commission was appointed to select a site, and the work of building was commenced the next year, and in 1847 it was finished and opened for the reception of patients. In 1881 hospitals were ordered to be erected at Evansville, Richmond and Logansport. In 1844 the State

opened a school at Indianapolis for the instruction of deaf mutes, and in 1846 ground was purchased on which to erect a suitable building. The work of building did not begin until 1849, and it was completed the next year. In 1845 the State opened a school for the education of the blind, and a building for its use was completed in 1850. The Knightstown home was erected in 1867, and that for the education of the feeble-minded in 1887. The Soldiers' Home at Lafayette was established in 1895.

3. The constitution of 1816 provided that the Legislature should erect and maintain a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane and institutions for the education of the blind and the deaf mutes. The other institutions have grown out of the necessities of the times.

4. The institutes for the blind and the deaf and the schools at Knightstown and Fort Wayne ought not be classed among the benevolences of the State. They ought, in fact, to be a part of the great educational system and be under the same control as the other State educational institutions are. The blind and the deaf, and the orphans of soldiers, and the feeble-minded are entitled to an education at the expense of the State just as much as those children who are more fortunate, and educating them should not be looked upon as a charity. If those institutions are benevolences, then the Normal School at Terre Haute and Indiana University are of the same class.

5. The benevolent institutions are maintained out of the general fund of the State, and the money for their maintenance is appropriated by the General Assembly.

6. They are governed by a Board of Trustees or Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Formerly these boards were appointed by the Legislature, or by the Governor when he and the Legislature were of the same political party, and mismanagement and great scandals were the result. Party politics no longer controls in the selection of members of the boards.

7. Until within the last year the State

really had but two reformatory institutions, but now has three. In the early days criminals, of all ages and of both sexes were confined in the same prison. As the State increased in population the number of incorrigible boys increased. There was no place where they could be confined, as they were not absolutely criminal, and it was felt that it was wrong to place those of tender years who had fallen into crime among the old offenders, and finally a reform school was established by the State at Plainfield. Confining female prisoners among male offenders was also found to be demoralizing to the last degree, and the Legislature determined to erect a separate prison for them. To this was attached a reformatory for girls. The last session of the Legislature turned the penitentiary at Jeffersonville into a reformatory, to which are sent those convicted of crimes of the lighter grade, and the administration is on the line of reform. The State had three penal institutions, that at Jeffersonville, that at Michigan City, and the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis, until the change at Jeffersonville was made. Now it has but two.

8. The first prison was erected at Jeffersonville in 1822, that at Michigan City in 1861, that at Indianapolis in 1869. The Reform School at Plainfield was erected in 1867.

9. They are all maintained at the expense of the State, but a part of this expense is reimbursed by the earnings of the inmates.

10. They are governed by boards appointed by the Governor. The female prison is altogether under the control of women.

QUESTIONS FOR OCTOBER.

1. When was the territory now comprising Indiana ceded to the general government, and by whom was the cession made?

2. Of what was this territory a part?

3. What other States have been formed from the territory ceded?

4. What is the extreme length of the State from north to south, and extreme width from east to west?

5. How many square miles does the State contain, and how much is land how much water?

6. What is the topography of the State?

7. What valleys are there and what is the extent of each?

8. What geological eras are represented by the rocks of Indiana?

9. In what parts of the State are the different eras found?

10. What rock contains oil and gas?

"ONE DAY."

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Some day, some day, or you, or I alone,
Must look upon the scenes we two have known,
Must tread the self-same paths we two have trod,

And cry in vain to one who is with God,
To lean down from the silent realms and say,
"I love you," in the old familiar way.

Some day—and each day, beauteous though it be,

Brings closer that dread hour for you or me.
Fleet-footed joy, who hurries time along,
Is yet a secret foe who does us wrong.

Speeding us gaily, though he well doth know
Of yonder pathway where but one may go.

Oh, heart of mine, through all these perfect days,

Whether of white Decembers or green Mays,
There runs a dark thought like a creeping snake,

Or like a black thread, which by some mistake

Life has strung the pearls of happy years:
A thought which borders all my joy with tears.

Ay, one will go. To go is sweet, I wis—
Yet God must needs invent some special bliss
To make His paradise seem very dear
To one who goes and leaves the other here,
To sever souls so bound by love and time,
For any one but God, would be a crime.

Yet death will entertain his own, I think.
To one who stays, life gives the gall to drink.

To one who stays, or be it you or me,
There waits the garden of Gethsemane.
O dark, inevitable and awful day,
When one of us must go and one must stay!

THE SIXTH INDIANA REGIMENT—ITS HISTORICAL RECORD.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

To future generations it will always be a matter of the most poignant regret that the Indiana Legislature has not seen proper to have prepared and put upon record in some permanent form the story of what the troops from Indiana did to preserve the Union. It is true the State did publish the report of the Adjutant General, but it is more of a roster of names than a record of what the soldiers did. Other States caused the history of their connection with the war to be printed, but Indiana, with a record in achievement second to none, has done nothing to hand down to posterity, in a readable form, the story written in blood and suffering from 1861 to 1865. Some of the regiments have caused to be written histories of their own movements, but some of them are about as much the story of the individual writers as that of the regiment. Years ago, when many of the prominent actors were still alive and vigorous in mind, it would have been a light task to gather up the story of Indiana in the war, but now, when it will have to be dug from the files of the old papers, and the records in the War Department, the task will be a very difficult one. In this series of papers, of which this is the first, it is not intended to give a full account of all the marches, battles and heroic deeds of the regiments treated, but rather to give a hasty glance at them, in order that the young of the day may know something of what their fathers did to preserve the Union.

The Sixth Indiana, though the first in number, was not the first to be fully organized for the civil war. Indiana had furnished five regiments for the Mexican war, and it was thought best by Governor Morton to begin numbering the regiments for the civil war at six. The first regiment organized and equipped was that commanded by Colonel Lew Wallace, and he chose the number eleven for its designation. In perfecting its organization the Sixth was but a few days behind the Eleventh. From

May, 1861, to August, 1864, its record was of hard marches, desperate battles, deadly skirmishes, heroic endurance and conspicuous gallantry. During its organization it had three distinguished commanders, Thomas T. Crittenden, who became a brigadier general and rendered conspicuous services; Philemon P. Baldwin, who, while in command of a brigade, was killed on the bloody field of Chickamauga, and Hagerman Tripp, who, on the last day of the battle of Chickamauga, fell desperately wounded, and although he lived many years, suffered torture from his wound until death relieved him.

Immediately on its organization for the first three months' service the Sixth was sent into West Virginia, where the troops were under the command of General Geo. B. McClellan. The war was then young, and neither the North nor the South comprehended what was before them. Philippi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford were hardly skirmishes, yet in their day they were looked upon as great battles, and great victories. In the marches and skirmishing among the mountains of West Virginia, the Sixth bore its part, ever ready for the march, ever eager for the skirmish. War was in its crude stage, and the soldiers were disposed to look upon it as an extended picnic with a spice of fighting and danger and hardships, to lend excitement to the outing. They were filled with the idea that the chief thing was to get information of what the enemy was doing, or where he was encamped, and that they were out to have fun with the rustic inhabitants, by scaring them and compelling them to take the oath of allegiance.

At that time war was not the serious business with them it became afterwards. They had all read or heard of Sancho Panza, or of the knights errant of old, who wandered about in search of adventure, and they were all anxious to get out of camp, and wander off by twos or threes in search of adven-

ture. They were daring spirits. Before the war it was a common boast in the South that a Southern man could whip five from the North. While the Northern soldier did not openly make any such boasts, yet he felt that he would like no better amusement than to meet single-handed at least three of his enemies. All that vanity oozed out from both sides before the end of the first year of actual war. The first three months' campaign was a series of predatory excursions of scouts. It was necessary to gather information as to the whereabouts and designs of the enemy. For such purposes cavalry was indispensably necessary, but no cavalry had been provided, so each command had to improvise scouts, mount them on horses secured from the inhabitants. Looking at it as a sort of picnic excursion, it would be natural to suppose that the fever of scouting and knight errantry would be confined to the young men of the regiments, but the leader of the scouts of the Sixth, and the most adventurous and daring of them, was Captain Hagerman Tripp, a man fifty years old, who afterward became colonel of the regiment, and he had many adventures that, if told in print to-day, would read like romances of the olden times.

But let us go back to the formation of the regiment. When President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men it looked as if all Indiana had sprung to arms and demanded to be led against the foe. It was a hurricane of patriotism that swept from one end of the State to the other, arousing the young, the middle-aged, and the old. They began to pour into Indianapolis, in squads, in companies, and singly, all eager to meet the enemy of the Union. The question with Governor Morton was not how to fill the six regiments called for, but who to take of the thousands who offered. As fast as it could be done, the companies arriving at Indianapolis were organized into regiments and officers selected for them. The companies that formed the Sixth came from different parts of the State, and the organization was completed on April 25th, 1861, with Thomas T. Crittenden as colonel. Soldiers and officers were alike unused to war or camp life, but they were brave and intelligent, and soon learned their duties. At Camp Morton the time was occupied in per-

fecting the regiment, as far as possible in drill, and on May 30th it started on its first campaign. It left the cars in West Virginia on the 2d day of June, and began its first march in a pouring rain, and on the morning of the 3d fired the first shot of the war, from the Union side, in open battle. The Sixth having fired the first shot of the war in open battle, it remained for another Indiana Regiment, the Thirty-fourth, to fire the last, four years later. What has been called the battle of Philippi was but a skirmish, but it opened a war that lasted for four years, and whose dead number thousands upon thousands.

After the retreat of the enemy the commander of the Union troops felt the need of obtaining information as to the designs of the enemy, and for this he needed cavalry, but had none, so the next thing to do was to organize a company of scouts from the infantry and mount them. The first to offer himself for this purpose was Captain Hagerman Tripp, of North Vernon, who had recruited his company in thirty-six hours after the call of Governor Morton. He was selected to command the scouts, and the little company was almost entirely made up of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The duties of this little band were arduous and dangerous. They were in a country the topography of which was unknown. They did not know who of the inhabitants were friendly and who were the reverse. They were not only in constant danger of meeting armed forces of the enemy, but of being bushwhacked from the mountain sides. A single enemy hidden in the dense undergrowth of the mountains could easily take a valuable life and escape without detection. In fact, they did undergo many ambushments of that kind. They went to their work, however, gaily and had many amusing adventures as well as those of a much more dangerous character. It was no uncommon thing for six or eight of the scouts to dash off down some unknown road, and ride through a village or town, creating an alarm that was ludicrous. They captured horses, administered the oath to citizens, rode through the enemy's pickets, and often made captures of prisoners. Their instructions were to discover the sentiments of the people, and the information they

gathered in this direction proved of the greatest benefit to the commanders of future campaigns in that section.

The sixth took part in all the skirmishes of that campaign and at the close of its term of service returned to Indianapolis to be reorganized for three years. The three months had been a valuable school. It did more in the way of making soldiers of them than a year's training in a camp would have done. The regiment was promptly re-organized. Before its full complement of recruits had been obtained, it was hurried off to Kentucky to meet a reported invasion of that State by the Confederate General Buckner. At Louisville the ladies of that city presented the regiment with an elegant silk flag. The Sixth was attached to Rousseau's brigade of McCook's division of Buell's army, then called the Army of the Ohio. It marched back and forth through Kentucky that fall and winter, until in March, 1862, it found itself at Nashville. At that point Buell was ordered to join Grant at Savannah, Tenn., and a leisurely march to that place began. At Duck river word was received that more haste was needed, and a race began at once for the Tennessee river. Grant's army, instead of being at Savannah, on the east side of the river, was at Pittsburg Landing, on the west side, and in easy striking distance of the Confederate forces at Corinth. Thus General Grant was in danger of being attacked by a superior force before Buell could form a junction with him. Nelson's division of Buell's army took the advance at Duck river, and that impetuous general hurried forward with all speed. His advanced brigade reached the battle field just at night on the first day of the fight. On the night of the 5th of April the Sixth regiment was thirty-five miles from Savannah. At daybreak the next morning the boys were up and on the march. Soon the sound of cannon was heard and they pushed forward with all speed. Arriving at Savannah they were hurried on board steamers and hastily taken to Pittsburg Landing. Before daylight on the 7th all of McCook's division was on the battle line. McCook held the extreme right of Buell's forces and the Sixth was well up in front. At daylight the battle opened both on the extreme right and extreme left. Soon

the battle raged all along the line, and the Sixth was receiving its first real baptism of fire. At one time a battery was endangered by a rush of Confederates, and the Sixth hurried to its support, driving the rebels back in confusion. The Sixth lost seven killed and six severely wounded in the contest.

The first battle of a regiment is generally its hardest, but the conduct of the Sixth on the 7th of April, 1862, stamped it as being composed of heroic stuff. This was the last battle in which it was commanded by Col. Crittenden, for a few days afterward he was promoted to brigadier-general. Captain Philemon P. Baldwin was made colonel, and Captain Hagerman Tripp lieutenant-colonel. Both of these officers had been with the regiment from its first organization in April, 1861. They had both distinguished themselves in West Virginia, especially Captain Tripp in his various scouting expeditions. He had proved himself a bold and daring officer, yet cautious. It was not many months until Colonel Baldwin was put in command of a brigade, and from that time Colonel Tripp commanded the regiment in all its marches and battles until he fell desperately wounded at Chickamauga.

The story of Halleck's siege of Corinth will always furnish food for laughter so long as people read the history of the civil war. By some means Halleck had got to be called the "brains" of the army, yet there was not a corporal in the army who took part in the so-called siege of Corinth that did not laugh at his slow and methodical movements to besiege a city on one side, leaving three sides open for the escape of the enemy. In this farcical proceeding the Sixth took its part, marching and digging. It ended by the Confederates leisurely moving southward, leaving Halleck for two or three days besieging an empty city. When this famous siege was over, the army of Buell started again for Tennessee. Chattanooga was to be the ultimate aim of Buell, but he failed of reaching that point. The march of the Sixth in the hot days of June, over the pine ridges of Tennessee and Alabama, was very trying, but at last they reached Crow Creek Valley, where it was assigned the duty of guarding the railroad. The life was a monotonous one, but it was broken about the

last of August by a series of stirring events which followed each other with great rapidity. Buell had been slowly perfecting his arrangements for a move on Chattanooga, but his enemy was preparing for another and a very different stroke. He quietly massed his troops with the intention of carrying the war into Kentucky, and perhaps into Ohio and Indiana. So secretly was this all done that Buell had no knowledge of it, notwithstanding Forest and Morgan had made raids into Kentucky to pave the way.

When Buell did find out what was intended, his enemy had several days the start of him, and then a merry race for the Ohio river began. Buell hastily called in his scattered troops and hurried off in pursuit of his enemy. By this time the Sixth had become noted in the army for its steadiness and its ability to move rapidly, and from that time until the close of its service in 1864 it was always kept in the post of danger. From the 27th of August to the 25th of September it was a hot and tiresome march, the weather being extremely hot. The Confederates had fooled valuable time away at Mumfordsville, and Buell was enabled to swing in between Bragg and Louisville, and the Confederate movement was a failure. Bragg failed to grasp the immensity of the advantage he had in the start, and fooled away time he could never regain. The Union army felt chagrined that they had been outwitted and forced to make such a long march, but there was a feeling of relief that they had succeeded in the great race. The march had been disastrous in many respects. More than one-half of the Sixth was left by the wayside, worn out by the terrible strain, and it was many days before they all answered to the roll call again. In fact, some of them never did answer, but died from the exhaustion. Over rivers and mountains, through the heat and the dust, many times suffering terribly from thirst, the boys had hastened on, knowing that on their speed depended the saving of their own loved Indiana from an invasion of the foe.

Buell found at Louisville large reinforcements, which had been hurried to that point from the North, and he reorganized his army and started in pursuit of Bragg, who was leisurely moving back toward Tennessee, having failed in his original design, but

having gathered great stores for his troops. In the reorganization the Sixth was placed in the division of McCook's corps commanded by the brave General Sill. At that time there were two Confederate forces in Kentucky, one commanded by Bragg and the other by Kirby Smith. To prevent a junction of these two forces was all important to Buell, and he sent McCook's corps for that purpose, and again the Sixth entered upon a series of rapid marches. Although the time was October the weather was extremely hot, but the boys had become used to hot weather, and rushed along the road with such speed that their brigade outstripped all the others. At this time the regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp, who cheered the boys to the utmost endeavors. The movement of Sill's division prevented the junction of the two rebel forces at that time, and Kirby Smith was hastening out of the way to preserve the great stores he had captured. On the 7th of October McCook was ordered to hasten to Perryville. At that place a terrific battle was fought by a portion of the Union troops, but the Sixth did not get up in time to take much part in it. Although defeated, this battle gave Bragg the opportunity to form his much desired junction with Kirby Smith, and also to escape from Kentucky with all his plunder, as Buell waited for four days after the battle before he again began the pursuit.

When the pursuit was commenced it was continued languidly, as were almost all army movements under some of the commanding generals, but a change was coming. Rosecrans was designated for the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and he had orders from Washington to conduct an aggressive campaign. The army welcomed the new commander, for he had won distinction in West Virginia, and had recently whipped the enemy at Inka. It took some little time for the new commander to get the grasp of affairs, and to thoroughly map out a campaign. Chattanooga was to be his chief objective point, and, if possible, the capture or destruction of Bragg's army, but there was much to be done before the desirable end could be reached. Nashville was being threatened by Bragg, and the first duty of Rosecrans was to save that impor-

tant city, so, on the 4th of November he ordered an advance of his army toward that point. McCook's corps, of which the Sixth was a part, was hurried forward, and in three days was at Nashville, and all danger of the capture of the capital of Tennessee was at an end for that time. Thus it was the Sixth was back at the same place from which it started less than two months before, and in that two months it had marched from Nashville to Louisville, and back again to Nashville, with several side marches. It had undergone hardships and privations; it had marched during days of intense heat; slept at night without shelter; had suffered from thirst, and sometimes from hunger, but it was soon to undergo its first great contest with death since it met the foe on the bloody field of Shiloh. The morale of the Sixth was most excellent; its courage was strong, and it would rather meet the foe on the battlefield than be eternally marching and dodging from one place to another. Colonel Tripp had infused some of his own indomitable spirit into the men and they had perfect confidence in him, and were enthusiastic in their belief that Rosecrans was able to lead them to victory.

The summer's heat had given away to the frosts of winter before they were able to again try conclusions with the enemy. They were still a part of McCook's corps, but were now in Johnson's division. Its colonel was in command of the brigade. Christmas day of 1862 was spent in camp, and the next day the order came for a forward movement of the whole army. Skirmishing began almost as soon as the troops had left their camp. On the 27th Johnson's division had the advance. Fog and incessant rain interfered with the advance movement, and aided the enemy, but the Federal forces moved steadily forward. Murfreesboro was the objective point, and as the troops neared that place the resistance of the enemy became more pronounced, and the advance was a continual skirmish. On the evening of the 30th of December the two armies were confronting each other, with Stone river between. Immediately preparations began on both sides to give battle. Rosecrans was to begin the fight on his left, but before he got ready Bragg had fallen with terrible force on his right, and soon that division of

the army was engaged in desperate battle. The third brigade, to which the Sixth belonged, was in reserve, and was not present when the right of the army was crushed by the overwhelming charge of the enemy. Colonel Baldwin was notified of the disaster, and hastily put his brigade in position and met the oncoming tide with what force and determination he could, the Sixth bearing the brunt. He opened a destructive fire on the advancing enemy, and checked them for some time, but the numbers of the enemy permitted them to outflank him, and he was at last forced to retire hastily to avoid capture, but the retreat was made in good order and the men were ready to fight again as soon as a new position could be reached. After making several halts the brigade reached the railroad, where the rest of the division was reforming.

The loss of the Sixth on this day of the fight was thirty-four, of whom seventeen were killed and sixteen wounded, and one captured. Desultory fighting took place for the next two days, when Bragg continued his retreat. The coolness and steadiness of Colonel Tripp on that occasion won him the commendation of his superior officers and strengthened the feeling of confidence his men already felt in him. It was remarked by all that the Sixth, notwithstanding the success of the enemy, never lost its steadiness during all the excitement of the battle, but when an order for a halt came it was as ready to pour in a destructive fire as if it had not been retiring from the front before overwhelming numbers.

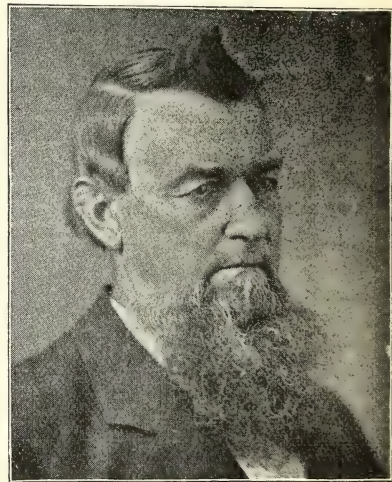
Now came a long season of inaction. It was with Rosecrans as it was with McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Buell, a battle was to be followed by months of inaction, instead of quick, aggressive work. The army went into camp at Murfreesboro, and great defensive works were constructed by the troops, the pick and shovel taking the place of the musket and bayonet. Nearly all the generals of the Union army deemed that wherever they stopped formidable fortifications must be erected, as if they were to be besieged. They did not comprehend that if the war was to be brought to a close, aggression and not defense was needed.

It was not until June of 1863 that another

forward movement was made. At that time Bragg held a strong line with Chattanooga as his base, and Tullahoma a very important point. Rosecrans determined to so maneuver as to force Bragg from his strong defensive works, and a most brilliant campaign of strategy began. The Sixth began its march in this great campaign on June 24. Bragg was not idle, and at every available point his troops resisted the advance, but were slowly driven back. The forward movement was through the mountains, where a small force could defend the gaps. The Sixth was almost continually on the skirmish line, and day after day met the enemy. Day after day the movement of Rosecrans continued, his strategy bewildering the enemy, who did not know where the next blow was to fall. On the 2d of July the whole army began to close in around Tullahoma. Bragg, finding himself outgeneraled and not able to resist, hastily evacuated the place, and the first stage of the campaign was won without a battle. The troops went into camp, to rest and get ready for the next movement that had been mapped out.

On the 16th of August the second move began. This was intended to drive Bragg to abandon Chattanooga, as he had been compelled to give up Tullahoma. This advance had to be over mountains, and along almost impassable roads, but the army kept steadily on. The march was one of the most terrible the boys had ever made. It was extremely hot, and while plenty of water could be found at the base of the mountains, there was none on top, and the whole line of march was marked by men who had been compelled to fall out of line from exhaustion. The maneuvering of Rosecrans compelled Bragg to hastily evacuate Chattanooga, but in his retreat he came very near getting Rosecrans between the upper and nether millstones. The Federal army was greatly scattered and high mountains intervened between the various corps. When Rosecrans discovered the dangerous position he was in he hastily began the work of concentration to prevent being crushed in detail. This concentration was finally effected, but would not have been had it not been for the steady discipline and desperate valor of a few regiments, among them being the Sixth. Haste

was the order of the day. Bragg was evidently designing to catch the corps separated from each other and seize the road to Chattanooga, and thus having Rosecrans hemmed in the mountains, pound him to pieces. A delay of half an hour might be fatal to the Federal army, and officers and privates felt this, and they pushed forward with all their might. Bragg, also, was using every effort and the clash of musketry as the various skirmish lines met was almost continuous. The first desperate fighting took place on the 19th of September, and it was then the Sixth won again its meed of fame. The Confederates had met and overpowered Baird's division, when that of Johnson was ordered to his support. Johnson met the Confederates and stopped their course, fighting desperately until the Confederate reinforcements came up, when the division fell back sul-



COL. HAGERMAN TRIPP.

lenly until it met a reinforcement, when it reformed and moved forward, driving the enemy back to his original line. This was one of the most desperate conflicts of this series of conflicts now known as the battle of Chickamauga.

After the Confederates had been driven back the division of Johnson was ordered to retire a short distance. A heavy skirmish line was placed in front to watch the enemy, while the rest of the brigade prepared for rest. Just as night was coming the enemy prepared for one more desperate effort to

cut through and seize the coveted road, and suddenly, having concentrated a heavy force, they fired on the pickets of Johnson's division. In an instant the division was again in line of battle, and ready for the fray. They struck the Sixth, but that steady regiment refused to give way and continued so deadly a fire that they compelled the assailants to halt, but on they came again, when muskets were clubbed. At last the enemy broke and retired. It was here that the gallant Colonel Baldwin, in command of the brigade fell. So gallant had been his conduct that the government marked the spot where he was killed. It was the steadiness and desperate courage of the Sixth that saved the army on that night, for had the enemy succeeded in his attempt he would have broken through our lines.

The fighting on Sunday, the 20th, will always be remembered by the country as well as by those who took part in it. From early morning until the last shot was fired at night the Sixth steadfastly held whatever position was assigned to it. Colonel Tripp was its guiding star until he fell desperately wounded. His leg was shattered below the knee. He refused to have it amputated, and although he lived nearly twenty-eight years after the battle, he suffered continually from the wound. He had continuously commanded the regiment almost from the siege of Corinth. He had fought in West Virginia, at Shiloh, at Stone River, and in innumerable skirmishes; he had been with the regiment in all its marches and encampments, always showing the same cool courage, the same cheerful disposition, the same readiness to encounter hardships and dangers, and to perform any duty. While under his command the regiment had marched more than a thousand miles, and it had never wavered, and when it was ordered to turn its back on the enemy on the night of September 20 it was a new experience for it, and men and officers felt sullen and discontented. They left behind them the body of their colonel, who fell at the head of the brigade, and carried with them the racked and wounded body of Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp, who had commanded them so long. No wonder they felt sore at heart: The loss of the Sixth in the two days was: Officers killed, 2; wounded, 6; enlisted men killed, 11;

wounded 110, missing 31, making a total of 160. The regiment, with the rest of the army gathered at Chattanooga, where they were besieged by Bragg.

The situation of the Union army at Chattanooga was simply terrible. The horses died by thousands from starvation, and while the men did not actually starve to death many of them came very near it, while the seeds of permanent diseases were planted in thousands. General Grant took command and at once steps were taken to relieve the troops. The plan had already been marked out by General Thomas. A force of 1,500 picked men was selected to open the way at Brown's Ferry, and the Sixth was called upon to furnish 240 of these brave men. The army was reorganized, the Sixth being placed in the Second brigade of General Wood's division of the Fourth Army Corps. Under this new assignment the Sixth was to win more glory. It was placed in the front of the storming party at Missionary Ridge. General Grant was not a man to let his army lie long inactive when an enemy was near, and as soon as the troops had been relieved from the terrible strait at Chattanooga he made preparations to attack Bragg. Among the positions held by Bragg was Orchard Knob. The work of capturing that strong position was assigned to General Wood's division, and Hazen's brigade was to lead. The division moved to the work assigned it, in the presence of both armies. The division moved rapidly forward sweeping the pickets from their position and then the reserves, and then the line on the hill. All was done with the bayonet and there was not a halt after the forward movement began until the foe was driven from his last position. The dash of the division won the highest praise from both Grant and Thomas, and took the enemy completely by surprise.

Now came the great battle and victory of Missionary Ridge. Sherman had been pounding away on the left for hours; Hooker had swept over Lookout Mountain, but Bragg was still strongly intrenched on the Ridge. It was now the work of the army of the Cumberland to drive him from the place he had held so long. Wood and Sheridan were ordered to take the rifle pits at the foot of the Ridge. Inspired by what they

had witnessed on the right at Lookout Mountain, the boys sprang forward with a wild hurrah, and almost before those watching the movement could realize that it had begun, the rifle pits were taken and their defenders were flying up the mountain. Then, to the surprise of everybody, up the side of the mountain went the boys in blue, "charging an army, while all the world wondered." Nothing could stop them; over the rebel works they went, and the flag was planted on the crest, while Bragg's army hastened to the rear. In this gallant charge the Sixth was to the front in it all.

Under Grant there was never very much rest for his troops. He was in earnest in his efforts to bring the war to a conclusion. While he was fighting at Missionary Ridge, Burnside was being besieged in Knoxville. The sound of the last gun had hardly died away on the air at Chattanooga than troops were rushed to the aid of Burnside. Among the troops thus ordered to his relief was the Fourth Corps, with the Sixth again in the lead of the division. It is not necessary to detail the marchings the regiment made back and forth. Longstreet abandoned his attempt on Knoxville, and the troops had a rest for some weeks.

The Atlanta campaign was about to begin, and all the troops were called back to Chattanooga, where General Howard was put in command of the Fourth Corps. The total strength of the Sixth when it entered upon the Atlanta campaign was 502 officers and men. It was the 7th of May, 1864, the campaign opened. The Sixth was again in the front, and took a prominent part in the assaults on Rocky Face Ridge. In all the fighting of the Army of the Cumberland, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the Sixth took an active part. On August, 20, 1864, the order came for the final muster out of the regiment and it started for home. From first to last the regiment had had on its rolls the names of 1,095 men. At the final roll call 375 answered to their names. The record of the Sixth was a glorious one from start to finish.

Thomas T. Crittenden, the first colonel of the Sixth, was a Southerner by birth. He was born in Alabama and educated in Kentucky. He studied law and began the practice of his profession in Missouri. In 1846,

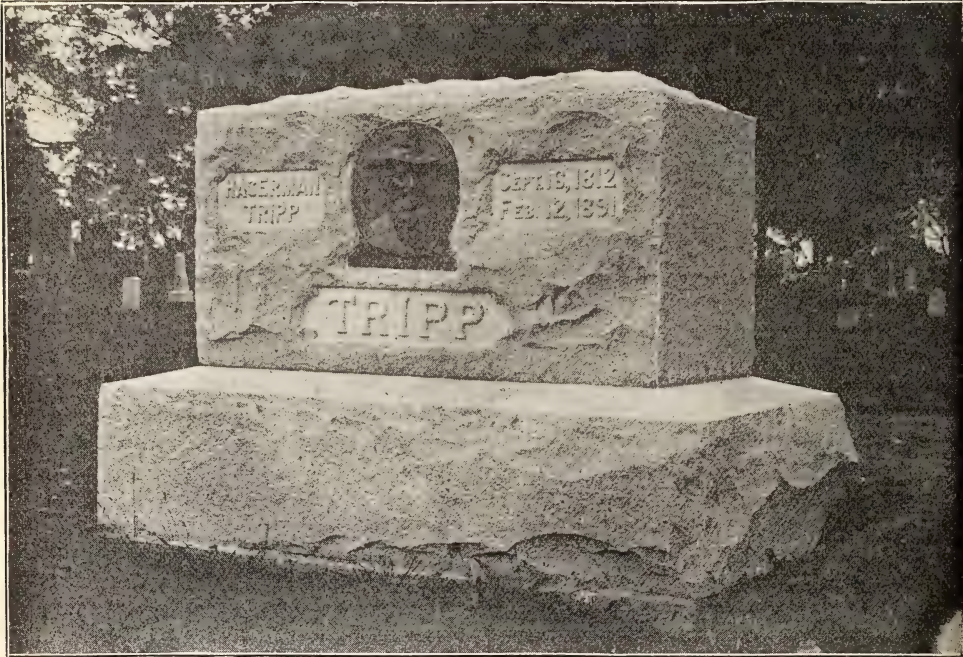
when war was declared with Mexico, young Crittenden laid down his law books and took up a musket, enlisting as a private in the Second Missouri Regiment. He was afterward promoted to a lieutenancy, for meritorious conduct. After the war he removed to Madison, Ind., and followed his profession. When the Southern States began seceding he realized, from his thorough knowledge of the people of that section that war would result. In January, 1861, he organized a company at Madison, and began drilling it ready for an emergency. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he offered the services of his company to Governor Morton, and a few days later it became Company A, of the Sixth Regiment of Indiana. He was made colonel of the regiment, and as such led it through the campaign in West Virginia, during the first three months. On the expiration of the term of enlistment of the regiment it was promptly re-organized and he was again made its colonel. He served as such until a few days after the battle of Shiloh, when he was made a full brigadier general. In 1862 he was captured by Gen. Morgan, but on being released was again in command of a brigade. He served with distinguished honor until the close of the war. After the war he removed to California, where he now resides.

Philemon P. Baldwin entered the three months' service as lieutenant of Company A, but on the promotion of Captain Crittenden he became captain. He gave evidence of being a good soldier, and a capable officer. He served through the campaign in West Virginia and re-organized his company for three years. When Colonel Crittenden became a brigadier, Captain Baldwin was made colonel. He was soon afterward put in command of a brigade, and continued as such until he was killed at Chickamauga. He displayed distinguished gallantry on that bloody field, and the government has marked the spot where he fell.

It was under the command of Colonel Hagerman Tripp, however, that the regiment fought its greatest battles, and performed its hardest marches. When the war broke out Mr. Tripp was a miller at North Vernon, in Jennings county. He was born in Ohio, in 1812, and was nearly fifty years old when the war came. He had been a resident of Jen-

nings county for many years, and was looked upon as one of the leading citizens. He stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and when the South began threatening war he was among the first to declare for the upholding of the Union, no matter what the cost might be in blood and treasure. When the proclamation of Gov. Morton, calling for six regiments reached North Vernon, Mr. Tripp left his mill and began the work of recruiting. Such was the patriotism of the people, and his personal popularity, that within thirty-six hours he was able to tender to the Governor a full company. Captain

resigned Captain Tripp was promoted to that position, having earned it by his soldierly qualities. He was one of those officers who are ever ready for duty, no matter how hazardous. He had instilled his own spirit into his company, and was looked upon as one of the best officers in the regiment and was noted for his care of his men. From that time his history was that of the regiment until he fell desperately wounded at Chickamauga. The Sixth had won for itself an enviable name before he took command when Colonel Baldwin was placed in command of a brigade, but he added to its fame



MONUMENT ERECTED TO COL. TRIPP BY THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

Tripp hastened with his company to Indianapolis, and it was made Company G, of the Sixth.

In West Virginia Captain Tripp was placed in command of the company of scouts organized for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy in that mountainous country. As such commander he was day and night in the saddle, exposed to hardships and dangers. Never were scouts more active, and Captain Tripp was highly commended for his services. In May, 1862, the lieutenant colonel of the regiment having

and efficiency. He was ever with it, cheering the men under hardships, sharing their dangers and the men were ever ready to follow him.

Mr. Tripp had moved to Jennings county when he was but sixteen years of age, and entered upon an active business career. When the O. and M. Railroad was built, he founded the present town of North Vernon at the point where the road crosses the Madison and Indianapolis road. For several years the new town was known as Tripton, but confusion arising because of the sim-

larity of the name with that of Tipton, in another county, the name was changed to North Vernon. On his return from the army, although a constant sufferer from his wound, he again entered actively into business, and was to the time of his death one of the foremost business men of the county, enjoying the respect, confidence and love of his fellow-citizens. He took an active interest in politics, and all his life led the Republican party of the county, and was one of Senator Morton's most confidential friends.

On the 20th of September, 1899, the remaining members of the Sixth regiment unveiled a handsome monument they had caused to be erected over his remains. The monu-

ment consists of two immense granite blocks. On one side of the upper block is a magnificent medallion likeness of Colonel Tripp. On the left of the medallion is his name and on the right the date of his birth and death, while the family name appears in large letters below. On the back of the monument is a bronze plate bearing the following inscription: "Hagerman Tripp, founder of North Vernon, Ind. Raised Company G, of the Sixth Indiana Infantry for the three months' service April 19, 1861. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the battle of Shiloh. Commanded his regiment with distinction at Stone River and Chickamauga. Wounded at Chickamauga."

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history occurred in the month of October:

October 2, 1780. Major Andre, Adjutant-General of the British army, hanged as a spy.

October 3, 1860. The Prince of Wales received at Washington by President Buchanan.

October 3, 1860. Governor Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana, died.

October 3, 1873. Captain Jack and three other Indians hanged for the murder of General Canby.

October 4, 1777. Battle of Germantown fought.

October 4, 1822. Rutherford B. Hayes born.

October 4, 1852. James Whitcomb, Senator from Indiana, died.

October 5, 1813. Battle of the Thames. General Harrison defeated the combined British and Indian army. Tecumseh killed.

October 5, 1830. Chester A. Arthur born.

October 5, 1856. Crystal Palace, New York, burned.

October 8, 1867. Alaska ceded to the United States.

October 8, 1869. Ex-President Franklin Pierce died.

October 8-11, 1871. Great Chicago fire; 17,450 houses burned, and 200 lives lost.

October 10, 1735. John Adams born.

October 10, 1872. William H. Seward died.

October 12, 1872. General Robert E. Lee died.

October 14, 1774. Bill of Rights adopted by the Colonial Congress.

October 15, 1874. Lincoln monument at Springfield dedicated.

October 16, 1859. Harper's Ferry captured by John Brown.

October 17, 1777. Burgoyne and the British army surrendered to General Gates.

October 19, 1781. Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington.

October 19, 1863. Grant relieved Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland.

October 19, 1864. Battle of Cedar Creek; Sheridan wins a great victory.

October 21, 1861. Battle of Ball's Bluff. Senator Edwin D. Baker, of Oregon, killed.

October 24, 1820. Florida ceded to the United States.

October 24, 1852. Daniel Webster died.

October 25, 1812. The American war ship United States captured the British ship Macedonia after a remarkable naval battle.

October 27, 1869. The steamer Stonewall burned on the Mississippi; 200 lives lost.

October 30, 1862. Rosecrans succeeds Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland.

A GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM—THE BIG FOUR.

Fifty years ago there was but one railroad in Indiana, and that a short line of less than ninety miles. It was poorly constructed and poorly equipped. Now the whole State is seamed and corded with railroads leading in every direction and connecting every county but three in the State with the outside world. The railroads have made an empire of Indiana—they are a part of the history and growth of the State, and a treatise on their rise and progress naturally belongs to any written record of the State. In the early days the growth of Indiana was materially retarded by the lack of transportation facilities to dispose of the surplus products of the new State, and to furnish needed supplies for the settlers. Supplies could be obtained, in a limited degree, by floating flatboats down the Ohio from Pittsburg, or bringing them in keel boats by laborious and trying labor up the Mississippi from New Orleans. The surplus products were disposed of by the means of flatboats to New Orleans. These laborious methods of disposing of surplus products or procuring supplies confined the settlements close to the Ohio river, or to some of the streams emptying into the Ohio. When the Legislature, in 1820, determined to go out into the wilderness nearly a hundred miles from the Ohio and build the capital of the State, it was looked upon by many as a species of madness, and awakened many dire misgivings in the minds of others. It is true they said White river was a navigable stream, and could be made the waterway for the new capital, yet few believed the venture would end in anything but disaster. At that time there was not a wagon road in the State. "Harrisons trace," from Jeffersonville to Vincennes, was the only thing approaching a wagon road to be found anywhere in Indiana, and it was a mere trace cut through the wilderness.

The statesmen of that early period saw that something must be done in aid of transportation, or Indiana would remain a wilderness. A few short railroads had been con-

structed in the East, and the Erie canal had been completed. The railroad fever broke out in Indiana, in its most violent form. Governor Ray wanted railroads built from Indianapolis in every direction, "like spokes in a wheel," and predicted that in a short time, there would be villages at every five miles, towns at ten miles and cities at twenty miles. He was laughed at as a crazy enthusiast, but what do we see in our day. By 1831 all the people were wild on the subject of railroad building, and the Legislature granted charters right and left. The population of the State was less than 350,000 yet railroads were projected on a scale magnificent enough for a population of two millions. A road was chartered from Indianapolis to New Albany and another to Corydon. This would have given two lines only a few miles apart, running through a territory hardly settled. Another road was projected to Lafayette, another to Cincinnati and still another to Madison. Some of the lines were surveyed but nothing more was done toward building them, until the State took the matter in hand as a part of its great system of internal improvement. That system embraced railroads, turnpikes and canals, the canal system being especially elaborate. The whole scheme fell through after the State had expended millions of money, and its failure brought widespread ruin in its trail.

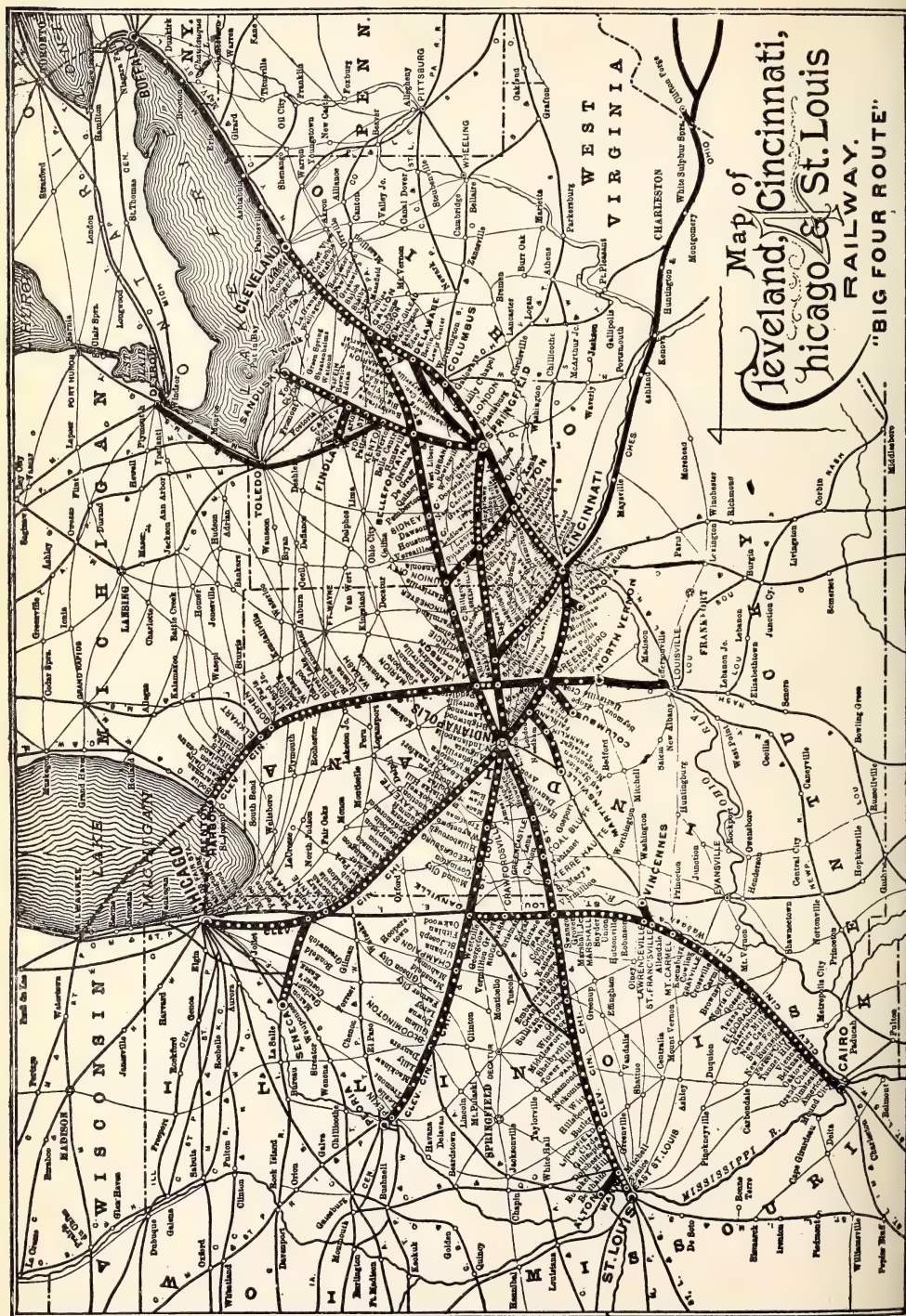
In this paper it is not intended to sketch even cursorily, the first attempts at railroad building in the State, but rather to show the beginning, and trace the growth of what is now one of the greatest railroad systems in the country, and with which Indiana is most intimately connected. It is a sad, in these days, to war on railroads, and to argue that about all the evils the body politic heir to come directly or indirectly from the extortions of railroad corporations. Politicians, demagogues, and even legislators delight to attack the railroads, and in some States adverse legislation has brought railroad building almost to a standstill. In

na, to its glory, and to its great advantage, has hitherto dealt with railroads in a very liberal spirit from the very beginning, the people recognizing that the growth and prosperity of lines of transportation was their growth and prosperity. Much of the opposition to railroads has come because the people have not fully understood the relations of the roads to their own prosperity. The *Indianian* is engaged in writing the history of the State, to the end that the present generation may know how the State has grown from a wilderness to an empire, and the railroads are an essential part of that history. To the early projectors of some of these roads, the State ought to erect an enduring monument for their faithfulness, their energy, their far-sighted statesmanship that led them to persevere in the face of a thousand difficulties and discouragements, until their projects were realized and Indiana furnished with the means of ready and speedy communication with the outside world, and thus enabled to offer inducements to settlers to till the soil or engage in manufactures. The time will come when statues of Nathan B. Palmer, Samuel Merrill, John Brough, Oliver H. Smith, Albert S. White, Chauncey Rose, Edwin J. Peck, Willard Carpenter and W. F. Reynolds will ornament the public grounds of the State. To them the State owes as much of its greatness and prosperity as it does to the Governors and Senators who shed luster on the name of Indiana.

The first road completed in the State was that from Madison to Indianapolis, and, although a charter for it had been granted in 1831, and the actual work of construction begun in 1836, it was not until the first day of October, 1847, that it was completed to Indianapolis. On its completion the agitation for other lines broke out in many parts of the State. Among the statesmen of Indiana at that time was Oliver H. Smith. He was one of those who had an abiding faith in the future of the State, and had been one of the most earnest advocates of the internal improvement system. In Congress he had been mainly instrumental in securing the appropriation to construct the Cumberland road, and had always been in the advanced ranks in urging the importance of railroad connection with other parts of the country.

He believed that the great chain of lakes would furnish the best means of reaching the Eastern markets, and early began advocating a railroad from Indianapolis to Cleveland. The only way to build railroads in those days was to solicit the money from those who would be benefited by their construction. The modern method of getting a charter and then selling bonds enough to build the road and leave a fortune for its promoters had not been introduced.

Manufacturing there was then none in the State, except a few foundries on the Ohio river, so the farmers and merchants were the only ones who could be benefited by railroads, and as a rule they were poor. There was another way of getting some help, and that was by town or counties aiding in the work. It was estimated that the road from Indianapolis to Union City, on the State line, would cost \$1,000,000, and to raise this fund Mr. Smith set himself energetically at work. He wrote letters, editorials for the newspapers, and circulars; he made speeches and personally solicited the people. The work was slow, but Mr. Smith was persevering, and had more than the faith of the grain of mustard seed. A charter was obtained, and after a hard effort the right of way was given by the farmers through whose land it was to pass, and the subscriptions of stock were large enough to justify the beginning of the work. In the winter of 1850 it was finished to Pendleton, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and two years later the cars were running to Union City, sixty-four miles away. The road was completed at a cost of about \$10,000 a mile. The equipment was of the most primitive kind. A few freight cars, carrying but a small weight, two passenger cars, each seating about thirty passengers, and three locomotives made up the rolling stock. At first only one train a day was run each way, and that was mixed, freight cars predominating. After awhile the managers put on a train solely for passenger traffic, and its appearance was looked upon as the height of folly by the doubting Thomases. Where were they going to get enough people to fill a car? was the question asked by every one. Well, there were not very many travelers at first, but gradually the people obtained courage to trust themselves in a vehicle that



traveled at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and the conductor had something to do.

At Union City the line connected with another road which had been constructed to Cleveland. It was under different management, but the two companies worked together in harmony, that is so far as receiving passengers and freight from each other, but at first all passengers and freight had to be transferred at Union City, as no one dreamed of running the cars of one company upon the road of another, but after a few years it was concluded to venture freight cars, full loaded, to go on through with their freight, but it was many years before passengers were carried through without change. Within a few years the road made other connections and rapidly grew in importance. Mr. Smith remained its president for several years, and was succeeded by John Brough, Alfred Harrison and Calvin Fletcher. In 1859 it was consolidated with the Ohio line, and in 1868 with a line from Cleveland to Cincinnati, and became known as the "Bee Line." Two years after the consolidation the total tonnage of freight carried by the consolidated lines was 831,641 tons.

The Madison road was not very friendly to the building of other lines. In 1830, when the railroad fever first seized upon the people of the State, among the lines projected was one to Cincinnati, but nothing was done at that time, and when the project was revived a few years later it met so much opposition from the Madison road, which was then all powerful in the State, that it took several years before any decided steps could be taken. Finally in 1850 several companies were organized and work began in several places. One road was projected from Indianapolis to Shelbyville, another from Shelbyville to Greensburg, and still another from Greensburg to Lawrenceburg, and this disjointed work went on until in 1853 a road was opened from Indianapolis to the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg. This road was called the "Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg & Upper Mississippi," a name long enough and high-sounding enough to kill it. In 1854 the Ohio & Mississippi road was completed, and the Indianapolis road received permission to lay a third rail from Lawrenceburg into Cincinnati, the O. & M. being of a different

gauge. This gave Indianapolis a direct communication with Cincinnati. The next year the Whitewater canal was abandoned and its bed was purchased for the road then known as the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, it having abandoned its high-sounding title. It now began to be an important road doing a large business. Before the construction of railroads all the surplus wheat of central Indiana had to be hauled in wagons to Lawrenceburg and there marketed. Hogs were a great source of wealth, but they had to be driven on foot to Cincinnati. The completion of the railroad at once opened a readier way to get to market, and its business for those early days was considered



NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA, ON C. & O. R. R.

very large. H. C. Lord was for many years president of the road, and did much to bring it into prominence, but from sundry causes it became financially embarrassed, and for several years had a hard struggle to maintain an existence, and several attempts were made to throw it into bankruptcy.

When the State entered upon its era of railroad building, the one railroad it projected was to run from Madison to Lafayette, by way of Indianapolis. The Madison end of it was finally built, but the financial panic

prevented any attempt to construct the Lafayette end. In 1846, under the direction of Albert S. White, a charter was granted for the road from Indianapolis to Lafayette, and the company was fully organized October 12, 1847. Subscription to stock were solicited and finally obtained to an amount of \$234,750. Lafayette voted aid amounting to \$120,000, and bonds for \$350,000 were issued, and the contract for building the road was let in October, 1848. It was completed in 1852 at a cost of \$1,000,000. It opened up a rich

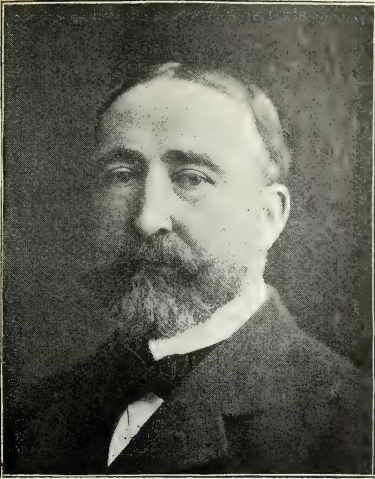
charges on its bonded debt, but with railroads, as it is with nature and man, it is always darkest before day, and day was about to dawn for the struggling combination. The clouds were to roll by, and the "Big Four" was to come from the combined Lafayette and Cincinnati roads. Of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road three of the directors were from Boston, three from New York, and three from Indiana. A new president was to be elected. The New York stockholders put forward a Mr. Kennedy,



A VISTA ON NEW RIVER, CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R.

agricultural section of the State, and for awhile was very successful. In 1866 it was consolidated with the Indianapolis & Cincinnati road, and then began an era of dark days for the consolidated lines. The consolidated company began reaching out in every direction, and making improvements on an extensive and expensive scale, and finally broke down. It was burdened with debt; its earnings but little more than paid its operating expenses, leaving but a trifle with which to discharge the heavy interest

while Boston urged Mr. M. E. Ingalls. Eight of the directors had announced their choice, and the vote stood four to four. The other director was Mr. Lavin B. Lewis. When he was informed that his vote would settle the matter, he promptly made his decision, saying that whenever the road had been distressed financially and help had been asked from the Eastern stockholders, those of New York had raised a thousand objections, while the Boston men had promptly stepped forward, and he would vote for the Boston



M. E. INGALLS.

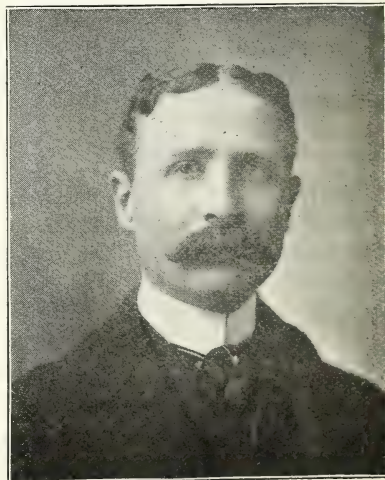
man. Thus Mr. Ingalls was elected, and the bright dawn broke, and from that time the roads took a turn upward.

Mr. Ingalls brought with him energy, firmness and courage, and he had behind him the confidence and backing of those who were financially interested, and it was not long before everything wore a brighter look. Connections were formed giving the road an entry into St. Louis and into Chicago; new rails were laid, new equipments were purchased, and within a few years Mr. Ingalls became known as one of the great railroad men of the age, and his "Big Four" one of the best managed railroad systems. An arrangement had been made with the Vandalia over which through trains were run from Cincinnati to St. Louis, but one day Ives, who had bought the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, purchased the Vandalia, and the St. Louis business of Mr. Ingalls's roads was threatened. There was another road from Indianapolis to St. Louis. It had been completed in 1869, and was already rivaling the Vandalia. At Terre Haute it connected with the old Terre Haute & Alton line. It did not take long to pass the Indianapolis & St. Louis road to the control of Mr. Ingalls, and the Big Four was intact. Another combination was still to be made, and when that was completed the Big Four had a mileage of 2,300 miles, every mile being in excellent condition. In 1890 the Bee Line, with its connections, was consolidated with the

Big Four, and the new combination took that name.

We have thus hastily sketched the origin of the roads in Indiana forming the basis for the present Big Four system, with the purpose of showing something of the difficulties and struggles with which railroad building in this State was accomplished, that at another glance the reader might see to what perfection railroad operations are carried on, and to what a gigantic size the business has grown, and also, at the same time emphasize the fact that the growth and prosperity of Indiana is intimately interwoven with its railroad system. To-day Indiana is an empire of nearly 3,000,000 people. That it has grown to such vast proportions, has grown so that to-day the products of its farms and factories are sent to all parts of the world, is owing very largely to its railroad facilities. In short, the building of railroads has been the building of the State, and they should be recognized as a part of the State.

The Big Four system stretches from Cleveland to St. Louis, ramifying the great Middle West in every direction. Naturally Indianapolis is the center of this great system, and ought actually to be. That it is not is perhaps owing to a want of a liberal spirit on the part of the bankers and other monied men of the city. Cincinnati is at one end of two divisions of the combined system. St. Louis and Chicago are each at the end of a division, while from Indianapolis seven

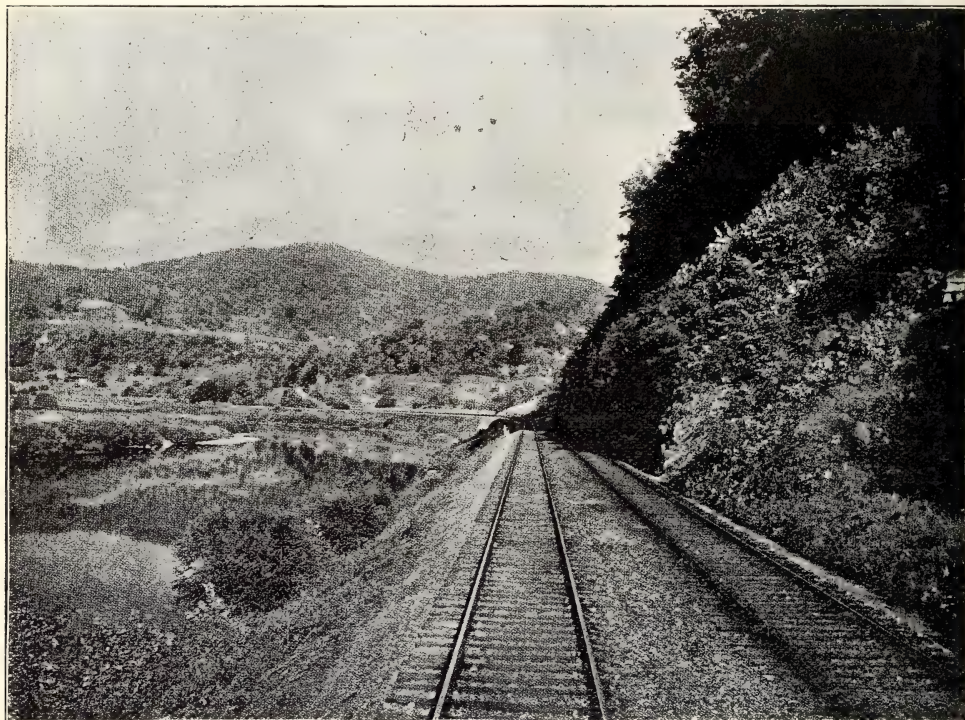


WARREN J. LYNCH,

of the divisions start. Indianapolis is the hub from which the spokes radiate. No sooner had the combination been made between the Bee Line and the Big Four than the Wabash & Michigan was taken in. It reaches from Benton Harbor on the north to Louisville on the south. Then the old Indiana, Bloomington & Western, with its two divisions, one reaching to Peoria on the west and the other to Sandusky on the east, was made a part of the new system. Thus the Big Four system expanded until it now has

great lines to the West and Northwest. It runs its own through trains from St. Louis to New York, and they are the finest trains in the world. To look back to the struggling days of the old separate lines, with their small cars, with dingy furnishings, and then look at one of the modern trains, provided with all the luxuries of life as well as of travel, shows the marvelous development of the last twenty years.

Thirty, or even twenty years ago, had the traveler been carried to his destination in



THE GREENBRIER ON THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R.

a mileage of 849 miles in Indiana alone. Thus within a comparatively few years this great system has been built up. As separate roads, under different managements, the various parts of this great system would have lingered along, doing something for the State, it is true, but have been vastly inferior to what they have become under the consolidation. At Cleveland it connects with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which takes the passenger direct to all the Atlantic cities and resorts. At St. Louis and Chicago the connections are with all the

one of the day coaches now seen on the Big Four, he would have thought he was traveling in a palace, and that there was nothing beyond in the way of luxury. Luxurious and comfortable as they are, the day coaches are but the cottage sitting or family room when compared with the luxurious parlor furnishings of the drawing room and sleeping cars of to-day. The Knickerbocker, the Southwestern Limited and the White City Special are simply palaces on wheels, drawn by the most powerful locomotives in the world, where the traveler rests in safety and

comfort, as he would in his own parlor or library. Its vestibuled trains, consisting of library, chair cars, standard and compartment Wagner sleepers, and elegant coaches, are all lighted by gas, and heated by steam, and the inconveniences of traveling are reduced to the minimum. The improvements in the roadbeds have kept even pace with those in the rolling stock, and now one is whirled along at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour without a jar. The dining cars are, like the sleepers and chair cars, owned and operated by the company, and are of magnificent proportions and appointments.

The gross earnings of the Big Four system in 1899 were \$16,724,493. The number of men employed about 12,000. To transact this enormous business 526 locomotives, 18,000 freight cars and 500 passenger and bag-

United States, and which equals in picturesqueness that in Europe which so many thousands of Americans visit annually. Leaving Cincinnati, it runs for a hundred or more miles along and in sight of the beautiful Ohio, and then plunges into the mountains, where the scenery is of the wildest character. Along the New and James rivers it takes its way, through an ever-changing panorama, making it one of the most delightful routes between the West and East. The Chesapeake & Ohio is one of those thoroughfares over which the contending armies of the Union and Confederacy fought during the years of strife, and almost every mile of it is historical. The celebrated sulphur springs of Virginia are on its line, as is that wonder of nature, the Natural Bridge. It is not a part of the Big Four system, but is so intimately connected with it that in one



GREAT HORSESHOE ON THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R.

gage cars are required. In 1898 the earnings of the lines now comprising the Big Four were \$11,500,000, and the number of men employed about 9,000. In ten years the increase of the earnings has been 50 per cent., and of the number of employes about 33 per cent. This great increase in earnings is not due alone to the growth of the country in population and prosperity, but has been brought about by the combination of the separate lines into one grand system. While the system has been earning more money the people have been better served.

Intimately connected with the Big Four at Cincinnati is the Chesapeake & Ohio, running through Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia to Washington, Norfolk and Newport News. This line runs through some of the grandest scenery to be found in the

sense of the word the two can hardly be separated. The Big Four and the C. & O. make one of the most popular routes to Washington and the Potomac now operated.

The president and controlling spirit of the great system known as the Big Four, as well as of the Chesapeake & Ohio, is Melville Ezra Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls was born in Harrison, Maine, September 6, 1842, and is now but fifty-seven years of age. He comes from an English ancestry. He attended the common schools and North Bridgeton Academy, and then entered Bowdoin College, but left before completing his course, to become a student at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1863. Adopting Boston as his home, he entered successfully upon the practice of his profession, and in 1868 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. In

1873 he became identified with railroad interests in the West, and since then has given his whole time to that business, and has held the presidency of several different lines. How he first became connected with the Indianapolis & Cincinnati road has already been told. He resides in Cincinnati, where he has large property interests. He is also quite a heavy holder of Indianapolis property. His energy, tact and skill first brought the Big Four into great prominence. He works systematically and is an excellent judge of men, thereby being able to always get the right man for the place he is wanted to fill. He deals with the army of men employed on his lines in a fair and open spirit, and thus there is seldom any friction.

Closely connected with Mr. Ingalls in the service of the Big Four is Warren J. Lynch, general passenger and ticket agent. Mr. Lynch began his railroad career about twenty years ago as a clerk in the general offices at Cleveland. At the time of the consolidation of the Big Four and Bee Line he was transferred to Cincinnati. After filling various positions, Mr. E. O. McCormick, who was made passenger traffic manager, in

1893, recognizing the remarkable ability of Mr. Lynch, appointed him as his chief clerk. In 1896 he was appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Big Four, with headquarters at St. Louis. Just one year later he was appointed assistant general passenger and ticket agent. When Mr. McCormick resigned to take service with the Southern Pacific, last May, Mr. Ingalls promptly placed the entire passenger department in the hands of Mr. Lynch. This prompt recognition of his ability by Mr. Ingalls is another evidence of the power of the latter to judge men. He has made no mistake in choosing a general passenger and ticket agent, and Mr. Lynch maintains the high reputation of the passenger department of the Big Four, and doubtless will add to it. Mr. Lynch is also general passenger agent of the D. & U. railroad.

To the Indiana traveling public perhaps the best-known figure is Mr. H. M. Bronson, A. G. P. A., of Indianapolis. He was for many years general passenger agent of the I. B. and W., and on the consolidation took his present place. He is popular with the traveling public.

STATE PRIDE.

The Hon. J. E. Wiley, of Anderson, in the course of an excellent address before the teachers of Switzerland county, said in part:

"Switzerland is, I believe, one of the counties in Hon. William S. Holman's old congressional district. This fact suggests a criticism I read not long ago in an old copy of a journal published in New York City and entitled *The Illustrated American*. In a sketch of Mr. Holman occurs this paragraph: 'Holman is now in his seventieth year. He was born in a log cabin in Indiana (that wilderness of ignorance and meanness), acquired what in those parts is termed an education at Franklin College, and blossomed into a district school teacher.' In the same issue is a description of Joaquin Miller's residence in Washington City, in which it is said to be 'a cabin of structure and design as rude as one would see in the most benighted regions of Indiana or the farthest West.'

"No facts are given to support this uncalled-for fling at Indiana. Does *The Illustrated American*, I should like to inquire, know that for thirty years Judge Holman was an honored and conspicuous member of the Congress of the United States, and one of the most valuable members—the 'watch dog of the Treasury'? That Joaquin Miller—the 'poet of the Sierras'—whose unique dwelling it describes, is an Indianian whose poetry is distinguished wherever the English language is known, for its tenderness and beauty? Is *The Illustrated American* aware that in President Harrison Indiana gave to the country a wise, patriotic and scholarly statesman, whose public utterances are distinguished not only for their logical force, but also for exquisite tact and their purity and grace of diction? Has it forgotten that in the present generation three Indianians were Secretaries of State, two Vice Presidents of the United States, two others

Speakers of the House, and that many have achieved distinction in Congress? Does it know that Daniel W. Voorhees was recognized as the foremost orator in the Senate and never failed to fill the galleries when it was announced that he was to address the Senate? that in the last few years Indiana men such as Morton, McDonald and Gresham, and notably Hendricks, the idol of the Democratic party, have had strong support in the conventions of their respective parties for the presidential nominations? that Lincoln, in his boyhood days (from seven to twenty-one), the formative period of his character, lived in Indiana? that at the time the editor penned the quotations cited, Indiana men ably represented this Nation in two important foreign missions, Italy and China? that Oliver P. Morton, the 'noblest Roman of them all,' was Lincoln's adviser and chief counselor during the Rebellion, and was the war Governor of Indiana?

"Does The Illustrated American know that when Senator Stanford looked about for the best man his vast wealth, influence and discriminating judgment could secure to place at the head of his great university in California he found him in the person of the versatile scholar and popular educator, David Starr Jordan, of Indiana?

"Does The Illustrated American know that the great talent of Henry Ward Beecher, the peerless preacher, was first recognized while filling a pulpit in Holman's district? that John D. Works, the gifted and learned law writer, and recently Judge of the Supreme Court of California, was for years a citizen of Holman's district? that the play of 'Blue Jeans,' by Joseph Arthur, held the boards for years, and drew large audiences in New York City, and that the author gained his inspiration for this work at his boyhood home in Rising Sun, a beautiful and picturesque town on the Ohio river, where the action of the play is located, in Holman's district? and that from this same town came John James Piatt, the journalist, co-author with W. D. Howells, whose happy descriptions, felicitous style and polished versification have richly adorned the English language? that Edward Eggleston, eminent in letters and formerly editor of The Century Magazine, was born and reared to

manhood in Holman's district? that Dr. Eads, who planned the St. Louis bridge and built the jetties at New Orleans, acknowledged in Europe and America as the greatest triumph in civil engineering in this century, was an Indiana man, and from Holman's district? Has The Illustrated American ever heard of Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the International Council, and one of the most widely and favorably known women in America for her spirit, progress and good works; of Berdice Blye, distinguished in Europe and America as an artist and violinist; of Rose Hardwick Thorpe, whose poems are familiar to every school boy and girl in America; of Sarah T. Bolton, whose songs are sung the world around and whose place in letters is fixed high up among the great; of Evalein Stein, whose poems on themes of nature and life show grace of touch and high poetic spirit; of Amelia Kussner, the greatest of living miniature painters? These are Indiana women.

"Has The Illustrated American ever heard of John M. Coulter, the greatest living botanist; of John Clark Ridpath, the renowned author and historian; of Luther Benson, the matchless orator; of Will Cumback, the distinguished lecturer; of Richard W. Thompson, the brilliant orator and learned statesman; of Walker Whitesides, the tragedian; of Samuel R. Richards, the artist, and his masterpiece of creative genius, 'Evangeline'; of John Hay, poet, author and diplomat, Lincoln's private secretary, who has enriched our language by the ripeness of his thought and the beauty of his style; of Jonathan W. Gordon, the famous criminal lawyer; of Justice Blackford, the able and profound jurist, whose legal opinions are received as authoritative in all the English and American tribunals; of Maurice Thompson, to whom one of the ablest journals in New York City pays a munificent salary for conducting its department of literary criticism; of Robert Dale Owen, the reformer and statesman, and Richard Dale Owen, the scholar and scientist, each of whom is as well known in England and Continental Europe as in America; of Daniel Kirkwood (the 'Kepler of America'), the world renowned astronomer, who for thirty years gave the United States a high standing in the scientific congresses of

the world; of Lew Wallace and his novel, 'Ben Hur,' which the most exacting critics have praised; of James Whitcomb Riley, who is coining the humor and pathos of Indiana dialect and character into literary gold with a ring as genuine as that of Robert Burns; of Benjamin S. Parker, whose poems of pioneer life show rare merit; or of Lee O. Harris, whose poetry is distinguished wherever English literature is read? These are Indiana men.

"Investigation would show that Indiana has a proud record in statesmanship, literature, science, law and patriotism. These random facts suffice to show that if *The Illustrated American* has established a case of 'ignorance and meanness' it has located those unfortunate qualities somewhere else than in Indiana. Where, I leave that journal to find out, with the suggestion that, in its unsupported and contemptuous remarks about an intelligent and powerful State, it fell into a solecism that any high school pupil in Indiana could correct, namely, the qualification of one adjective by another.

"A more intelligent estimate of Indiana is that of Chancellor Kent, in his famous 'Commentaries on American Law,' in which he says: 'It is an interesting fact to find not only the *lex mercatoria* of the English com-

mon law, but the refinements of the English equity system, adopted and enforced in the State of Indiana as early as 1820, when we consider how recently that country had risen from a wilderness into a cultivated and refined community. The reports in Indiana here referred to are replete with extensive and accurate law-learning, and the notes of the learned reporter, Justice Isaac Blackford, annexed to the cases are very valuable.'

"Indiana is distinctly an independent, intelligent, patriotic American State, and its magnificent system of public schools, its colleges and universities produce a culture and refinement which in no wise pales by comparison with that of the Tammany-ridden environment of *The Illustrated American*.

"Indiana needs no vindication among people of ordinary intelligence. It is less for this I refer to the virulent criticism made in reference to it than to express surprise at encountering a rancorous snarl where one should look for candor and urbanity.

"I suggest, in concluding this digression, that the editor of *The Illustrated American* take a common school course in Holman's district, with literature and statesmanship as his 'major' study and grammar as one of his 'minors.'



In Syria a skilled laborer is paid from 50 cents to \$1 a day. With the exception of a few silk factories operated by French merchants, there are no large enterprises whatever.

Large sums of money have been made from small things. The man who invented the roller skate made \$1,000,000, and the gimlet-pointed screw has made fabulous wealth.

A tramp's minimum income in England is over \$1 a day. At least a tramp has declared in court that he did a bad day's work if he could not find sixty persons to give him a penny.

In Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn. In the valley of the Upper Oxus the antlers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pins.

France has 97,500,000 people, distributed in this manner: Thirty-eight million three hundred thousand in Europe, 23,600,000 in Asia, 35,000,000 in Africa, 420,000 in America and 150,000 in Oceanica.

A common needle threader is worth \$10,000 a year to its inventor, and the "return ball"—a wooden ball fastened on a bit of rubber—brings in \$50,000 a year and is only one of the many toys as profitable.

In 1890 the receipts of the Oberammergau "Passion Play" were \$175,000, while \$60,000 was expended on the players, Mayer receiving \$500, while even the little children in the chorus were given \$10 apiece.

Although the British postoffice adopted the money order system in 1838, it has been used in the United States only since 1864. The money order business of the United States now amounts to \$180,000,000 annually.

CALIB SHAW.

BY W. W. PRIMMER.

Curious man is Calib Shaw,
Strangest chap I ever saw.
Now you people might agree
He's sort o' smart like nacherly.
But he's got some ways 'at 's lead
Me to think the feller's head
Ain't jest altogether right;
'Pears like ever now and then
Jest about the time 'at when
I begin to sort o' doubt
My own jedgment, he will out
An' do somethin' that'll set
My opinions firmer yet—
'Y, sir, only tother night
He come over jest to tell
How in diggin' uv a well
He had found some queer like stones
An' some arry-heads and bones—
Said it to me jest as though
Actually he din't know
This whole airth wus rocks and dirt.
Found him one day in his shirt-
Sleeves diggin' in a hill,
And I sort o' watched until
He caught sight of me and said—
Sort o' noddin' of his head—
"Come up here an' take a look,
Kep' on talkin' like a book
'Bout the prehistoric, and
More I couldn't understand;
Thinks I, "Mebby he has found
Somethin' up there underground."
But there wern't a blame thing there
But some ole cracked earthen-ware.
Then he ups an' tries to show
That there hummock didn't grow
At the good Bein's commands,
Said 'twere built by human hands,
"Ain't no sile like this," sez he,
"On this side of Kankakee."
"Cale," sez I, "ef that is so,
Them as brung it didn't know
Good sile when they saw it, fer
'Tain't es good es what uz huhr."
Has a way of goin' through
My woods paster, one er two
Times a week, a ketchin' bugs
An' butterflies, them he lugs

Home with him an' puts 'em in
Glass top boxes on a pin.
Stays out there the whole day long
Watchin' birds an' eny song
Eny of 'em ever sung,
An' jest how they raise their young,
Cale he knows it, but I say
What use is it any way?
An', sir, that there feller knows
Ever last blame plant 'at grows.
Gethers lots of 'em, an' seeds,
But the most of 'em are weeds,
But he don't a'pear to care,
Jest so's it is somethin' rare.
That is, scace an' hard to find,
An' not many uv a kind.
Has his house mos' full o' stuff,
Reg'lar sideshow shore enough.
Gives 'em all the big'est names.
Sacred beetle is the same 's
These here hard shell bugs that crawl
'Long the road an' play foot ball.
Got a foot-long name fer toads,
Dornicks he calls them geods,
Silk worms' nests he calls cocoons,
Toad stools, tree warts, an' mushrooms,
He calls them fungi, or fungus—
Oh! I tell ye Cale's a cuss
At big words, an' gittin' wus!
But you see it's as I said,
He ain't level in his head.
But he's harmless as a child.
Nothin' uv that skerry wild
Cranky look ye often find
Mongst the folks 'at's lost their mind.
But the folks do say that Cale
'Fore he went to school at Yale
Wuz jest rael right down smart,
Knowed his 'rithmetic by heart;
An' mos' alus in debates,
He could wallup 'Squire Yates.
But Cale never wuz an' ain't
Over stout. Tuck some complaint
Like the fever while down there,
Didn't have the best of care,
Fever lasted forty days,
Brung on these bug-ketchen ways.

WHAT THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY HAS DONE.

GEN. JOHN COBURN.

At a large and respectable meeting of the General Assembly and citizens of the State and town of Indianapolis, convened at the court house on Saturday evening, the 11th of December, 1830, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming an historical society for the State of Indiana, Hon. William Graham, of Jackson county, was invited to the chair, and H. P. Thornton, Esq., of Washington county, appointed secretary.

John H. Farnham, Esq., of Washington county, having in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting, presented the following resolutions for consideration:

"Whereas, This meeting is fully impressed with the importance and necessity of collecting and preserving the materials for a comprehensive and accurate history of our country natural, civil and political, many of which are of an ephemeral and transitory nature, and in the absence of well directed efforts to preserve them are rapidly passing into oblivion; and

"Whereas, The establishment of safe depositories for the keeping of natural curiosities, manuscripts, public documents, etc., in the custody of intelligent guardians interested in their accumulation and preservation, has ever been found promotive of the public good and auxiliary to the advancement of science and literature, therefore,

"Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is expedient to form ourselves into a society to be known and designated by the name of the Historical Society of Indiana;

"Resolved, That a committee of seven gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the government of said society, to be submitted to the approbation of the meeting."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee in pursuance of the second resolution, viz., Messrs. John H. Farnham, Jesse L. Holman, Jeremiah Sullivan, Isaac Blackford, William C. Linton, James Whit-

comb and David Wallace. After a retirement of a few minutes Mr. Farnham, from the committee, reported a draft of a constitution, which, after receiving sundry amendments, was adopted. The constitution declared:

"The objects of the society are the collection of all materials calculated to shed light on the natural and civil and political history of Indiana, the promotion of useful knowledge and the friendly and profitable intercourse of such citizens of the State as are disposed to promote the aforesaid objects."

The meetings of the society were to be held at Indianapolis on the second days of the semi-annual sessions of the Supreme Court. These dates were fixed because of the presence at Indianapolis of lawyers from all parts of the State, who, in the beginning, were instrumental in forming this society.

Benjamin Parke, of Salem, district Judge of the United States Court, was the first president; Isaac Blackford, of Vincennes, James Scott, of Charlestown, and Jesse L. Holman, of Aurora, were elected vice presidents; John H. Farnham, of Salem, corresponding secretary; B. F. Morris, of Indianapolis, recording secretary; James Blake, of Indianapolis, treasurer; and Samuel Merrill, of Indianapolis, George H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburg, Isaac Howk, of Charlestown, James Whitcomb, of Bloomington, and John Law, of Vincennes, an executive committee.

On the 10th of January, 1831, an act to incorporate the Indiana Historical Society was passed by the Legislature.

Among the active members of the society at the earliest period of its existence were Benjamin Parke, John H. Farnham and James Whitcomb. At the first annual meeting of the society, on the 11th of December, 1831, Andrew Wylie, president of the Indiana College, delivered a memorable address on "The Uses of History." The next meeting of the society, as appears by the minutes, was on the 16th of December,

1835; in the meantime the president, Benjamin Parke, and the corresponding secretary, John H. Farnham, had both died. These gentlemen were the first movers in the organization of the society and men of great learning, ability and public spirit.

The next meeting was held on the 30th of December, 1842, at which a circular letter was adopted, setting forth the objects of the society and asking for donations in money, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, specimens and other articles. Up to this time and until their removal to the State House, there had been collected and kept in a book case in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, at Indianapolis, all the articles above named, except money, that had been presented to the society, consisting of a large number of pamphlets, documents and letters and quite a number of books, some of them of great historical value. They were kept there by Henry P. Coburn, for inspection, but were never allowed to be taken out.

The next meeting was held on the 22d of January, 1848. On motion of Governor Whitcomb, it was resolved that a committee be appointed by the chair to apply to the General Assembly for authority for the society to use one of the committee rooms in the State House, for the keeping of their books and for the transaction of business of the society. At this meeting the following officers were elected:

Isaac Blackford, president; George H. Dunn, John Law and Jeremiah Sullivan, vice presidents; Charles W. Cady, corresponding secretary; James M. Ray, treasurer; Thomas L. Sullivan, recording secretary; and James Whitcomb, James Blake, George W. Mears, Henry P. Coburn and John B. Dillon, executive committee.

At this meeting John B. Dillon and John Law were requested to deliver addresses at the semi-annual and annual meetings of the year.

On the 23d of May, 1848, John B. Dillon addressed the society on "The National Decline of the Miami Indians." In this address it appears that the dominion of the Miami confederacy extended for a long period of time over that part of the State of Ohio which lies west of the Scioto river—over the whole of Indiana—over the southern part of Michigan, and over that part of Illinois which lies southeast of the Fox and the Illinois rivers. It was a great aboriginal na-

tion. He demonstrates, in his address, that the decline of this great nation was due to the use of intoxicating drinks; he makes many quotations from private sources and from public documents showing the facts. He quotes from a letter written by Benjamin F. Stickney, an Indian agent of great ability and experience, who resided among them for a number of years, in which he says:

"The great, and, I fear, insurmountable obstacle to civilization is the insatiable thirst for intoxicating liquors that appears to be born with all the yellow-skin inhabitants of America. And the thirst for gain of the citizens of the United States appears to be capable of eluding all the vigilance of the government to stop the distribution of liquor among them. If the whites can not be restrained from furnishing them with spirituous liquors nor they from the use of them. I fear all other efforts to extend to them the benefits of civilization will prove fruitless."

The next meeting was held on the 31st of January, 1853, at which time, Nathaniel Bolton, State librarian, addressed the society on the early history of Indianapolis and central Indiana after their settlement by the whites, from 1820 to 1830. This was a valuable contribution to the history of the people in central Indiana. He gives a graphic description of the appearance of the country; of the manners and customs of the people; of the opening up of this region for habitation, and of their uncommon efforts to establish themselves and families in the wilderness. Many of the prominent men in public and private life are mentioned. He gives the names of all the first settlers and their business, and of all the first officers of the courts and of the county. This paper must ever remain as an invaluable contribution to the history of central Indiana.

The next meeting was held on the 23d of February, 1859. The following officers were elected:

John Law, of Evansville, president; A. B. Line, of Franklin county, George Upfold, of Indianapolis, and Hamilton Smith, of Cannelton, vice presidents; James M. Ray, treasurer; John B. Dillon, secretary; Calvin Fletcher, George W. Mears, John Coburn, Addison L. Roach and Henry S. Lane, executive committee.

On the 4th of March, 1859, the Legislature appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars for the purchase of books, maps, manu-

scripts and such other material as may be calculated to throw light upon the manners, customs, pursuits and condition of the pioneer settlers of this State.

Soon after this the executive committee made provision for the fitting up of suitable rooms for the reception, proper arrangement and preservation of such materials of history as may be added to the collection of the society by purchase or donation. Circulars were issued to all parts of the State calling attention to these facts, and asking short biographical sketches of prominent persons, and of the first settlement of the counties, including sketches of the first preachers of the gospel, first schoolmasters, the men who built the first churches and first school houses, the men who first planted nurseries and set out orchards, the proprietors of towns, the publishers of the first newspapers and the first county and township officers.

The library had been removed from the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, which was in the court house yard, in the year 1848, to the State house and placed in a committee room where it was exposed to plunder for several years without a custodian. In 1859 it was removed to the State Bank building in a fine room, fitted up with bookcases and placed under the care of Mr. Dillon, who took good care of it till he went to Washington in 1862. After this very little care was taken of the property of the society, and on the expiration of the occupancy of the State Bank building by the old offices the library and effects were removed to the State House and mixed with State library books and effects. Of course many valuable books and papers were lost or destroyed.

The next meeting was on the 7th of October, 1873, which was also attended by other citizens taking an interest in the society in pursuance of a notice given by the executive committee for the purpose of adopting measures calculated to place the society in a condition which would enable it to carry into effect the purposes for which it was organized. Hon. Henry S. Lane presided, who delivered an address relative to the history and objects of the society; he was followed by Addison L. Roach, John Coburn, T. H. Lynch, T. A. Hendricks, H. B. Carrington, John L. Campbell, J. B. Julian, W. W. Curry and H. F. Keenan. At this meeting quite a number of gentlemen became members of the society.

The next meeting of the society was on the 26th of November, 1873, at which time certain amendments were reported to the constitution and by-laws, which were adopted; the committee on reorganization was continued with instructions to report a code of by-laws at the next regular meeting.

Professor John L. Campbell, of Wabash College, then read a memorial paper upon the late Joseph G. Marshall. At this meeting the following resolution was presented by Henry F. Keenan and adopted:

"Resolved, That the Historical Society of Indiana observe with satisfaction an effort toward the restoration to this State of the remains of its first Governor, General and President, William Henry Harrison, and that cordially sympathizing with that effort this society lends its voice and influence to the support of that undertaking." A committee was appointed to correspond and if the proposition was approved to take charge of the removal of the remains of President Harrison to Indiana, consisting of Thomas A. Hendricks, Conrad Baker, Henry S. Lane, Henry F. Keenan, Samuel C. Willson, E. T. Cox, George W. Julian and Addison L. Roach.

The manuscript biographical notice of the late Judge John Law, prepared by Judge Charles Denby, of Evansville, was presented by the chairman to the society, which was accepted with the thanks of the society.

A resolution offered by Daniel Hough was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That we earnestly invite all cities, colleges, universities or any other educational corporate bodies in this State, that have issued catalogues or educational reports, to present complete files of the same to this society."

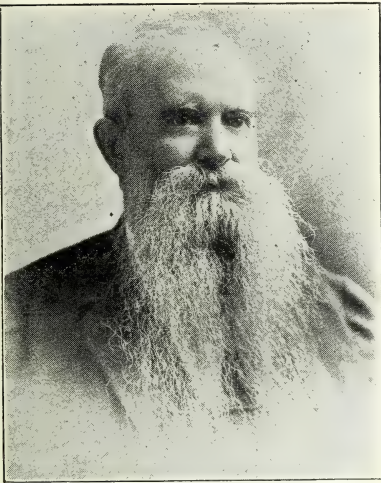
On the evening of November 26, 1873, the society met at the Meridian street Church, Indianapolis, to hear the address of the Hon. George W. Carr, who was president of the constitutional convention of 1850, who gave an interesting and familiar talk about early times in southern Indiana, where he was born in the year 1807. The Rev. F. C. Holliday then presented a memorial sketch of the late Calvin Fletcher. The Hon. Charles H. Test was called for, and made some remarks concerning early times in Indiana.

The next meeting was held on the 6th day of January, 1877, at which the constitution of the society was amended. A resolu-

tion was adopted for the appointment of a committee to request the county commissioners to set apart for the use of this society a room in the new court house at Indianapolis, consisting of Messrs. Coburn, Hendricks, Roach, Dillon and Ridenour. This committee reported on the 6th of February that the room would be set apart for the society.

On the 14th of February, 1877, Professor E. T. Cox delivered an address on archeology, making some important statements relative to this subject connected with our own State.

On the 8th of July, 1879, the society met for the election of a secretary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John B. Dillon. William H. H. Terrell was elected.



W. W. WOOLLEN,
Pres. Historical Society.

The next meeting was held on April 8, 1886. A resolution was adopted providing that the executive committee be authorized to contract for the publication of papers, under the auspices of the society. Judge Daniel W. Howe was requested to read a paper on the laws and courts of the Northwest and Indiana Territories before the society.

April 17, 1886, the society met. The executive committee reported informally that they had accepted a proposition from the Bowen-Merrill Company for the publication of Judge Howe's pamphlet on "The Laws and Courts of Northwest and Indiana Territories" at their expense, they to furnish the society with one hundred copies and to pay

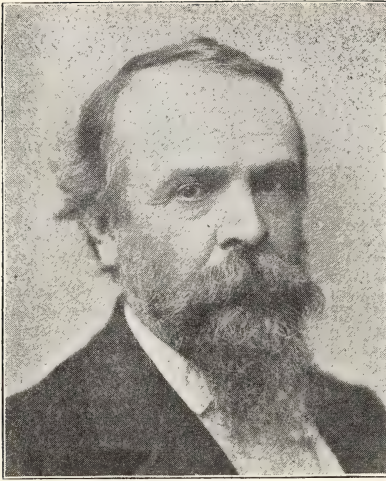
ten per cent. royalty on all sales above two hundred copies. It was ordered that the corresponding secretary solicit photographs and pictures of the prominent men and scenery of the State.

On June 16, 1886, a motion was adopted requesting John Coburn to deliver in September an address on the life and character of John B. Dillon, and John H. Holliday was requested to prepare for publication the journals of General John Tipton, in his possession, with notes and a sketch of his life.

On September 18, 1886, John Coburn delivered an address upon the late John B. Dillon, as requested; he also read a biographical sketch of Mr. Dillon prepared by Horace P. Biddle, which were ordered to be printed in the pamphlet series of the society, and are to be found in Volume I. Both these gentlemen were intimate personal friends of Mr. Dillon for a long time, and spoke in very high terms of his works and character.

February 16, 1887, the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, delivered, at the Meridian street Church, a lecture on "The Acquisition of Louisiana." This has been considered by those who heard or read it a very able paper. At the meeting of July 29, 1887, the committee appointed to secure a room for the society in the State House, reported that the request was favorably received, but not definitely acted upon. General Lew Wallace was requested to address the society at its next public meeting on the subject of Indiana in the Mexican war. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Grand Army posts and regimental associations in regard to the preservation of the history of Indiana troops in the war of the Rebellion, and another committee was appointed to memorialize the Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to the condition of the township libraries.

At the meeting on the 2d of April, 1889, the committee on legislation reported that they had secured the passage of a bill appropriating two thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing books for the State library during the current year and two thousand dollars per year thereafter; this act provides for a purchasing board of five members, of whom one is to be from this society. John R. Wilson was elected to fill the place. At the meeting on the 26th of December, 1889, A. C. Harris was requested to furnish a paper on the history of internal



GEN. JOHN COBURN,
First Vice-President.

improvements in Indiana within six months, and W. W. Woollen a paper on the battle of Mississinewa within twelve months, and Daniel W. Howe a catalogue of the official publications of Indiana at any time. On the 27th of December, 1890, the executive committee reported the publication of the "Catalogue of Official Publications," by D. W. Howe. This work has been very carefully prepared and is almost invaluable for reference.

On December 31, 1891, the executive committee reported the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Rank of Charles Osborne as an Anti-Slavery Pioneer," by George W. Julian. At the meeting of December 29, 1892, the committee reported that Professor John C. Ridpath had delivered an address on the date of the Columbian celebration at Indianapolis in October, and the paper was ordered to be printed in the society's collections. On the 28th of December, 1893, the executive committee reported the printing of three additional publications: No. 7, "The Man in History," by Ridpath; No. 8, "Ouiatanon," by Craig; No. 9, "Reminiscences of a Journey to Indianapolis in 1836," by C. P. Ferguson, and "The life of Ziba Foote," by Samuel Morrison, with sketch of Samuel Morrison by J. P. Dunn.

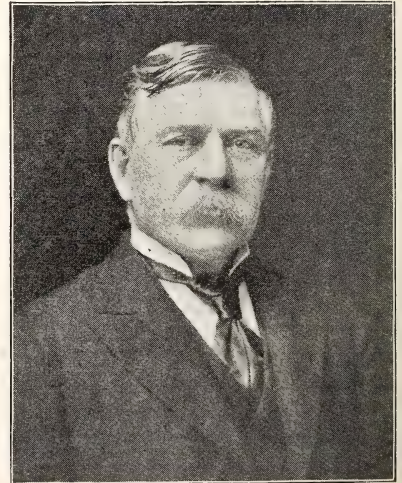
The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of procuring photographic scenes in and about Indian-

apolis for the purpose of making exchanges of the same for other like photographic views of other prominent scenes in different parts of this State, and report also as to the probable cost of the same, with a view to making a collection for preservation by this society; also to inquire into the matter of procuring, without cost, such photographic views from all parts of the State for the same purpose.

December 27, 1894, the executive committee reported new publications as follows: "Old Settlers," by Robert B. Duncan; "French Settlements on the Wabash," and "Slavery Petitions and Papers," both by Jacob Piatt Dunn. Each of these papers were prepared with great care and are replete with valuable information. William E. English was requested to furnish his paper entitled "A History of Early Indianapolis Masonry." December 26, 1895, the executive committee reported the publication of Volume II of the society's collections in book form and of a history of early Indianapolis Masonry in pamphlet form. It was ordered that Volume I be printed, including all the material published by the society prior to the organization of 1886. John R. Wilsor was requested to prepare a paper on "The Internal Improvement System of Indiana."

On the 8th of February, 1896, the society met on the occasion of the death of its president, Hon. William H. English, which occurred on the day previous. An appropriate



DANIEL WAITE HOWE,
Second Vice-President.

memorial was entered in the minute book of the society, and a committee, composed of Messrs. Wilson, Howe and Dunn, was appointed to prepare a biographical sketch of Mr. English, to be published by the society.

The society met on Tuesday, February 25, 1896. The secretary reported that among the bequests in the last will of Mr. English was one to this society in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, as follows: "I will and bequeath to the Indiana Historical Society in perpetual trust twenty-five hundred dollars, to be kept loaned out as provided in item No. 2 next preceding. The earnings to be used in aid of defraying the costs of publications which may be made by the society." The words of item No. 2 referred to are: "The same, with its unused earnings, to be kept loaned out at current legal interest on unincumbered real estate, in said county, of good title, and worth at least double the amount loaned." The treasurer reported that the full amount had been paid to him, and he was ordered to loan the same.

On December 20, 1897, the secretary reported the publication of Volume I of the society's publications and No. 2 of Volume III. The committee on legislation reported that Governor Matthews had recommended an appropriation to the society for printing the executive journal of the Territory, but the Legislature did not act on it. The committee was continued with instructions to ask the next Legislature for an appropriation of two thousand dollars for publication by the society for one year and five hundred dollars annually thereafter.

On the 21st of February, 1899, General Lew Wallace delivered a lecture before the society at Meridian street Church in Indianapolis on the subject of "Indiana in the Mexican War," largely relating to the conduct of Indiana troops in the battle of Buena Vista, defending them from the aspersions falsely cast upon them by prejudice and partial officers and historians. This lecture will be found among the future publications of the society and will require the rewriting of many important statements relative to the brave men of our State, whose conduct has been a subject of slander for half a century.

In addition to the publications named the following are to be found in the two volumes in print:

1. "The Northwest Territory." "Letter of Nathan Dane Concerning the Ordinance of 1787."
2. "Governor Patrick Henry's Secret Letter of Instruction to Governor George Rogers Clark, Commanding the Expedition which Captured from the British what Became the Northwest Territory."
3.
4. "The Early Settlement of the Miami Country," by Dr. Ezra Ferris.
5. "The Laws and Courts of the Northwest Territory," by Daniel Wait Howe. "Old Settlers," by Robert B. Duncan. "French Settlements on the Wabash, by Jacob P. Dunn. "Slavery Petitions and Papers," by Jacob P. Dunn.

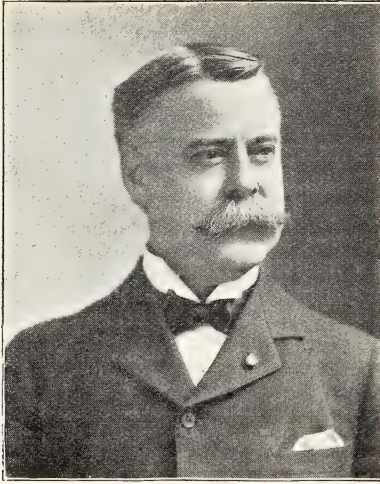
Each one of these papers contains matter of great historical value.

The library of the society consists of several hundred volumes of official documents and exchanges from other American and foreign societies and many pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals, the number of which has been largely increased within a few years past.

The Legislature of 1899 appropriated four hundred and fifty dollars annually for the publications of the society for the next two years.

(The present officers of the society have given so much of their time and labor to the interests of the society and to the history of the State that they deserve the thanks of all the people. We append a short biographical sketch of each of them.—Editor Indianian.)

Mr. William Wesley Woollen, president of the Historical Society, is well known throughout Indiana as a historical writer. He was born in Dorchester, Maryland, June 21, 1828. He came to Indiana in 1844, and when he landed at Madison he had but one dollar in the world. He soon found employment as a teacher, and afterwards entered Hanover College as a student. After leaving college he obtained employment in one of the county offices and studied law. He was appointed auditor of the county, to fill a vacancy, and was then elected treasurer. For a number of years he was engaged in banking. He personally knew most of the prominent men of the State, and some years ago published a volume of biographical sketches of many of them. Few men, if any,



W. E. ENGLISH,
Third Vice-President.

in the State are as well versed in its history as Mr. Woollen.

General John Coburn is the first vice-president. Mr. Coburn is a native of Indianapolis, and for half a century has been one of the most prominent and public spirited of its citizens. He graduated from Wabash College and entered upon the practice of the law in 1849. In 1859 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, but resigned the position to enter the army as colonel of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment. At the head of this regiment he was engaged in the first battle fought on Kentucky soil, and the first battle fought by what was afterward known as the Army of the Cumberland. He was soon placed in command of a brigade. In March, 1863, after a long and desperate conflict with an overwhelming force he was captured with his brigade. He remained a prisoner two months, when he was exchanged and returned to his command. His brigade was one of the noted ones of the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in all the battles and marches of that army. At the close of the war he returned to Indianapolis and was elected judge of the Circuit Court, a place he resigned in a short time to take his seat in Congress, where he remained for eight years. In Congress he was one of the leaders on the side of the Republicans, and occupied a very prominent position on many of the most important committees.

His services on the military committee were especially prominent and valuable.

In 1864 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, but was relieved soon after the election of Mr. Cleveland. He has written a great deal about Indiana history, and has taken a prominent part in all important State or city matters. He has been a part of the history of the State, and especially so of the history of Indianapolis. In whatever public capacity he has served he has served well.

Daniel Waite Howe, second vice-president of the society, is also a native of Indiana, having been born at Patriot, Switzerland county, October 24, 1839. In 1850 he removed to Franklin, in Johnson county, and attended Franklin College, graduating in 1857. When the civil war came he volunteered in the Seventh Indiana Regiment and took part in the first campaign in West Virginia. He afterwards became a lieutenant and then a captain in the Seventy-ninth Indiana, and with it took part in all its battles until he was badly wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864. On account of this wound he was honorably discharged from the service. Returning home, he entered upon the study of law, graduating from the Law School of Albany, New York, in 1867. In 1873 he removed to Indianapolis, and in 1876 was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of Marion county. That position he held with distinguished ability and honor for fourteen years. He has always been deeply interested in all matters pertaining to Indiana history, and has the most complete collection of old historical documents and books in the State.



JACOB P. DUNN,
Secretary.

The third vice-president of the society is William E. English. Mr. English was born in Scott county, Indiana, November 3, 1854. He studied law and for awhile practiced in Indianapolis, but several years ago abandoned the practice to devote his time to his large business interests. He made an extensive tour of Europe. In 1878 he was elected to represent Marion county in the State Legislature, and although one of the youngest members, became one of the most prominent. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis district, but declined a renomination. He is one of the most active of the citizens of Indianapolis, and is president of the Commercial Club and of the Board of Park Commissioners for the city of Indianapolis. He is prominently identified with all important public movements in Indianapolis, and is one of that city's foremost and most liberal business men. He contributes largely to all public and charitable enterprises, and has done much to improve and beautify the capital

city of Indiana. During the Spanish war he served in Cuba, as a captain on the staff of General Sumner, and was badly injured at the battle of San Juan by the falling of his horse. He materially assisted his father, the late William H. English, in the preparation of his great historical work on the conquest of the territory northwest of the Ohio.

For many years Jacob Piatt Dunn has been the secretary of the society, and to him is due much that the society has accomplished. He is a native of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and at Earlham College, graduating from that institution. He early disclosed a bent toward historical studies, and has written two works of great value—a history of Indian massacres, and a history of Indiana. He has for several years been editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and has written many important political pamphlets. He takes great interest in everything appertaining to the history of the State.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR HENLEY.

After the retreat from Long Island, and while the American army was stationed at Harlem Heights, the English had possession of a small island at the mouth of the Harlem river, near Hurl Gate, in the East river, which was covered by one of their ships of war. From this ship, on the twenty-second day of September, 1776, two seamen deserted and went to the quarters of General Heath. Upon being examined they stated that the cannon had been removed from the island to the frigate, and that but a few men, with a number of officers, and a large quantity of provisions and stores, remained there at that time. On receiving this information a surprise of the island was determined upon, and three flat-bottomed boats were at once prepared for the purpose, each boat to carry two hundred and forty men. They were under the command of Col. Jackson, Major Logan and a major whose name is not known. At the favorable opportunity they floated down the Harlem river at night, and with the tide, with the hope of arriving at their destination about the break of day.

Major Henley, who was mortified at be-

ing excluded from the enterprise, applied to Gen. Heath for the privilege of accompanying the expedition as a volunteer, which with some reluctance was granted. Says the biographer of Major Henley:

"Perhaps of the many young and gallant spirits who then crowded to fight beneath the banners of liberty, none were more ardent in her cause, or more amiable or better loved by his contemporaries than was Major Henley. Young, courageous, aspiring and sanguine in the cause of his native country, he considered no duty too arduous, no deprivation too great, no suffering too severe, in assisting her advancement to independence."

A couple of hours after midnight the boats received their complement of men, and were proceeding slowly down the narrow and winding creek. There was no light to guide them on their way, save that which issued from the bright stars of heaven, shining from its broad spread canopy. There was no voice nor whispering to break the perfect stillness of that hour, and the ripples caused by the prows of the boats

passing through the water was all the indication of their making any progress. They had nearly gained the scene of their operations, when lo! as they considered themselves secure from any annoyance, and all things promising the best success to the undertaking, they were hailed from the shore by one of the American sentinels.

"Stop!" cried he, "or I will fire!"

This faithful sentinel had not, unfortunately, been informed of the expedition. They replied from the boats:

"We are friends!"

He repeated his challenge, and said:

"You must stop and come to the shore."

"Hush! We are friends," said they from the boats, "keep silence."

This interruption occurred opposite the point where Gen. Heath was to stand a spectator of the attack upon the island. Major Henley seeing the general and several officers there, leaped from the boat into the water, which was some feet deep, and waded to the shore, and in an instant was before him.

"Sir, will it do?" said he, taking the general by the hand.

"I see nothing to the contrary."

"Then, sir, it shall do," answered the major in an emphatic manner, at the same time shaking the general smartly by the hand. In a moment he was on board the boat again. He had no sooner seated himself than a command was given to the oarsmen to proceed.

"Pull away for your lives!"

The sentinel heard the order, presented his piece and fired, but without doing any injury. Early dawn was just lighting up the horizon when they reached the island, the precise moment they had intended. The boat in which were the officers landed. The two seconds in command were to spring from the boats, one on each side, and lead on the troops from the other two boats, which were

to land each side of the first. The enemy's guards charged them on their gaining shore, having been appraised of the attack by the discharge of the sentinel's musket, but were instantly driven back. Owing to some unaccountable misunderstanding, or something that deserves a less honorable designation, the men in the other two boats, instead of joining them, lay at a distance from the shore, irresolute and inactive. The British observing that the Americans were not supported, returned warmly to the charge; while the latter, finding themselves deserted, and Col. Jackson having received a shot in the leg, returned to their boat.

They lost fourteen of their number, and it is painful to relate, Major Henley, who had proved himself most active in this unfortunate affair, while getting over the side of the boat, was shot through the heart by a musket ball. He gave one shrill cry, and leaped some two or three feet from where he stood, fell dead among his comrades, covering them with his blood.

Thus fell a brave and gallant soldier. He had just entered into manhood, with a robust health and strong arm, and had pleased the great Disposer for him to have continued for a longer period upon the stage of life he would, probably, from his early promise, have been a theme of eulogy and admiration. His body was consigned to the dust with military honors, and the soldiers who gathered around the remains of the much loved comrade wept at his untimely fall.

The success of the expedition in which he was engaged would have been very probable had only one of their other boats landed, but in the opinion of all concerned, the troops would have insured the full execution of the whole plan. The delinquents were arrested and tried by court-martial. One of the captains was cashiered.

A WONDERFUL DOG.

At a meeting of a small close communion private literary club in New York city last week the dog, his intelligence and the possibility of his having an immortal soul, and thus being able to inherit eternal life with his master, which many of the tribes of North American Indians believe, was touched upon. One of those present told the following story, the truth of which she vouched for:

"The incident I am about to tell you of happened some time ago. The dog's master is dead, and in all reasonable probability the dog is, too. The late Captain Alden, an officer stationed at West Point Military Academy, owned a small pet dog, of the terrier breed. The captain was obliged to go to Plattsburg. It was before the railroad was built, and, of course, he went by boat. The dog, gently but firmly, insisted upon accompanying the captain, and, after some good-natured protestations, the master gave in and the dog trotted along at his heels down to the steamer landing and went aboard.

"After several days—it might have been a week—Mrs. Alden was one day astonished to see the dog run into the room in which she was sitting reading. Although she did not expect her husband in soon, she assumed that some unexpected event had brought him home, and she went on with her reading, simply stopping a few seconds to pat the dog on the head and bid him welcome.

"But the dog would have none of this. He had an important message to deliver, and there was no time for an exchange of compliments. He did not seem able to make his wishes understood. This vexed him. He grew impatient, barked snappishly and tugged at his mistress's dress. Finally Mrs. Alden said, 'What do you want?' and arose from her chair.

"This was evidently a start in the right line, but the dog kept on barking, whining, and tugging at his mistress's skirts. Mrs. Alden said, 'I presume, sir, that you have some good reason for wanting me to do something that you understand, but that I do not. Lead on, and I will follow.' The dog trotted briskly out of the house, and headed toward the postoffice, but keeping a good eye on his mistress the while.

"At the general delivery window Mrs. Alden asked for their mail, and got one letter that had just arrived. It was written and mailed at Plattsburg at the dictation of her husband, who said that he was quite ill and wished her to come to him at once. Now, the most remarkable part of the whole affair is that the captain, who had been taken suddenly and dangerously ill, had said that unless he could get his wife at his bedside before many days he felt that he should die, at the same time commanding the person who wrote the letter not to put it too strong, because he knew that in this case his wife would suffer such great anxiety on the journey.

"Mrs. Alden went to her husband, nursed him, and, although he is dead now, I am happy to say that from that illness he recovered. Will you believe me, that sagacious dog had started on the journey back to West Point on his own account, every one, no doubt, who saw him, assuming that he belonged to some one else. But the greatest wonder of all is that the dog had to change boats—at Albany, I think. At any rate, he made the change all right and proudly ushered his mistress into the presence of her sick husband.

"If that dog did not understand that his master was dangerously ill and wanted to see his wife; if he was not charged with anxiety that something might prevent his mistress getting the letter as soon as it arrived, how do you account for his taking charge of the affair himself? Of course the dog had gone to the postoffice many a time with his master, and I haven't any doubt that when he heard these letters read aloud, he condemned, as severely as his loving, loyal, dog heart would let him, the worries that mortals give themselves over the gauds and vanities of life, and congratulated himself upon being a dog and having the good sense to enjoy gnawing a bone.

"There can be no question about a dog understanding a great deal of the language that he hears daily spoken about him. You can bid a Frenchman's dog 'Go out!' till doomsday and he won't mind you even a little bit, but just you say to him 'Va t'en vite!' and watch him do the sneak act."

THE MAN WITH THE HOE,

(Written, after seeing Millet's world-famous painting, by Edwin Markham.)

"God made man in His image, in the image of God made He him."—Genesis.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never
 hopes,

Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this
 brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this
 brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and
 gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens
 for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped
 the suns

And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's
 blind greed—

More filled with signs and portents for the
 soul—

More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,

The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose
Through this dread shape the suffering age
 look;

Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity be-
 trayed,

Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and sou-
 quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this shape
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, ineradicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the
 world?

How will it be with kingdoms and wit-
 kings—

With those who shaped him to the thin
 he is—

When those who shaped him to the thin
 God

Intended him to be?

After the silence of the centuries.

THE INDIANIAN.

Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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THE PAY OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It is to be regretted that a number of County Councils have attempted to place the number of days for which the County Superintendent should receive pay at a very low figure. No one thing has done so much to build up and unify our great common-school system as the law providing for County Superintendents. To do his work well, and if he does not do it well it had better be left undone entirely, he will be required to put in about all his time from one end of the year to the other. Some of the County Councils have placed the number of days at 180, while others have gone a little better. A man for County Superintendent can not divide his time between two vocations a year, and it is a waste of money to employ a poor superintendent at any price. He should be paid enough so that he can afford to give all his time to his public duties. He should be paid a stipulated salary and not limited to any special number of days. He is elected for a term of four years and ought to give all his time and all his talents to the school work. What he can not do if he is only paid for a part of the year, and compelled by the necessities of the case to hunt some other occupation for the remaining months. He can not always find that other occupation, and if he could, if he gives his thoughts to one business for five or six months in a year, and to another for the remainder of the time he in a great measure disqualifies himself for either. The children are entitled to have the best text-books that can be obtained, and the best

teachers, and to complete the system the best talent as County Superintendent. If they get less than these the public suffers. Pay for good ability and then demand that ability, and its application, should be the motto, and not any pitiful plea of economy. Do not reform backwards.

WORKINGS OF THE NEW LAWS.

The new laws in regard to the method of transacting county and township business have gone into effect. The reports from the various counties show that the county councils have, as a rule, cut the appropriations very largely. The trustees have fared better, but in the some of the townships large reductions have been made. The party papers of the State have been quick to herald all these cuts as being in the line of reform, and to pronounce that the laws are working admirably and are giving the greatest satisfaction. It is too soon yet to give a pronounced opinion upon the laws. If the reductions made prove to be, as some of them are likely to do, so great that the business of the public can not be satisfactorily transacted, they will not be reform measures in any sense of the word. From the sweeping reductions made it looks as if the councils have been impressed with the idea that they were appointed for the sole purpose of cutting down appropriations and have not fully studied the subject before them.

The clamor was so great before the Legislature that it infected the people more or less, and many of those appointed on the councils and advisory boards have felt that they would not give satisfaction and show their zeal for reform unless they did cut right and left. That was not the intention of the laws. The laws were made to prevent extravagance and waste and not to cripple the public service in any way. A few years ago Congress got an economical fever, and so pared the appropriations for expenses of the courts and the postoffice in some of the larger cities that great injury to the public service was the result. At one time in Indianapolis the postoffice appropriation for lights was exhausted before the year was out, and as the postmaster was not permitted to incur debt, or anticipate the appropriation, the public suffered, and he was compelled to supply lamps at his own expense to prevent a much greater crippling of the

service. At another time the courts all over the country had to close because the appropriation for juries was exhausted. Many prisoners had to be kept in jail for several months, awaiting a trial, and kept at the expense of the government.

Not many years ago the Indiana Legislature, over the protest of the Governor and Auditor of State, reduced the tax levy. Those two officers furnished figures to show that the levy would not produce money enough to carry on the State government, but the Legislature would not listen to them. The result was a deficit for several years, and the State was compelled to borrow about \$2,500,000 and pay interest on it for several years. That false economy of the Legislature cost the taxpayers in the end more than a million dollars paid out in the way of interest. The counties and townships may have a similar experience. It will require a year or two before the real workings of the two laws can be fully seen. In some counties and townships the boards have dealt in a liberal spirit, and it may prove that in all the reductions the boards have acted wisely. The people will await the result when the books are balanced at the end of the year.

Mr. George R. Wilson, superintendent of the schools of Dubois county, has just issued the most complete school manual we have seen. It is full of valuable information for teachers, pupils and parents. It is small in size, but encyclopedic in its amount of valuable information. It is not to be wondered at that the schools of Dubois county rank among the models.

At the recent meeting of the institute in Switzerland county Hon. J. E. Wiley delivered an address in which he administered a deserved rebuke to those who still attempt to sneer at Indiana. The *Indianian* takes great pleasure in reprinting a part of his address, and commends it to the careful reading of all Hoosiers. If Mr. Wiley could be induced to visit every county in the State a great work would be accomplished.

The executive committee of the Indiana State Teachers' Association has invited Prof. J. W. Carr, superintendent of the Anderson schools, to prepare and read a paper before its annual session during the holiday week

this year. The committee assigned this the subject of his paper:

"How can we interest the people and bring about a more thorough, systematic and comprehensive study of the History of Indiana?"

Prof. Carr has consented to write a paper, which is proof of an able one and of in every respect worthy the cause and the Association. The citizens of Indiana will look forward to this paper with much interest.

That the trustees throughout the State are, as a rule, taking such a deep interest in providing the schools of their townships with needed books of reference, is an evidence that the schools of Indiana are on the up-grade. Possibly perfection will never be reached, but the schools can closely near the goal if trustees and teachers work in harmony to that end. Proper reference books are as necessary to make a good school as desks, blackboards and maps.

The meetings of the old settlers in the various counties this year were of far more than ordinary interest. There ought to be some way provided for the preservation of the proceedings of these annual gatherings of the old people. They will form the data from which the future history of the State is to be written. County commissioners could do no more valuable work than to make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Northern Indiana Historical Society has just issued among its publications a pamphlet on the glacial action in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. It is a valuable contribution. The Society is doing most excellent work and it ought to receive the hearty co-operation of the people of the whole State.

The Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso has a larger list of students this year than ever before. It deservedly stands at the head of the normal institutes of the country.

The November number of *The Indianian* will contain a sketch of Wabash county. It will be illustrated by scenes taken from the county and will be of great interest.

All colleges of the State begin their new school year with an increased attendance and interest. The reports from Culver Military Institute show that the Academy is growing most rapidly in public favor. It is fast becoming one of the great institutions of learning in Indiana.

Every township ought to have its local historical society for the collection and preservation of local history and for general history study. The public school teachers ought to take this matter in hand. They are better qualified for the work than others, and are, or ought to be, deeply interested in it.

THE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The Library Commission has perfected its plan for the traveling libraries, and have divided its purchases into thirty-four libraries. Care and judgment have been used in purchasing the books, and excellent judgment has been displayed in the division into libraries. Libraries from 1 to 20, inclusive, are diversified; Nos. 21 and 22 are devoted to fine arts; Nos. 23, 24 and 25, to music; Nos. 26 and 27, to literature; No. 28, to English history; No. 29, to French history; Nos. 30 and 31, to American history, and Nos. 32, 33 and 34, to Indiana history and literature. The following is a list of the books contained in the last three libraries:

LIBRARY NO. 32.

(Study—Indiana History and Literature.)
Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. I.
Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. II.
History of Vincennes. Law.
Early Trials and Sketches. Smith.
The Indiana Soldier, Vol. I. Merrill.
The Indiana Soldier, Vol. II. Merrill.
Personal Recollections, Vol. I. Thompson.
Personal Recollections, Vol. II. Thompson.
Later Speeches. Julian.
Down Our Way. Judah.
My Summer in the Kitchen. Morrison.
Selections from Lucian. Brown.
Poems. House.
The Cabin in the Clearing. Parker.

LIBRARY NO. 33.

(Study—Indiana History and Literature.)
Conquest of the Northwest, Vol. I. English.

Conquest of the Northwest, Vol. II. English.

History of Indiana. Dillon.

Biographical Sketches. Woollen.

Life of O. P. Morton, Vol. I. Foulke.

Life of O. P. Morton, Vol. II. Foulke.

Life of T. A. Hendricks. Holcombe and Skinner.

War Papers. Indiana Commandery Loyal Legion, Vol. I.

History of Fort Wayne. Brice.

An Idyl of the Wabash. Nicholas.

Miscellaneous Writings. Harding.

One Way Round the World. Sweetser.

Driftwood. Pfirmer.

Last Poems. Biddle.

LIBRARY NO. 34.

(Study—Indiana History and Literature.)

History of Indiana, Vol. I. Smith.

History of Indiana, Vol. II. Smith.

History of Education in Indiana. Boone.

The Battleship Indiana. Cassard.

Forty Years of Oratory, Vol. I. Voorhees.

Forty Years of Oratory, Vol. II. Voorhees.

Indiana's Roll of Honor, Vol. I. Stevenson.

Indiana's Roll of Honor, Vol. II. Stevenson.

Men and Measures of Half a Century. McCulloch.

Muriel Howe. Teal.

Literary Art. Noble.

Short Flights. Nicholson.

Along the Bosphorus. Wallace.

Poems. Bolton.

By some unaccountable accident, in the historical sketch of Carroll county, in the September number, in speaking of the schools of Delphi, a paragraph referring to the admirable work of Prof. A. W. Dunkle, when he was in charge of the schools, was left out. It was in the copy, in the proof, but failed to show up in the printed page. Mr. Dunkle was one of those who did much to raise the schools of Delphi to their present high grade.

Every boy in Germany, from the crown prince to the meanest subject, is obliged to learn some useful trade.

There are three varieties of the dog that never barks—the Australian dog, the Egyptian shepherd dog and “lion-headed” dog of Thibet.

"NOTES."

The natives of central Africa kill twins as soon as they are born and force the mother either to kill herself or become an outcast.

Of the Vatican's 11,000 rooms, Pope Leo has reserved for his personal use only three—a small parlor, a little dining room and a bedroom.

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 300,000 square miles larger than the United States.

Jerusalem is now nothing but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference, and is situated on a rocky mountain.

The cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny—letters are conveyed all over the empire.

Among the Parsees a murderer is punished with ninety stripes on his bare back, while a master who neglects his dog receives two hundred stripes.

It is estimated that there are \$1,000,000 worth of coppers—pennies, half-pennies and farthings—in circulation; that is, roughly speaking, 4,466½ tons of copiers.

The Anglo-Indian Empire contains only 125,489 square miles in Europe, but it has 2,248,476 in Asia, 2,625,616 in Africa, 3,665,823 in America and 3,299,781 in Oceanica.

The Gersoppa Falls, on the Sharavatti river, in South Kanara, India, are larger and more magnificent than Niagara. The water makes a clear drop of 830 feet.

The Belgians are an eminently commercial people. In Antwerp ten traveling commercial scholarships of three years' duration, with an annual income of \$1,000, are given to students who most deserve such opportunities.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 broad and 250 in thickness.

The foreigner can most always count on being justly treated by the Japanese shopkeeper. Except in certain industrial concerns in the treaty ports owned by foreigners there is rarely to be found a foreign executive head to a business.

In Nelson, New Zealand, if you use the telephone you must not give the number; you must name the party you want and the exchange girl will cheerfully tell you whether he is in or out; if latter, where he is and when he will be back.

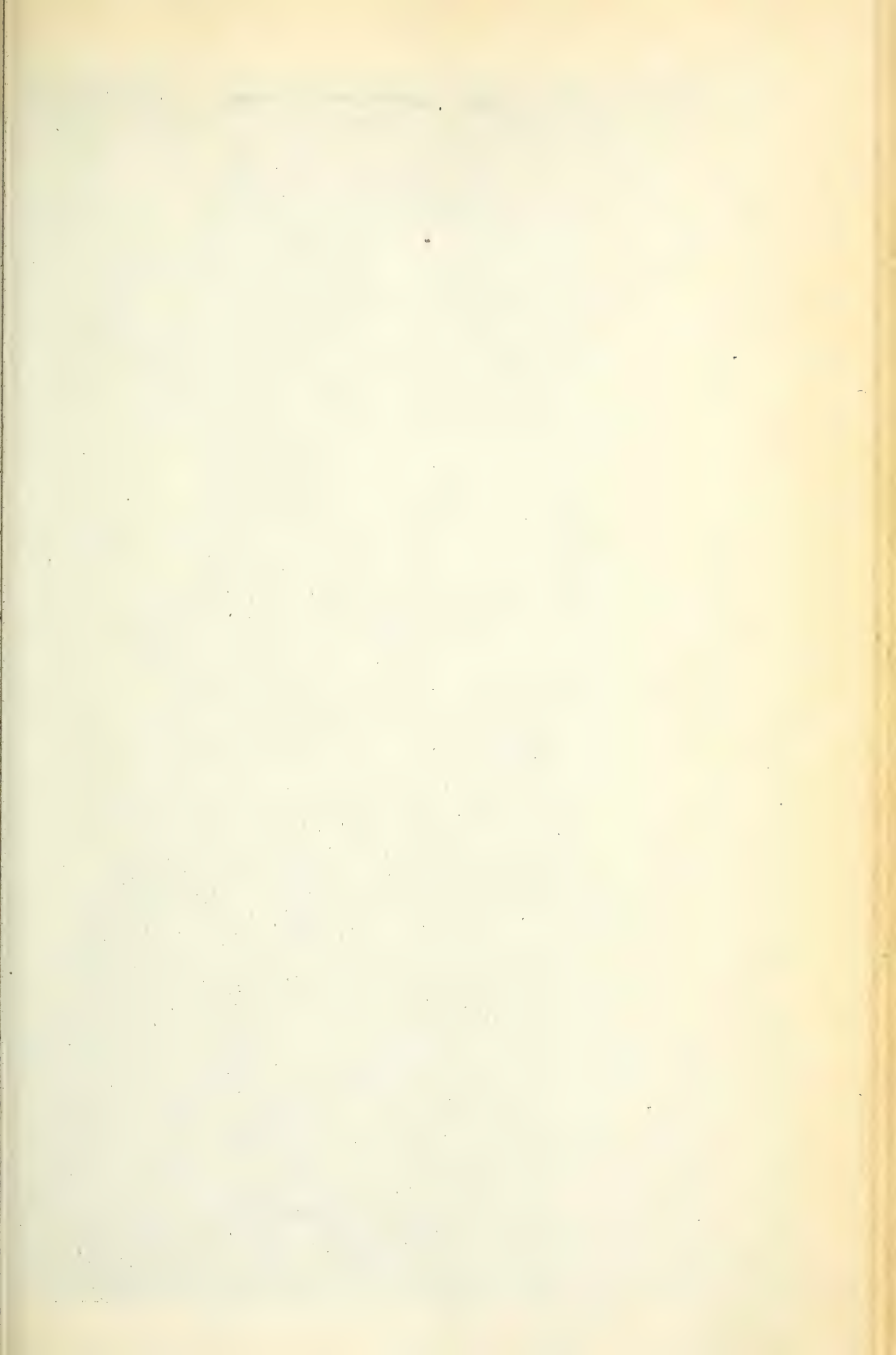
The laborers on the sewage farms near Berlin have to work seventeen hours a day and receive \$11 a month, besides field produce. Their dwellings are said to be in a frightful condition. In some cases a single room is occupied by four or five married couples.

In France the officer wears his uniform on every possible occasion. Here in the United States he takes it off whenever he is not on duty, and in Washington army uniforms are seldom seen, even in the War Department, while they are, indeed, rare on the streets.

France in war has 1,000 soldiers to 15,407 inhabitants; Germany in war has 1,000 soldiers to 17,427 inhabitants; Great Britain in war has 1,000 soldiers to 73,413 inhabitants. While under the House bill, during the late war, the United States provided for only 1,000 soldiers to about 791,000 inhabitants.

It is customary among Kaffir tribes when trouble is brewing amongst themselves or with white races, to skin oxen alive in order to ascertain which side will win. A white ox represents the Dutch, red the English and black the natives. Whichever lives the longest is assumed to portend the victor in battle.

The American bridge is flinging its majestic spans and arches across the rivers of many lands—Egypt, Siberia, Japan, China, Peru and others—and a group of twenty-six skilled American builders has just departed for Rangoon, British India, where an American company has one of its constructions in progress.



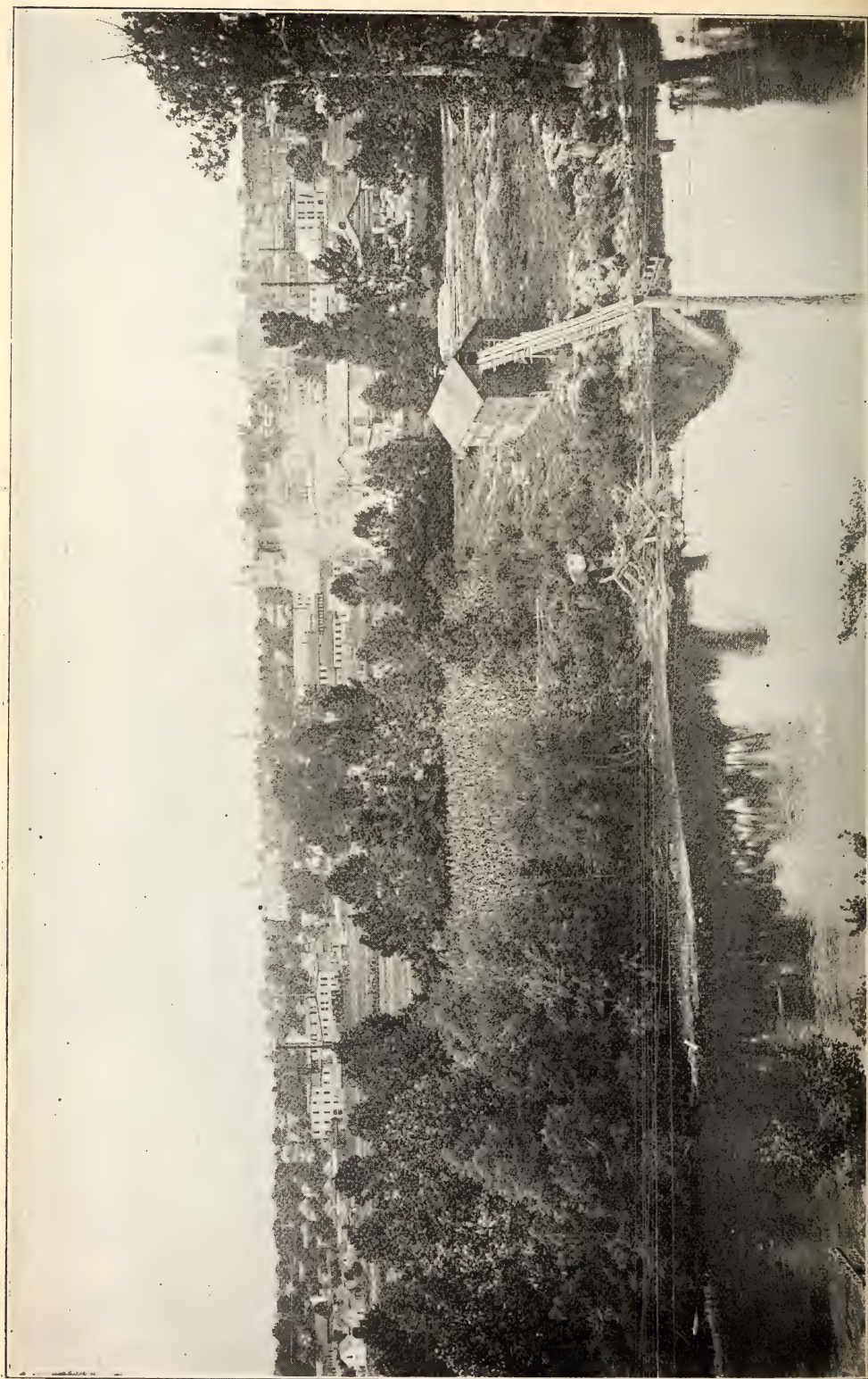


Photo by F. F. Williams

THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism. enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

VOLUME IV.

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HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, WABASH COUNTY.

In 1818 the government made a treaty with the tribes of Indians, in Indiana, in which the Redmen ceded to the government a large section of land, being more than one-third of the whole State. This cession embraced all that part of the State lying north of the cessions prior to and including that of 1809, except a small part along the northern boundary line. This was called the New Purchase, and by that name was known to all the early settlers. The emigrant's wagon was sure to be turned toward the New Purchase, and homes therein were eagerly sought after. In 1820 this great cession was divided into two counties, one called Delaware, after the famous tribe of Indians, and the other Wabash, after the stream that watered it. The original Wabash county included what are now Fountain, Warren, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Hendricks, Boone, Clinton, Carroll, White, Pulaski, Cass, Wabash and Huntington counties. When the cession was granted several large reservations were made within its boundaries, for several individual chiefs or bands. One of those reservations included Tipton and Howard counties, another a part of Cass, and another a part of what is now Wabash. The first settlers found their homes along the western limits of this cession, but they gradually crept along from Fountain to Montgomery, and then to Clinton and Carroll, then on to what is now Wabash county. It was not until 1827 that the first white man made his home in what is

now Wabash county, but he was by no means the first white man who had traveled through it. From 1689 Canadian trappers had been going up and down the Wabash river in search of trade with the Indians. This trade was interrupted for several years by the irruptions of the fierce and bloody Iroquois, who drove the Miamis and the other tribes to Illinois, but in 1712 the Iroquois were driven back eastward and the Miamis once more entered upon the possession of the lands they had held so long. Then the voyages of the trappers became more frequent. They crossed the lake to the mouth of the Maumee, then paddled up that stream to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary. Their canoes were then carried across the portage to Little river, from whence they floated to the Wabash and then on down. These voyages were especially frequent after the establishment of posts at Ouiatenon and Vincennes.

Wabash county was a favorite home of the Redmen. There many of their villages were located. The Wabash, Eel, Mississinewa and Salamonie rivers furnished fish and beavers, and the forests were full of game.

In making cessions to the government it was this section they regretted leaving more than all others. They clung to it, and nearly all their reservations were in this part of the State. Many of the original owners lived and died on their reservations, long after the white man had become their neighbors, and



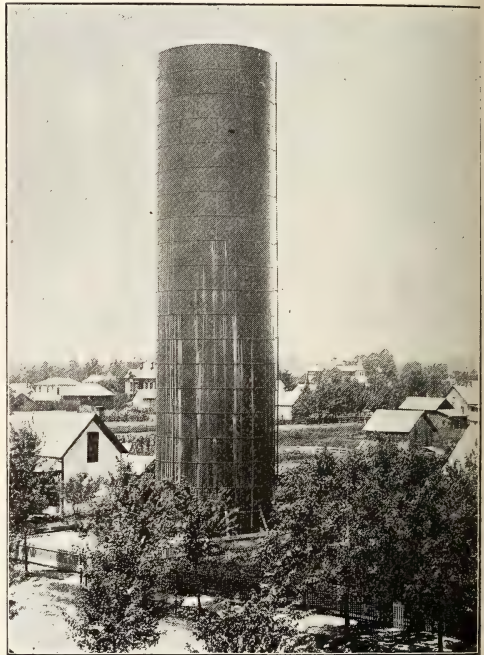
FALLS OF CHARLEY CREEK.

quite a number of their descendants still live in Miami and Wabash counties. In 1826 another treaty was made with the Miamis and Pottawattamies, the latter tribe laying claim to some of the land held by the Miamis. By



A FAVORITE RIVER ROAD.

this treaty the Miamis ceded to the government all their claim to lands in Indiana lying north and west of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, except six small tribal and a number of individual grants or reservations. This treaty was made at a conference of the commissioners with the chiefs of the tribe on the site of what is now the town of Wabash. From time to time the tribal and individual reservations have all been ceded, except one that was originally made by the treaty of 1838 to Me-to-sin-ia's band. By a treaty of 1840 the government agreed to con-

*Photo by F. E. Williams*

WABASH WATER TOWER.

vey this tract to Me-shin-go-me-sia, a son of Me-to-sin-ia, in trust for the band. By act of Congress this reservation was partitioned among the members of the band, sixty-three in number, and patents issued to each of them in 1872. As soon as the treaty of 1826 was made the land was surveyed and placed upon the market, for settlement. The next year the first tract in what is now Wabash county was entered, and the settlement of the county began. Me-to-sin-ia died at the age of eighty, and Me-shin-go-me-sia lived to the age of ninety-eight.

In 1780 a Frenchman by the name of La

Balme had an ambition to emulate General George Rogers Clark. It had been one of the aims of Clark to capture not only Vincennes and Kaskaskia, but the post at the head of Maumee and then Detroit. He succeeded at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, but could not raise the soldiers to make an effort on the other two places. La Balme raised a few recruits at Kaskaskia and was joined by a few more at Vincennes. With these he began his march for the post at the head of

restless, and several marauding expeditions were sent out. Those on the Mississinnewa claimed to be friendly, but it became known that they were acting in harmony with the hostiles, and it was determined to punish them. About the middle of December of that year Colonel Campbell was placed in command of a number of troops at Dayton, Ohio, and ordered to push rapidly forward to the Indian villages and destroy them. On the 17th he reached the first village, sur-



Photo by F. E. Williams.

WABASH COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

the Maumee. He passed through Wabash county, and was met with kindness by the Indians at their villages on the Mississinnewa. He captured the post, plundered the traders and retired a short distance and went into camp. That night the Indians attacked him and destroyed him and nearly all his band. When the war broke out in 1812 between the United States and Great Britain the Indians in Indiana became very

prised and destroyed it, killing a number of warriors and capturing a number of prisoners. He pushed rapidly on to the other villages and destroyed three of them, together with a large amount of corn and other supplies the Indians had laid up for winter use. One of the villages destroyed was in Wabash county. After destroying the villages he returned to the site of the first village captured and went into camp. That night his

camp was furiously assailed by the Indians, but they found him prepared for them, and they were defeated, retreating so hastily that they left fifteen of their dead behind them. The whites lost several killed and wounded, and nearly all their horses. This battle was fought in Grant county, just over the Wabash line.

Pioneers followed each other into Wabash county in rapid succession, after the land was once opened for settlement. The Indians were still thick in that section, and

of the State it was many years before any attempts were made to open roads, more than to blaze a path through the wilderness, but the first settler's cabin had hardly been erected in Wabash county when the question of road building was agitated. It was many miles to mill, many miles to where supplies could be obtained and means of communication were necessary. At first supplies were obtained by the means of keelboats or pirogues. The latter were simply large canoes and could

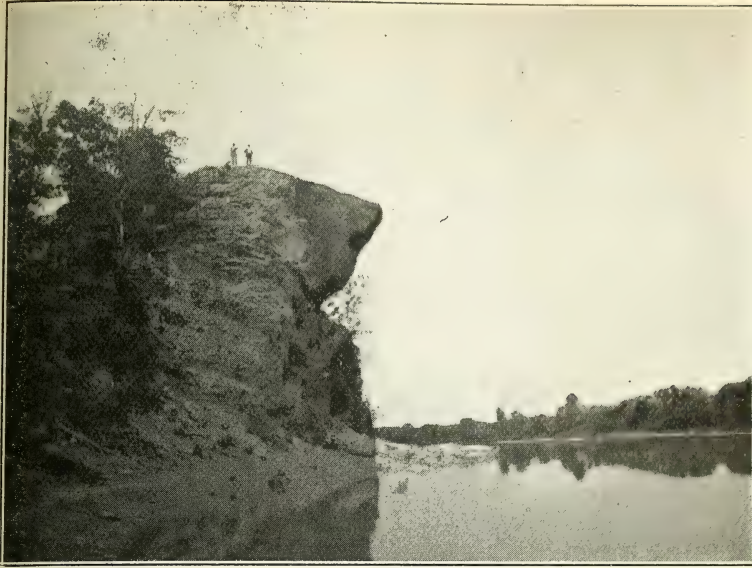


THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE ON THE WABASH.

trading with them was a great inducement to merchants. Under the treaty by which they had ceded their claims to the land they had the right to remain for several years before finally taking their departure. They had mingled with the whites for so long that they were in the main peaceably disposed, and the settlers had but little trouble with them, except when they became crazed by strong drink. Under the influence of liquor they would be quarrelsome and disposed to outrages, but on the whole those in Wabash county gave but little trouble.

In the settlement of the southern portion

carry but little freight. The others were flat-bottomed boats, generally about thirty feet long and ten or twelve feet wide. They were pushed up the stream by means of long poles. The method was slow and very laborious. It is recorded that the first contract for constructing a wagon road was for \$7.50 per mile, for clearing off the timber. Who now would undertake to cut the timber from a roadway for any such figure? In 1833 the boundaries of Wabash county were fixed as they are now, but the county government was not organized until 1835. The Indians did not leave until 1845, so it is but little more than half a century since the last



HANGING ROCK

of the Indians disappeared from the county. By this is meant those who still clung to their tribal organization. They did not want to leave then, and some difficulty was experienced in getting them to remove west of the Mississippi.

The first settler of the county located at the point where the city of Wabash now stands, and there the first store was opened. When the county government was organized Wabash was chosen as the county seat. The proprietors of the new town offered to build a court house, give certain lots for educational purposes, and other lots for church purposes, a tract of land for a cemetery, and \$300 with which to found a public library, in consideration of having it named as the county seat. As has been said the proximity of the Indians was an inducement for the settlement of traders at the new town, but another and more potent inducement was soon offered. The county was composed of rich agricultural lands, sufficiently rolling to furnish the best of natural drainage. It was well watered by numerous streams, the principal being the Wabash, Eel, Mississinnawa and Salamonie rivers. One of the great drawbacks to the rapid settlement of Indiana had been the lack of transportation facilities by which the surplus products could be taken to market and needed supplies brought



Photo by F. E. Williams.

MASONIC TEMPLE, WABASH.



Photo by F. E. Williams.

WELLS OF WABASH WATER WORKS.

back. Wabash county was to escape this great drawback. It had been for some years the dream of those in power to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Mississippi river. It had early been advocated by General Washington, but it had not ripened into fruition. In 1826 it began to take shape. It was seen that along the banks of the Wabash would be the most feasible route, and it was in anticipation of that project the government was so anxious to obtain the cession of 1826. Without that cession there would have been a stumbling block in the way at the very beginning. That cession obtained Congress was quick to make the grant of land for the construction of the canal. That would furnish an easy and safe transportation for market, and could be used at least eight months of the year. With this prospect before the settler the rapid filling up of the country along the canal was assured.

The contract for constructing that part of the canal that was within the limits of Wabash county was not let until 1834, but its construction was assured and many settlers had taken up farms in various parts of the county, and mills had been erected. The canal was completed to Wabash in 1837, and

the first boat appeared at that town on the 4th of July of that year. The town soon became a very important trading and shipping point. All the grain raised for many miles in almost every direction was hauled to Wabash for shipment, and there the farmers purchased their supplies. The government was paying large annual subsidies to the Indians, and the traders at Wabash got all that; so, many of them accumulated, for those early days, large wealth. The completion of the Wabash and Erie canal to Wabash was just at the time when the whole State was in a fever of internal improvements, and plank roads, turnpikes and canals were being scattered over the State in the greatest profusion. The fever of plank road building took hold on the people of Wabash, and some attempts were made to construct roads of that character. The canal was extended to other points, but Wabash retained its place as a great shipping point because the country had settled up rapidly. The canal was maintained and operated in pretty good shape east of Wabash until sometime after the close of the civil war, but other means of reaching the markets had come in the meantime. Among one of the early railroads to be advocated to cross the State was

one to connect Toledo, Ohio, with St. Louis, Missouri. Its construction was begun in 1854, and on January 20, 1856, the first train arrived at Wabash. This road running through the county from east to west opened all the markets of the country to the people of that section. They had their choice. At that time Chicago was not dreamed of as a market. It was nearly twenty years before another railroad was constructed through the county. In the year 1872 the Wabash & Michigan, now the Michigan division of the Big Four, was completed through the county, and soon after the Eel river road was opened, and later the Chicago & Erie road was constructed.

Wabash county early attracted to it a most desirable class of pioneers. They were industrious, moral and believers in the benefits of education. They found the county covered with a dense growth of timber. They began the work of clearing the land and cultivating the soil, erecting school houses and churches. The soil was rich and gave good returns for the care and labor expended, and the result was soon manifest. The farmers

were successful and prosperous, and to-day no county in the State has better farms or farms supplied with better buildings and stock. Many of the early settlers were of the Friends belief, and they have given more or less tone to the county ever since. In the slavery days it was on the underground railroad between Kentucky and Canada, and many an escaping slave has found shelter and assistance among the good Quakers. Parts of the county are broken, but much of it is level, and every acre is capable of high cultivation. Crime has not been unknown in the county, but the records show as little of crime as those of any county in the State. In 1854 a whole family, consisting of Aaron French, his wife and five children, were murdered by John Hubbard and his wife. But little cause could be ever found for the commission of the crime. French was very poor, having only a few household goods, worth but a trifle. The sudden disappearance of the family was accounted for by Hubbard, and no suspicion of crime was entertained for sometime. At last another man suddenly disappeared and his body was found in the river, and sus-



NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

picion fastened on Hubbard. This called to mind the French family and an investigation disclosed the bodies buried beneath the floor of the house. Hubbard was hanged for the murder and his wife sentenced to life imprisonment.

The war record of Wabash county is among the best in the State. For the war with Mexico the county furnished a part of a company for the First Indiana Regiment, but it was during the civil war that the loyalty and patriotism of the people shone forth most illustriously. The first news that

one, and her sons won glory and honor on most of the battlefields of the Union. They fought at Shiloh, and throughout the West and Southwest, and followed Sherman to the sea. For the relief of the families of volunteers and for bounties the county paid \$296,664.

Rich as it is in agricultural resources, Wabash county does not depend altogether upon agriculture, but the manufacturing industries are large and diversified. There are few if any counties in the State where farm-



BIBLE SCHOOL, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

Fort Sumter had been fired upon aroused all the people of the county, and when the Governor issued his proclamation a full company hastened to Indianapolis and entered the Eighth Indiana Regiment. The company contained more men than its legal requirement, but instead of returning home the extra men promptly volunteered in another regiment. As call after call was made Wabash promptly responded until she was represented by full companies or parts of companies in fifteen regiments, and in addition had furnished two batteries of light artillery. Her roll of killed and wounded is a very long

ing is more scientifically followed than in Wabash. The pioneer log cabins long since disappeared, and in the place where they stood farm houses of elegant architecture, with all the modern conveniences for life are now seen. The farmers live to enjoy life; poverty is unknown among them; education, culture and refinement are found everywhere. All the principal roads in the county are built of crushed stone, and nearly all the cross roads are made of stone or gravel, both materials being found in abundance in all parts of the county. Wabash is deservedly famous for its good roads. The county has

several prosperous and growing towns, the leading two being Wabash and North Manchester. The first settlement of the county was on the present site of the city of Wabash and the history of the town is coeval with that of the county. It was promptly named as the seat of justice for the new county, and came into prominence when the old Wabash and Erie canal was in its glory.

It sits on a series of hills which give it a picturesque appearance, and the progressive and liberal spirit of its inhabitants is shown by the many handsome residences

streets of the town are now brilliantly illuminated by the new gas.

It is quite a manufacturing center. Among its manufacturing industries furniture ranks very important. One factory manufactures extension tables only, and makes them by the thousands. One of the largest paper mills in the whole country is found at Wabash. Its plant cost more than half a million dollars. One of the largest establishments engaged in manufacturing school furniture is also located there. It re-



LADIES' HOME, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

and elegant and costly public buildings. The high school building is one of the handsomest in the State, and the people of the county have erected a handsome Memorial Hall in memory of the soldiers who went out from the county to fight the battles of the Union. All the school buildings are modern in construction and admirably adapted for school purposes. Wabash was the first city in the world to use electricity wholly for street lighting. Other cities were partly using electricity, but Wabash was the first to use it entirely. It was also the first to introduce acetylene gas for street lighting. All the

cently received one order for 20,000 school desks. Another important establishment is engaged in manufacturing anything out of wood that may be desired, such as telephone boxes, etc. At one time it received an order for 3,000,000 backs for thermometers. Besides those mentioned it has three other furniture factories, using a large amount of capital each. The largest hat factory in the West is at Wabash. It has a capital of \$150,000, and employs about four hundred workmen. It makes from 185 dozen to 250 dozen hats daily. Each hat goes through the hands of forty men before it is ready for market.

In connection with this factory is a large farm for the raising of Belgian hares. Heretofore the fur for the manufacture has been imported, but the proprietors of the establishment have entered upon the work of raising their own fur. They expect to raise about 1,000,000 hares annually. The fur will be used for hats, the skins sold for glove making and the carcasses for table use. The shops of the Michigan division of the Big Four railroad are located at Wabash, the plant costing \$250,000. The Iron Bridge Works is one of the largest in the country, and recently sold a \$20,000 bridge to Portland, Oregon. There is a canning factory which this year put up more than 1,000,000 cans of tomatoes.

At North Manchester are a windmill factory, a lumber company and a canning factory. There is also a large lumber mill and furniture factory at Lafontaine. Natural gas has been found at Lafontaine and Somerset, and at Rich Valley about fifty oil wells are producing.

Wabash has an abundant supply of most excellent water for household use, obtained from driven wells, of large capacity. The county is well watered by the streams which flow through it, they furnishing at the same time excellent drainage. It is one of the

counties which have a folk lore of its own, and every old settler is full of Indian legends and traditions. To go through Wabash county is to see what the Anglo-Saxon race can do in fifty years in making civilized homes out of a wilderness. Wabash county alone now has a population greater than all Indiana could count in 1810, and more than half as many as the State had when admitted into the Union.

Many years ago Josiah White, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Philadelphia, devised in his will \$20,000 to be used in erecting a manual labor college for the instruction of Indians, colored people and others likely to be benefited by such training. This money was turned over to the Society of Friends in Indiana, and they purchased six hundred and forty acres of the Me-shin-gome-sia reservation in Wabash county, one of the finest farms in the State. Suitable buildings were erected and the school opened. For several years Indian children were sent to this school by the government and educated. This, however, was not the first school among the Indians in Wabash county, for some missionaries made the educational experiment about 1826, but it did not turn out successfully.

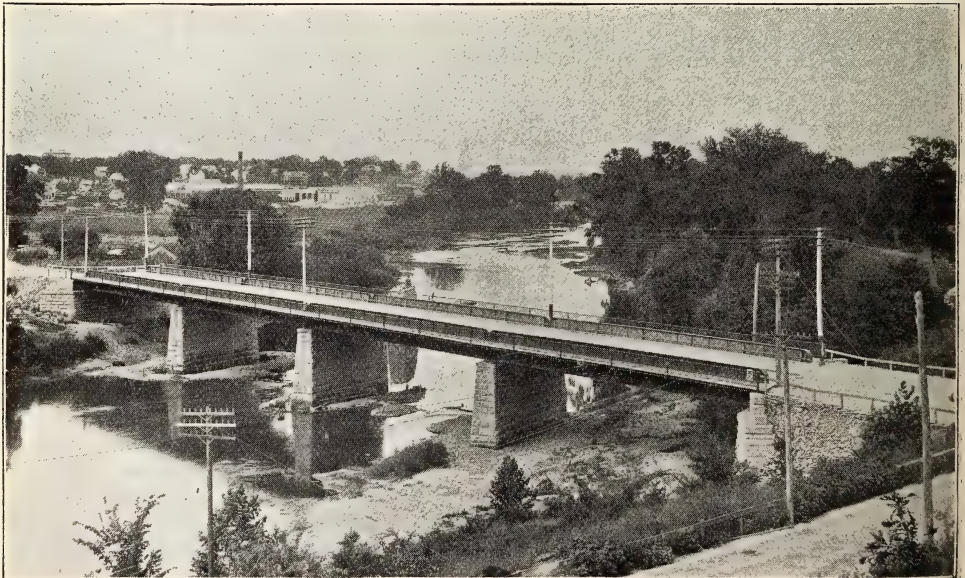


Photo by F. E. Williams.

BRIDGE ACROSS WABASH RIVER.

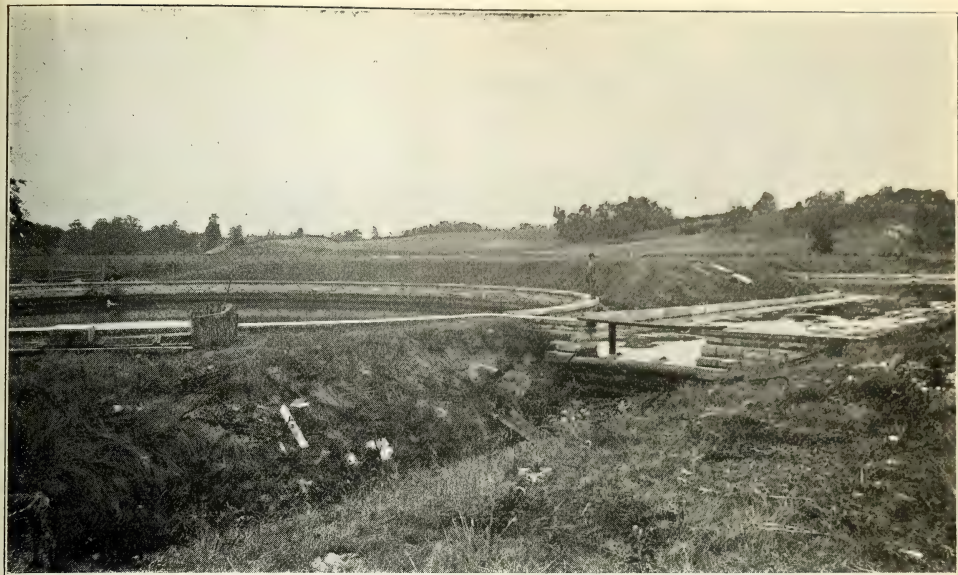


Photo by F. E. Williams.

RESERVOIR, WABASH WATER WORKS.

The county is well supplied with churches of all denominations, and some of the buildings are very handsome and costly. In moral tone, education, culture and progressive spirit Wabash ranks among the first counties of the State.

The Laketon road is a public highway leading north from Wabash to Laketon. A few years ago it was a miserable dirt road, consisting principally of muddy stretches, broken here and there by "corduroy" bridges. The residents in the "slashes" through which it passed, from the old Koontz farm to the Tes-Alger sawmill, were known to their more refined environs as "swamp angels." The circumstance related below will be recognized by the older residents—those who resided there when a truthful coon dog was worth as much as a horse, and cord wood and tan bark were legal tenders for all debts, both public and private. One of the legends is told in verse by Tom M. Morgan, now of Colfax, Indiana.

"I was raised here in the slashes,
An old man went on to say,
As he sampled my tobacco
In a very friendly way.
"Twenty years or more ago,
Back in eighteen seventy-three,
I packed my trunk an' baggage,
Pulled my freight for Santa Fe.

"Was a tenderfoot out there,
Cowboyed, sunshine an' rains,
Batched one winter with a 'greaser'
While a 'puncher' on the plains,
Got a letter, now and then,
From friends here in the slashes
Telling all about 'swamp angels,'
The gals, their latest mashes.

Got a postal card one day,
When I'd been there 'bout three year,
Sayin': 'That sweetheart o' yourn's
To be married soon I hear'—
Swapped my lasso an' my pony,
Two revolvers an' my spurs
For a ticket to civilization,
Then I clum upon the cars.

Got to Wabash, Indiyanny,
Best ol' town 'at's ennywhere,
'Bout the middle of September,
Jes' before the county fair.
Went out home an' seen the folks—
But my gal, more's the pity!
Was 'way on a weddin' trip
To his folks at C'lumby City.

"They'd driv through in a buggy—
Two-hoss rig the feller had—
With team o' borried critters
'At was lent him by her dad.
Didn't see her till next spring—
Lived out north, near Ijamsville—
Stopped an' et dinner with her,
On my way one day to mill.

"Interduced me to her man—

Never'd seen the chap before.

An' I sort o' wished, b' gracious!

'At I wouldn't enny more.

'Cause I didn't like the feller,

It somehow appeared to me

He'd sprung a 'blind deck' on me

Durin' my stay at Santa Fe.

"But her—blame my pictures!

Couldn't blame her enny way!

A man with eighty acres.

Beat a cowboy ever' day—

Two wrinkles 'stid o' dimples—

That man o' her'n I felt like

Havin' him bored for simples!

"Jes' a wothless kind o' cur,

Ornry, hadn't enny pluck,

'Stid o' hustlin' as he should,

B'lieved in bankin' most on luck.

Took to drinkin', drat his melts!

Gettin' fuller ever' day,

Till the mortgage with the eighty

Was about to run away.

* * * * *



Photo by F. E. Williams.

WABASH HIGH SCHOOL.

An' I told her right before him

'At I thot she'd done the best,

"At a home on ol' Eel river

Beat a wild oats patch out West.

* * * * *

"Didn't see her enny more

For a year or two I guess—

Had a baby—named it for me—

Jes' her pictur, more or less—

She'd growed pale—when she laughed

"Man killed at Eby's Crossin'—

Jes' a lucky stroke o' chance—

Neighbors knowed the mangled body

By the patches on the pants,

An' a little silver ring

On a finger 'twas cut off,

With these words writ within it:

'Yours, Mahala Brinkerhoff.'

"Him dead, she jes' went at it

In a reg'lar bus'ness way,

A-pilin' up the dollars
For the comin' rainy day.
She lit into that mortgage,
Caught it squarely by the throat,
An' flung it from the eighty,
Like a man would throw a coat.

"Tried to help her when I could,
In my awk-ard sort o' way,
Till she kind o' seemed to like it,
As the neighbors used to say.
An' I tried to b'leve sometimes
'At the sunshine in her eye
Meant heaps o' solid comfort
For yours truly, by an' by.

"Put this an' that together,
Made a note o' what she said,
Till I got the skein unraveled,

Association, which now has upon its shelves about 2,000 volumes of choice literature.

Other societies are the Symposium, a society of thirty ladies of cultivated minds, doing miscellaneous work; the Social Literary; the Tourists; the Current, and the M. W. Harrison Class. These are all doing good literary work. The Parliamentary Coterie is a society of one hundred engaged in the study of parliamentary usage. The plan of study is to hold conventions, meetings of city council, sessions of the legislature, etc. The Ladies' Silver Club has a membership of thirty ladies, who believe in the free coinage of silver. They make a study of politics.



Photo by F. E. Williams.

RICH VALLEY OIL FIELDS.

Not a kink left in a thread;
An' I'm guessin' I warn't slow
In my tumblin' to a 'snap'—
I'm managin' the eighty,
An' her children call me 'Pap.'

The city of Wabash has a goodly number of social and literary clubs. As expressed by a lady in response to a toast: "Clubs are trumps in Wabash." The first in years and perhaps in literary work is the Round Table, organized in 1880, federated in 1890. The work is the study of literature and current events. The Round Table took up literary work and organized the Woman's Library

and American history. The Clio, as its name indicates, is devoted to the study of history.

The Amateur Musicale is an especially flourishing society which has not only proved very helpful to its members but has brought to Wabash some of the finest concerts that have ever visited the place.

These societies are united in a local federation, which meets semi-annually. They have brought many fine lecturers to the town. The federation has also established an industrial school, where on every Saturday society leaders may be found instructing

children in housework, sewing and polite behavior.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not only a philanthropic but a literary society as well. They hold parlor meetings monthly, when papers are read and addresses delivered. Through their efforts the Orphans' Home was established in this place, they having taken the initiative in organizing an Orphans' Home Association.

There are other clubs purely social in their character, while the fraternities with the feminine annex are too numerous to mention.

Not alone to these people and the large church at North Manchester can be attributed all the credit for having located this worthy institution at that place, but also to the honorable citizens who are energetic, ambitious and awake to the best interests of every educational work.

The present campus of ten acres, including a large substantial brick building, formerly owned and used by the United Brethren for college purposes, was purchased the same summer and as early as September a catalogue had been issued and a thorough canvass made for students. A very good



BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

Early in the spring of 1895 an idea was conceived to found a college of the German Baptist brethren (or Dunkard) fraternity somewhere in the State of Indiana. Accordingly, several representative members of the church organized into a committee and made an extended tour of the State, visiting many of the best cities and towns.

Rev. David Hollinger, chairman of the present Board of Directors, and Elder G. B. Hecter, a member of the Board, were two that aided very much in bringing the college to the quiet little town of North Manchester.

attendance was shown for the first year, in which time plans for another large building to be dedicated, "The Bible School" was completed and the contract let and by April of the following year a fine brick building, fitted with the Smead heating and dry closet system, was ready for occupancy.

In the spring of 1898 a proposition was submitted to the Board to erect another large building for dormitory purposes, known as the Ladies' Home. The architect's plans were examined by the Board and it was decided to begin the work at once, and by

September 1 the building was completed, giving adequate room for sixty ladies. The building is heated throughout with the latest hot water system and having baths and all the conveniences found in a modern home. The basement is arranged with kitchen, laundry and dining hall large enough to accommodate two hundred boarders.

It is the purpose of Manchester College and the Bible School to secure to young men and women the most thorough Christian education. This implies that intellectual, moral and religious training and discipline

school or college of liberal arts. The A. B. degree is given from the college, and M. Accts. from the business college.

The present term, opening under the management of President H. P. Albaugh and Vice President M. W. Sherrick, shows an increase of over thirty-three of any preceding year, and prospects for the winter term are much better than ever known in the history of the institution.

The city of Wabash takes high rank in educational matters. From the very earliest times its people have been friends, and ad-



BIBLE ROOM, SHOWING TABERNACLE IN CORNER, NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

which shall develop them in the best possible way for the active duties of life and cultivate in them a vigorous and healthy manhood. It inculcates plainness in the habits of life, discountenances caste, thus making for all classes an ideal home.

Each department is headed with a trained specialist, who is a master of his work, and having sufficient assistance to give the student all the necessary training for a broad and liberal education. The Bible, music (vocal and instrumental), shorthand and business courses receive the same attention and care as is shown students in the preparatory

vocates of education. Among the early comers to Wabash was Ira Burr. He was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, near the town of Danbury, and received a good education in the schools of Bridgeport, in that State. In the winter of 1836-7 he opened and taught the first school of Wabash, in the typical log building. This was the beginning of the educational work in the county, which has gone on since his day until the schools of the county now rank with the best in the State. One teacher after another succeeded Mr. Burr. In 1840 a building was erected for school purposes, and it was occupied as such



PRES. H. P. ALBAUGH

for eighteen years. By 1858 several buildings or parts of buildings were used for school purposes, and in that year it was determined to erect a union building, and it was ready for use by the opening of the term in 1859. Three hundred and eighty pupils were enrolled that year, and the new school began under the most favorable auspices.

At first there were rapid changes in superintendents and teachers, which militated somewhat against the success of the school system, but still they improved in efficiency and in attendance, until the buildings occupied became too small for the demand, and others were



VICE-PRES. M. M. SHERRICK.

erected. In 1885 Mr. W. H. Harrison was chosen as superintendent, and so satisfactory has he proved that he has been retained ever since. During that time five new school buildings have been erected at a cost of \$120,000. Among these buildings is the handsomest and most perfectly arranged high school building in the State. The buildings are all modern, well heated, well lighted and well ventilated. They are supplied with modern furniture and all the adjuncts that are helpful to teacher and pupils. The citizens have been liberal, broad-minded, and have backed up the School Board in its efforts to make the schools the pride of the country.

In the high school the work is completely departmentalized, and seven teachers are employed. Four courses are maintained. The present enrollment is 262. In connection with the high school is a free public library containing about 4,000 volumes. The growth in the schools is very near even, the increase being about one hundred children a year. The system occupies six buildings, and employs forty-seven teachers, with something over 1,800 pupils, out of an enrollment of 1,926. Steps have been taken to erect another new building to contain eight rooms, and it is expected to have the building ready for the opening of school next year. There are no parochial or private schools in the city, thus concentrating all the interest and energies in the public school system. This makes the conditions at Wabash ideal for good schools. The superintendent proudly says that he invites inspection and comparison with any of the schools of the State. The teachers, the children, the people are all proud of their school buildings, and of their schools, and this very pride aids in keeping the schools in the front rank.

Laketon can also boast of an excellent high school under the superintendency of Mr. Charles I. Kerr. The first school house in the school district to which Laketon belongs was erected in 1842, and was abandoned in 1857, the school having outgrown it. The new building only contained one room at first, but it was added to from time to time. In 1877 a new building containing three rooms was erected. The first high school course was introduced under the superintendency of Mr. George E. Long, and a class of four graduated in 1883. The next year thirteen were graduated. Mr. Long went to another field of labor and the high school died out. It was revived in 1895, and the new county high school was adopted. In 1896 the present superintendent took charge, and the since then the advance has

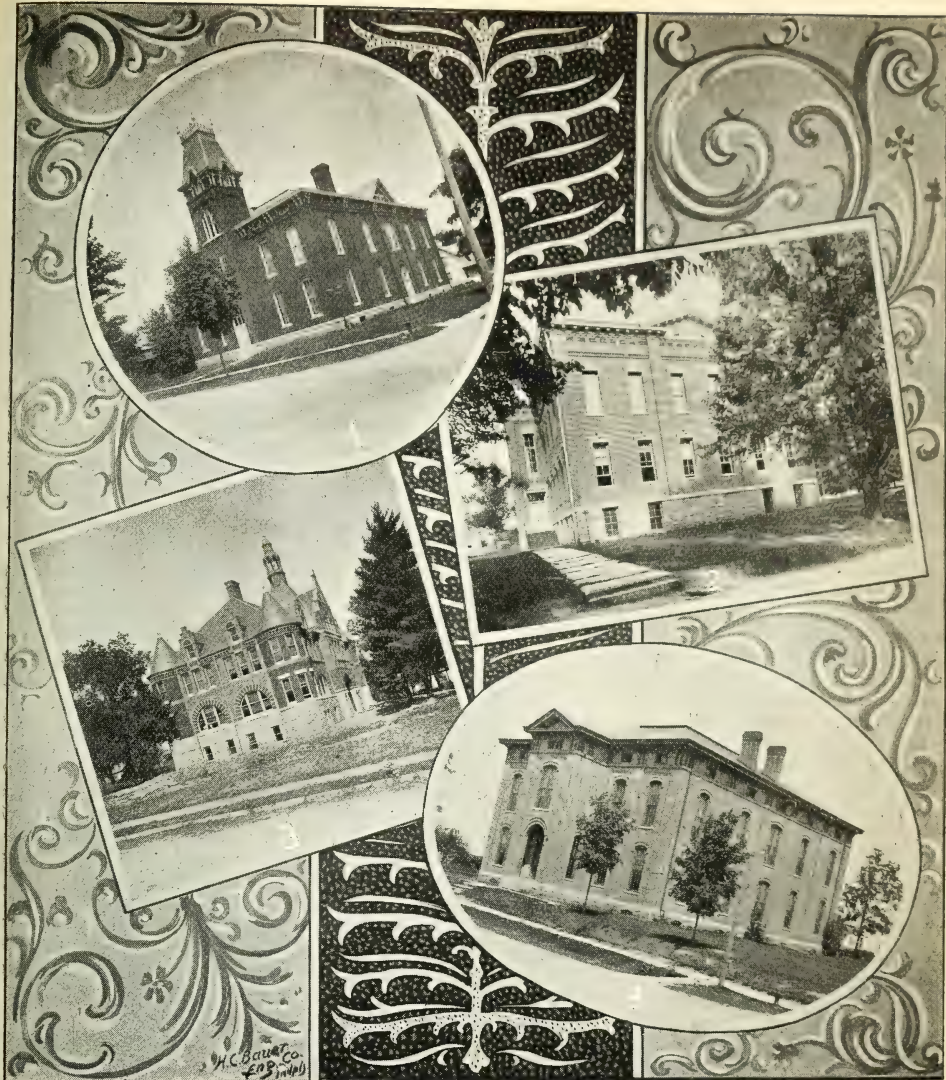


Photo by F. E. Williams.

1. WEST WARD
3. SOUTH WARD.

2. MIAMI SCHOOL.
4. EAST WARD.

been rapid, and in 1897 a handsome new building was erected, and is well adapted for the purpose. Three courses are taught and the school is one of the commissioned schools of the State. This is mainly due to the efficient work of Mr. Kerr. It is a township high school, and many of the pupils go long distances to attend, so earnest are they in taking advantage of the opportunities offered.

Mr. Kerr has not confined his work entirely to the school room, but knowing that education depended on something more than text books, has, by energy and persistent

work, started an excellent library and museum in connection with the school. By a series of lectures, and by subscriptions from the public he has begun a work that ought to be followed up and kept alive by taxation. Every township in the State ought to have a library, and no tax can be levied that will pay better on the investment. A good library, besides furnishing needed information and instruction, is an incentive to every pupil. The present enrollment in the high school is forty-eight, and the total enrollment of the school is one hundred and eighty-four. The people take great interest in the school and



LAKETON SCHOOL HOUSE.

the lecture course last year was very successful. People and pupils have set a high mark before them, and they will attain thereto.

The Lagro High School was started in 1880, but at that time very little high school work was undertaken. Two or three years later the first regular high school course was begun under the direction of John N. Meyers, who later became superintendent of the Wabash county schools. The school was one of the first to obtain a commission.

The people of the town and township of Lagro have always been excellent supporters of the school. Since its beginning more than one hundred students have finished the high school course. This year there are fifteen members in the senior class. O. V. Tyner is principal of the high school and Thomas F. Berry superintendent.

North Manchester is one of the most thriving of the smaller cities of the State. The people are progressive and strong advocates of education. The schools have been steadily increasing in efficiency until they now take rank even with those of larger and more pretentious cities. Surrounded by an agricultural country of almost unrivalled fertility, possessing manufacturing industries operated with business skill and energy, the future of North Manchester is bright. Just when the first school was opened in North Manchester can not be reliably determined, but it was very soon after the first settlement of the town. In 1875 the town was incorporated, and since then there has been a continued upward tendency in the schools, and they are aiming at a still higher standard.

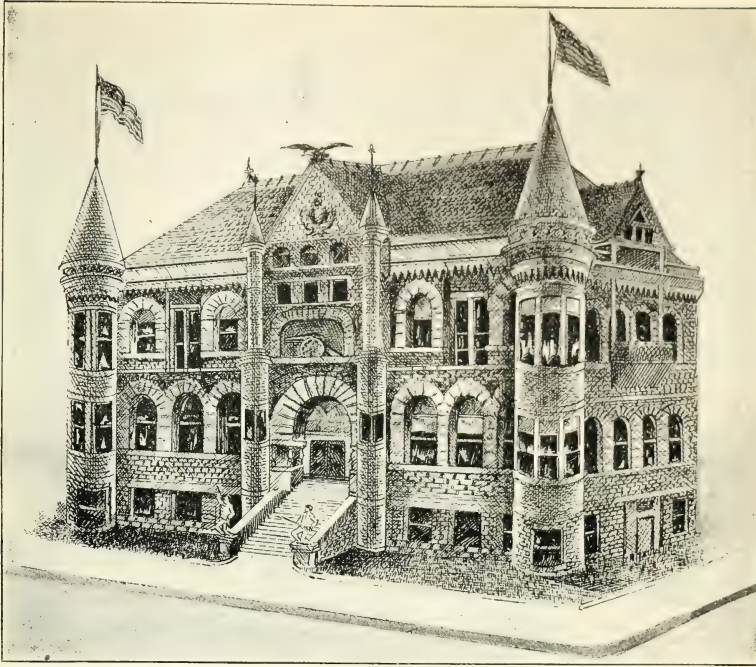
Few, if any counties of the State, surpass in the efficiency of the work done, and the standard attained, the schools of Wabash county. In reading circle work they have been at the top for several years. The trustees, as a rule, are alive to the interest of the schools, and support the efforts of the

superintendent. The buildings are modern and well supplied with all the necessary adjuncts, and progression is the motto.

Much of the prosperity and growth of the county is due to its newspapers. Good newspapers are a part of the educational interests of any community. They are not merely disseminators of local news, but they keep the people abreast of current events, and thus are teaching history day by day, week by week. In one strong sense they are the mouthpiece of the public, advocating improvements, disseminating abroad what inducements the county or city can offer to immigrants or capital. In this respect Wabash county has been fortunate in its papers. They have always upheld the interests of the city and county. The man with capital to invest never seeks a locality that is without a newspaper. He would just as quick go to a desert that was without vegetation and people. The first things an investor looks at or inquires about, especially if he expects to make the place his home, is the character of the people, its schools, its churches and its newspapers, and he often judges the character of the people by its papers, and its schools. No better index could be obtained. The people of a township who will not build good school houses and maintain good schools, need not expect an intelligent man to move into the township, or invest his money therein. The same is true of a county. More of the future of a county depends upon its newspapers than most people think or believe. As has been said, Wabash has been fortunate in its newspapers. They are well conducted and prosperous; they talk about the county; they maintain its institutions; they advocate improvements. Discussing politics is about the least of the work of a good newspaper in a community. They are the bulwark of our public school system, and should be regarded as a part of the educational system of the county.



LAGRO SCHOOL HOUSE.



WABASH MEMORIAL HALL.



Photo by F. E. Williams.

RICH VALLEY SCHOOL HOUSE AND PICNIC GROUNDS.

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS FOR OCTOBER.

1. When was the territory now comprising Indiana ceded to the general government, and by whom was the cession made?
2. Of what was this territory a part?
3. What other States have been formed from the territory ceded?
4. What is the extreme length of the State from north to south, and extreme width from east to west?
5. How many square miles does the State contain, and how much is land and how much is water?
6. What is the topography of the State?
7. What valleys are there and what is the extent of each?
8. What geological eras are represented by the rocks of Indiana?
9. In what parts of the State are the different eras found?
10. What rock contains oil and gas?

ANSWERS.

1. On the 20th of October, 1783, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act authorizing the delegates of that State in the Colonial Congress to convey to the United States all the rights of the commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Congress in 1780 had asked that the States make such a cession for the benefit of all the people of the various States and for the benefit of the Union. In 1781 Virginia agreed to this cession upon certain conditions. Congress accepted the cession, but changed somewhat the terms, but in 1783, as stated, the delegates of Virginia were authorized to make the transfer, and did finally make it on March 1, 1784.

2. This territory was a part of that claimed by France by the right of discovery. When Quebec fell, in 1759, a part of it passed under the control of Great Britain, and finally it was all ceded to that country by France in 1763. It was captured from the British by General George Rogers Clark, and in the treaty of peace between Great

Britain and the United Colonies was ceded to them.

3. Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota have been formed from the territory besides Indiana.

4. The extreme length of the State from north to south is 276 miles, and extreme width of the State from east to west is 140 miles.

5. The State contains 36,350 square miles, of which 35,910 are land and 440 water.

6. About two-thirds of the State is nearly level. There are no mountains, but the southern part is broken by high hills, and along the Ohio the hills are very bold and picturesque. The hills along the Ohio are called "knobs," and they extend about fifty miles in the interior of the State and some of them rise to an elevation of five hundred feet or more. The hills of the Ohio extend as far north as Monroe and Brown counties. The northern part of the State originally was spongy or swampy, consisting of prairies, with broken spots of timber.

7. There are three great valleys in the State. The Ohio valley, embracing that of the Whitewater, contains about five thousand square miles. This is a limestone region and was originally covered by dense forests. The White river valley extends from the Wabash river on the west to the Ohio State line on the east, and contains about nine thousand square miles. It is almost uniformly level. The Wabash valley contains about twelve thousand square miles. It is more broken than that of White river.

8. The geological eras represented in Indiana are the Lower Silurian, the Upper Silurian and the Devonian.

9. The rocks of the Lower Silurian era known in Indiana, are surface rocks in several counties of the southeastern part of the State, and are underlying rocks over the rest of the State. The Upper Silurian era is evidenced by the rocks in the counties of eastern Indiana. The Devonian period is

shown in the northern and western parts of the State, and in some of the counties in the southern.

10. Oil and gas are found in the Trenton rock.

QUESTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

1. How many species of flowering plants are found in Indiana?

2. Name the three largest families of flowering plants known in Indiana. How many families are there?

3. What wild fruits have we in Indiana?

4. What nut fruits have we in Indiana?

5. How many varieties of orchids have we?

6. What poisonous plants are found in Indiana?

7. How many acres of Indiana are covered with forests?

8. How many species, how many families and how many genera are represented by the trees of Indiana?

9. What species is most largely represented?

10. In what part of the State are cypress trees found?

THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana history have occurred in the month of November:

November 1, 1861, General George B. McClellan made commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

November 1, 1877, Oliver P. Morton, the great War Governor of Indiana, died.

November 2, 1795, James K. Polk, afterward President of the United States, born.

November 4, 1781, General Arthur St. Clair defeated by the Indians under Little Turtle.

November 6, 1869, Admiral Charles Stewart, the great commander of the Ironsides, died at the age of ninety-two.

November 7, 1861, battle of Belmont. This was the battle which first brought General Grant into prominence.

November 9-10, 1872, great fire in Brooklyn. Loss exceeded \$70,000,000.

November 10, 1865, Wirz, the infamous commander of Andersonville prison, hanged.

November 11, 1811, battle of Tippecanoe.

November 13, 1782, provisional treaty of peace with Great Britain signed.

November 13, 1833, great shower of stars, when the people all thought the world was coming to an end.

November 13, 1837, magnificent display of the aurora borealis.

November 15, 1777, the colonial Congress adopts the federal form of government.

November 16, 1864, General Sherman starts on his famous march to the sea.

November 18, 1886, President Arthur died.

November 19, 1831, President Garfield born.

November 19 1861, Mason and Slidell, the two Confederate commissioners, taken from the British steamer by Commodore Wilkes. This came near causing a war with Great Britain.

November 19, 1873, Tweed, the celebrated chief of Tammany, sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for robbing the people of New York.

November 20, 1880, Governor James D. Williams died.

November 23, 1804, President Franklin Pierce born.

November 23, 1823, Elbridge Gerry, Vice President of the United States, died.

November 23, 1873, Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, died.

November 23, 1891, Governor Alvin P. Hovey died.

November 24, 1784, General Zachary Taylor born.

November 24, 1852, Commodore Perry started on his great expedition to Japan.

November 25, 1783, New York evacuated by the British.

November 25, 1863, battle of Missionary Ridge.

November 25, 1885, Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died.

November 29, 1859, Washington Irving died.

November 29, 1872, Horace Greeley died.

November 30, 1842, Midshipman Spencer and two sailors hanged for mutiny on the United States ship Somers. Spencer was a son of the Secretary of War.

November 30, 1864, battle of Franklin.

HISTORIC NORTHERN INDIANA, WITH A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE A. BAKER, SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

The soil of northern Indiana and the valley of the St. Joseph is historic ground, which will prove for years to come a most interesting field for the work of the careful student. The documentary history of this region goes back over two centuries and a quarter. It is contemporaneous with that of Michilimackinac. Jolliet's map of 1673-74 is perhaps the earliest document extant which depicts with any degree of accuracy the eastern and southeastern trend of Lake Michigan. To Jolliet and the numerous *coureurs des bois* who had long before penetrated the forest recesses of the valley of the St. Joseph and the Kankakee in search of peltries, is given the honor of bringing the regions now known as the southern peninsula of Michigan, northern Indiana and Illinois to the immediate attention of those adventurous "soldiers of fortune" who thronged the frontier posts of New France. Jolliet very accurately outlined the lower course of the St. Joseph river as we know it to-day, though he did not give the stream a name.

For centuries before this region had been peopled by races of men of whom there are no records, save such as they left behind them in the form of utensils, pottery, weapons of war and the mute memorials of many kinds, which uncivilized and savage life bequeathes as a sole testimonial of its existence and character.

It is claimed, and I believe justly, that nowhere else in the State of Indiana are there so many large collections of what may be termed local, aboriginal relics as those possessed by the Northern Indiana Historical Society and its members.

It will not be out of place to state here that the great Grand Trunk line of these early days, "the Sauk Trail," started near the present site of Detroit, followed the high

ridges across Michigan, crossing the St. Joseph river near Bertrand, Michigan, and then almost due west, skirting along the shore of Lake Michigan to the present site of Chicago, and then branching out into smaller trails, one of them down into the Illinois country. This was the path of the Iroquois. "These fierce and ambitious Romans of the New World carried the terrors of their prowess to the rich plains of the far West, and were the scourge of the peaceful Miamis and Illinois."

It is generally conceded by our best historians that the missionary explorer, Marquette, made use of the Kankakee-St. Joseph route in 1675, and from the fact that this territory was then the home of the Miamis it is fair to presume, in the absence of any positive knowledge to the contrary, that Marquette and the *coureurs des bois* were the first of the white race to designate the St. Joseph river as the "river of the Miamis."

It is said by Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," that Marquette and Jolliet on their return from their discovery of the Mississippi river in 1673, gave out such glowing reports that they set all Canada on fire, and which swept over France like a tornado and that the French always excitable, caught the mania and became crazy to see and settle the West. This rage for Western enterprise reached LaSalle and bound him in its folds during the remainder of his life.

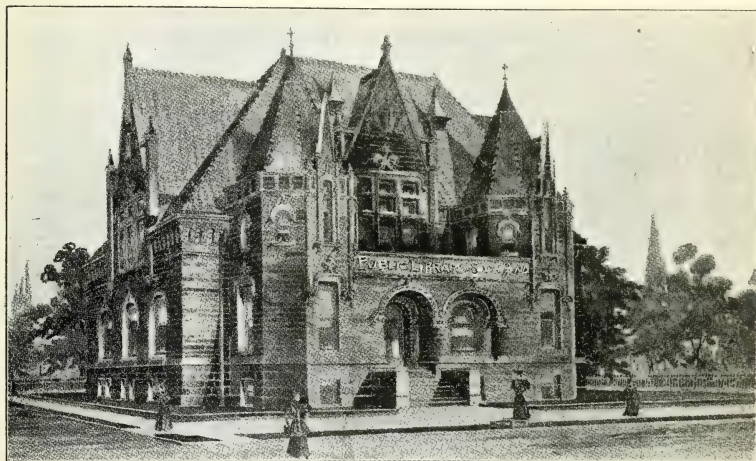
We know that after loading his vessel the Griffin, with furs at Green Bay in the fall of 1679, LaSalle ordered it back to Niagara with instruction to return with all possible speed, naming as a place of rendezvous the mouth of the St. Joseph river for as well as for the division under his Lieutenant Tonty, who were to course the eastern side of Lake Michigan and join his own

arty, who would use the western and southern shore.

The statement frequently made by some writers that LaSalle discovered the St. Joseph river is clearly erroneous and misleading, for it was known and had been visited by others before LaSalle ever saw it. During the month of November, 1679, LaSalle, while waiting for the return of the Griffin and for Tonty, employed his men in building fort at the mouth of the river, which was known as "Fort des Miamis" and as "Fort des M. de LaSalle." On the 3d of December, LaSalle and his combined forces ascended the St. Joseph river in eight canoes to near the site of the present city of South Bend,

and the two days that were lost searching for the Portage), LaSalle made the Portage landing on the St. Joseph river and during that day the Portage to the Kankakee.

Fort St. Joseph was located nine miles directly north of South Bend, and one mile south of Niles, Michigan, on the east bank of the St. Joseph river. Near it on the west bank was a village of the Miami Indians, and on the east bank a village of the Pottowatomie Indians. Father Aveneau, of the Society of Jesus, established a mission there in 1690, eleven years before Cadillac founded Detroit, and forty-five years before the first settlement at Vincennes, Indiana. February 15, 1694, Governor Denonville granted



SOUTH BEND LIBRARY BUILDING.

diana, where considerable time was consumed in searching for the landing of the Portage, which lead to the southwest, a distance of some five miles to the nearest accessible waters of the Kankakee. Owing to the absence of their Mohegan guide and undeluded by his practiced eye, they had passed the landing place without seeing it. LaSalle landed to search the woods, became entangled in the great marsh to the southwest of South Bend, and two days were thus lost before he again joined his party, which had in the meantime, by the aid of the Indian guide, found the Portage landing. The following morning (probably the 9th of December, as near as can be estimated by allowing three days for the trip up the river

this Society a concession of twenty arpents along the St. Joseph river by twenty arpents in depth at such a spot as they should deem suitable to erect a chapel and house. Sieur de Courtemanche, with some Canadian soldiers, were at the mission in 1695 and protected the missionaries from the Iroquois. In 1697 a military post was established there. Father Joseph Marest, in a letter to the Governor General of Canada, dated August 14, 1706, says: "The post at St. Joseph is the most important post in all this region except Michillimackinac." Father Chardon was at St. Joseph in 1708 and remained there until 1711. Charlevoix visited the place in 1721, and gives quite a graphic description of it in a letter to the Duchess de Lesdiguires.

The post was continuously occupied by the French until the victory of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in 1659, when all this country passed over to the possession of the English, who garrisoned the fort with a detachment of the King's Eighth Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Slosser. Through the conspiracy of Pontiac and the treachery of the Pottowattamies the occupants of the fort were massacred on the morning of the 25th of May, 1763, only three escaping. Afterwards the fort was again garrisoned and the Indians were punished. During all this time this frontier post was a thriving and important place, furnishing the bulk of the supplies for all this region; it was always known as Fort St. Joseph until it was destroyed in 1781 by a Spanish expedition from St. Louis and Cahokia under the command of Don Eugenio Pourret.

The above brief statement of facts will show, I think, that northern Indiana and the valley of the St. Joseph is indeed historic ground. August 7, 1894, a party of people who were interested in local history, among whom were the present vice president, treasurer and secretary of the Northern Indiana Historical Society, made a pilgrimage to the site of Fort St. Joseph. We found there no "grim and war-worn battlements to tell us in their mute but expressive language of its occupants long since passed away," but there on the banks of the beautiful St. Joseph, on the very site of the great gate to the stockade, we were inspired by the memories of "those gay and happy Frenchmen, who, leaving their storied native land, its vine-clad hills and sunny valleys, and with a passive heroism that defied every danger and endured every trial; here cheerfully, nay joyfully, struggling with nature in her wildest and obscurest depths; meeting on his own grounds and around his own camp fire the still wilder savage; here planting the footsteps of an advancing civilization, and in the midst of every peril and every privation," creating a home of simple happiness amid the sombre forest that lined the banks of our own St. Joseph river.

Here we pictured to ourselves in the dim vista of the past, the sick and disheartened Marquette, hurrying past us to his beloved Saint Ignace, and anon, we could see the brave explorer, LaSalle, with his thirty odd

followers battling with the angry current fondly dreaming of building a vast empire in the West for his King, the Grand Monarque. Then again, came to us the memories of the many self-sacrifices of that sadly priest, Father Aveneau, and of the ho men who followed him in his labor of love on the very spot, perhaps, where we were gathered together.

It is a privilege now to recall that the at that time a plan of permanent organization was discussed, which afterward became the foundation of the Northern Indiana Historical Society. After this preliminary gathering some months passed during which the project was thoroughly canvassed and at a meeting called January 22, 1895, the necessity of preserving our local history was presented and those present decided to organize a society, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of same. Two weeks later the present name of the society and its constitution and by-laws were adopted. The Society started with twenty members and at the present time has a membership of ninety-five active workers. The Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana on the 29th day of February, 1896. Meetings are held on the evening of the first Tuesday of every month except July and August. Over fifty original papers have been read and placed in the archives of the Society, and are now being published in pamphlet form. The Society's library is in a most flourishing condition. It receives exchanges from over one hundred societies in this and foreign countries. It is also a depository for the national publications, and has on its shelves most of the Indiana State publications. It is claimed that its collection of historical relics is the largest in the State, and to which many additions are constantly being made. Recently the Society was presented with a most valuable collection, numbering over two thousand specimens found on the site of Fort St. Joseph. It is doubtful if any other society in the country possesses such a unique collection of early French and English relics, containing as it does of seals, coins, medals, crucifixes, crosses, broaches, finger and ear rings, beads and almost every conceivable thing.

used in the early days that was not perishable.

The home of the Society is South Bend, in the Public library building, where a number of suitable exhibition cases, modeled after those in the National Museum, will shortly be installed, giving much needed facilities for its growing collections. The Society, though located in the northern part of Indiana, does not localize the scope of its work to that territory. It is already recognized as one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the middle West, and its members hope to do for Indiana what the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is doing for that State.

The Society desires and will be grateful for gifts of Indiana State publications, pamphlets, newspaper files, maps, county histories, manuscript narratives, diaries, biographies and original documents of every kind which may throw light on the early history of any portion of Indiana. It is also desirous of obtaining specimens and relics for its growing museum of archaeology, history and pioneer utensils; and will welcome for its picture gallery portraits in oil, crayon, or statuary, of prominent Indiana pioneers. All gifts are acknowledged in the proceedings of the annual meeting, published in February of each year, a copy of which is sent to each giver.

South Bend, October, 1899.

BANKING AND BANKERS OF EARLY INDIANA DAYS.

Indiana practically had no banking system prior to the chartering of the State Bank in 1834. At an earlier date the State did undertake to inaugurate a system, but it ended in a miserable failure. From the very beginning of the political organization of the territory the need of currency was felt. The only circulating medium was the notes of the United States Bank and Spanish milled dollars. To get change it was customary to cut the dollars into halves, quarters and eighths. The territorial Legislature chartered the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Madison, with a capital of \$750,000, and the Bank of Vincennes, with a capital of \$500,000. The constitution of 1816 recognized these charters, and provided that the Legislature could, at its pleasure, adopt either of those banks as a State institution. A year later it did adopt the Bank of Vincennes, authorizing it to increase its capital stock to \$1,000,000, of which the State reserved the right to take a certain number of shares. The State never did take the shares reserved for it.

The bank adopted that at Madison as one of its branches, and established branches at Salem, Corydon and Brookville. It had no sooner been made a State institution than it was set out upon a wild career of mismanage-

ment. An era of speculation was on, and it issued bills far beyond its power of redemption, and did many other things contrary to the provisions of its charter. For instance, it declared and paid to the stockholders large dividends, while refusing to redeem its notes in specie. At length a suit was brought to annul its charter, and the bank was wound up by order of the court, only thirty dollars being found in its vaults, while its indebtedness amounted to more than a million. The charter required the directors to make periodical examination of the condition of the bank, and it is told that on these visitations the cashier would go into the vault and bring out half a dozen sacks, marked to contain so many thousand dollars. These sacks would be opened and the contents counted. He would then return them to the vault and come back with another half dozen sacks, and so on, until the directors would be satisfied the vaults were overflowing with specie. One day, however, as he was about to return the first relay of sacks to the vault, one of the directors suggested that it would be a good thing to have all the sacks brought out and exhibited together. Then came an explosion. It was found that the same half dozen sacks, containing ten or twelve thousand dollars, had

been made, for months, to do duty over and over again, representing a hundred or more thousand dollars.

The bank collapsed, and with it all its branches, except that at Madison, and nothing was left for stockholders, depositors or bill holders. The Madison bank paid all its obligations and continued business for several years. Small change was scarce, and the branches issued notes calling for fifty cents, twenty-five cents, twelve and a half cents, and even as low as six and a quarter cents. We reproduce one for twelve and a half cents, issued by the Brookville branch. The collapse of the Bank of Vincennes left the State without any currency of its own except the notes of the Madison bank. One

State reached a million and a half. The prime object of this bank was to encourage the agricultural development of the State, and its loans were mostly made to farmers or to those handling farm products. Merchants and manufacturers got but little aid from the bank, the sums loaned them being always small. By the rule of the bank, loans amounting to \$5,000 or more could not be made without the consent of a majority of the directors of the mother bank.

Branches were opened in a number of places, and the bank entered upon a career of honor and profit. It became one of the great moneyed institutions of the country, and was long regarded as the model bank of the whole country. It had a hard season to



BILL OF OLD BANK OF VINCENNES.

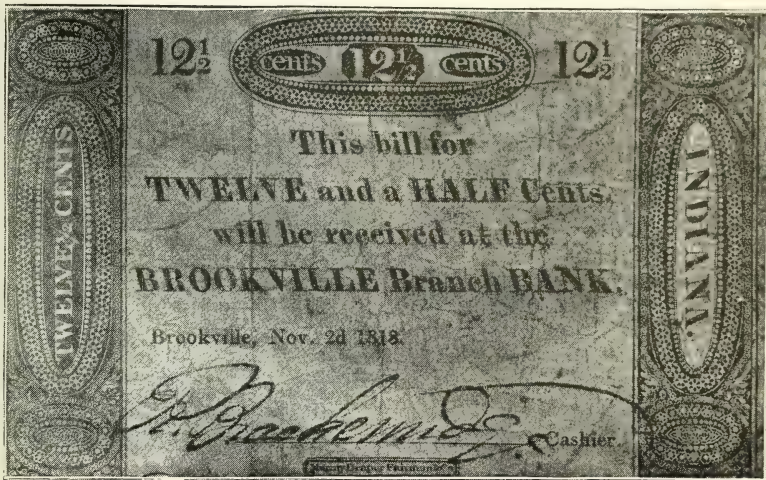
or two insurance companies issued notes that were denominated "shinplasters," but they were only current near the place of issue. This was the condition of affairs when the State began its preparations to enter upon an extensive system of internal improvements. The need of some safe financial institution was felt, and the State Bank of Indiana was chartered. Its capital stock was fixed at \$1,600,000, of which the State was to take one-half. To encourage individual subscriptions the State offered to loan to subscribers \$31.25 on every share of stock for \$50, subscribed by them, they paying at the time of subscription the remaining \$18.75 in specie. The capital stock was increased from time to time until the holdings of the

undergo almost at its very start. The government had entered upon a very vicious financial course. The government had no treasury of its own, but by the laws its funds were kept on deposit in the United States Bank. These deposits were removed and scattered among a number of favored banks in the various States. This brought on an era of wild speculation, and banks started up in every direction, and loaned out money freely to land and other speculators, issuing their own bills almost without limitation. Suddenly the government withdrew its deposits, and called for them in specie. The sudden call closed the doors of very many of the banks, and caused a panic such as the country had never witnessed, and has not

witnessed its equal since. To add to the confusion and disaster was the order of the President that receivers of public money should accept nothing but specie in payment for public lands. The call for the deposits broke the banks, and the demand for specie payments for land broke the people. All the banks of the country suspended specie payment for awhile, but the State Bank weathered the storm gloriously under the careful and prudent management of Mr. Samuel Merrill, its president, and his corps of directors. So ably and efficiently was its affairs managed that when, at the expiration of its charter, it wound up its business, the profits of the State on its stock amounted to more than \$3,000,000.

ed soon got to be called "red dog." The notes rapidly depreciated in value until they were sold for fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. Speculators went about buying them up, and then selling them out to taxpayers, to be used in the payment of taxes. The result was the State got but little else in tax payment, and thus was farther away than ever from having the means to meet the interest on the public debt, or to discharge the other obligations of the State, or to meet the current expenses.

This issue of treasury notes brought with it another evil. Plank road companies, merchants, millers, contractors on public works and others issued their notes. They were in denominations from twenty-five cents to



A BANK NOTE FOR TWELVE AND ONE HALF CENTS.

in the midst of the panic referred to the State was engaged in its extensive system of internal improvements, including the building of railroads, canals and turnpikes in every direction. It had borrowed large sums in Europe, and when the panic came it could borrow no more, nor could it meet the interest on what it had borrowed. Contractors on the public works were clamoring for their money, and to meet their demands the State issued a large amount of what were called treasury notes. These notes were to be received at all times for taxes due the State. The notes were in denominations of one, five, ten and twenty dollars, and from the color of the paper on which they were print-

ed soon got to be called "red dog." The notes rapidly depreciated in value until they were sold for fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. Speculators went about buying them up, and then selling them out to taxpayers, to be used in the payment of taxes. The result was the State got but little else in tax payment, and thus was farther away than ever from having the means to meet the interest on the public debt, or to discharge the other obligations of the State, or to meet the current expenses.

The great success of the State Bank

aroused the enmity of some and the cupidity of others. When the Constitution of 1850 was under consideration by the convention, this enmity developed, and a clause was inserted in the Constitution forbidding the State to be a stockholder in any banking institution. It had enjoyed a monopoly from its organization. Private banks of discount might be started, but no bank of issue was permitted other than the State Bank. Its prosperity had awakened the envy of those who wanted to share in the profits of banking. There were others who opposed all banks, believing the only currency should be gold and silver. These two forces combined to strike down the State Bank, by depriving the State of its right to be a stockholder or take any part in its management. Then those who wanted to participate in the profits of banking were strong enough to secure a clause in the Constitution to authorize the Legislature to enact a general banking law. Nothing in all the political or legislative history of the State was productive of more unmixed evil than that clause in the Constitution of 1850. It produced evil, and evil only; for many years clouded the good name of the State, and came near bankrupting all the people. Its evil effects were worse than those which followed the celebrated specie circular of President Jackson, or the issue of the "red dog" and "blue pup" currency of 1836-37. Had it not been for the good name of the State Bank, and of its successor, the Bank of the State of Indiana, the financial credit of Indiana would have been ruined altogether. This era of wild-cat currency, how it was originated, and to what extent it grew, and the ruin it wrought, will be dealt with in another paper of this series. The career of the State Bank is a part of the history of the State. It is well to conclude this short sketch with a brief biographical note of some of the men who managed the affairs of the bank, and made its name synonymous with safety. While its president was changed two or three times during its existence, it can be said that no defalcation or dishonesty was ever found among the officers or employees. The State, in granting the charter, reserved the right to elect the president and a majority of the directors. The first president was Samuel Merrill, at that

time Treasurer of State. Of how he was elected State Treasurer, this story is told by the late Oliver H. Smith, in his book of reminiscences:

"David Lane was the incumbent. There was no tangible objection to him as an officer, but it was rumored he could see a short rich man over the head of a tall poor man. His competitor was Samuel Merrill, then of Vevay. The day of the election was no fixed. I was among the warm friends of Mr. Merrill. Our prospects for his election were very poor; chances as ten to one against us. Mr. Lane, as was the custom, began his course of entertainments, and, as his house was small, he only invited to his first dinner the Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, intending, no doubt, to feast the members of the House some other evening before the election. Next morning the houses met, and a few of us, understanding each other, passed around among the uninitiated, and soon had them in a perfect fever of excitement against Lane. The time had now come, and I introduced a resolution inviting the Senate to go into an election instant. The resolution was recited and down came the Senate. The joint convention was immediately held, and Mr. Merrill was elected by a large majority, the Senate voting for Mr. Lane, and the House for Mr. Merrill."

Samuel Merrill was born in Peacham, Vermont, December 28, 1792; died in Indianapolis, August 24, 1855. The circumstances of his early life were favorable—upright kind, yet strict, parents; books in the house; farm work with father and five brothers; excellent and, at an early date, famous school; a minister whose long life was spent in one parish; a neighborhood where there was neither poverty nor riches, and where industry and frugality prevailed; news on a week from the outside world, then on fire with Napoleon's brilliant and terrible career; Dartmouth College; school teaching and the study of law in York, Pa., with elder brother, Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Blanchard, who had been boys together in Peacham and students in the same college. The love of the Merrill brothers, fed as it was by constant intercourse, and the friendship of schoolmates were of lifelong duration.

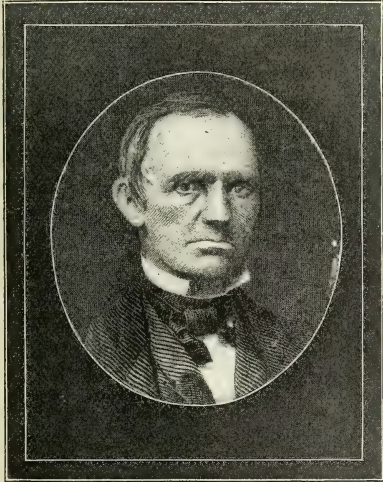
A visitor from Indianapolis to Washington in 1862 happened to mention the name of Samuel Merrill in the presence of Thaddeus Stevens, who was then the center of interest in the House of Representatives. It was in that sad winter, when defeat in the field, discord in Congress, discontent in the country, and doubt of the President threatened national ruin and the destruction of the world's hopes of free government. The feeble but fierce old man cut right and left with the double-edged sword of satire, mercilessly laying the foes in council at his feet; but at the name of his old friend he exclaimed in a breaking voice: "Ah, why should Heaven, already thronged with such

for votes. By the Legislature of 1821-22 he was made State Treasurer; in consequence he removed to Corydon, the capital. When the seat of government was transferred to Indianapolis the Treasurer, with the treasury, and in company with John Douglass, State printer, removed to the new capital, making the journey of one hundred and twenty-five miles in eleven days of October, 1824.

In 1834, in the midst of his third term as Treasurer, Mr. Merrill was selected for president of the just formed State Bank, because of his spotless reputation, his incorruptible integrity, and his eminent financial ability. He held the presidency of the State Bank ten years, and retired from the office comparatively poor. This office required hard travel as well as close clerical work. Once, sometimes twice every year, the president visited every bank in the State, giving thorough, personal, private examinations to accounts, ledgers and officers. He usually made his Indiana journeys on horseback, as there were many roads through which the heavy, old-fashioned stage coach could not be drawn. He carried a lantern before the stage all one night on the Madison road, nineteen miles, reaching home at daybreak, mud from head to foot.

Bringing a quantity of coin at one time from New York to Indianapolis, he chartered the coach and armed himself to meet the dangers of the robber-infested passes of the Alleghenies. The inside of the coach was filled with the strong and heavy boxes, while the single passenger sat on the outside with the driver, who might have an understanding with the robbers. Nothing happened, however, but a runaway, an upset and a broken leg. The money thus brought from the East was silver alone, because, although the double standard existed in the United States, the metallic currency of the country chiefly, and throughout the West exclusively, was silver. Hugh McCulloch declares that he had been a banker fourteen years before he saw a gold coin except the ten-thaler pieces brought to this country by German emigrants.

Between 1837 and 1842 most of the State banks failed. The State Bank of Indiana was one of a very small number that came out of this period of trial sound and solvent.



SAMUEL MERRILL.

beings, snatch him away from us? The Lord may want him in another field, but we can not spare him here."

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Merrill came to Indiana, which was but lately admitted into the Union. After inquiring as to the prospects of towns on the Ohio, he bought a skiff at New Albany and rowed himself with his trunk, in which, beside his clothes, was his law library, up the river twenty-five miles to Vevay. Although this little Swiss town never became a rival of Cincinnati, as had been expected, it had a fairly good society and was not a poor starting point for a young lawyer.

Mr. Merrill represented Switzerland county two years in the State Legislature, having walked over the whole county during his campaign and called at every house to ask

At the very lowest point, according to the testimony of Mr. Lanier, one of its directors, it had more specie in its vaults in proportion to capital than any other banking concern in the country, and its means were more than adequate to meet all liabilities. The Indiana Legislatures of this period were strongly opposed to the bank, and appointed at one time an investigating committee, at another a special examiner, and again an inquisitorial commissioner, who made examination in a spirit that savored strongly of persecution; but all were compelled to admit that the bank was sound.

Party feeling ran high in 1843-44, which was election year, and the Legislature being Democratic, while Mr. Merrill was a Whig, after several ballots, secured his defeat for re-election as president.

In 1844 he was chosen president of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad. He took up the work of building this road when it was languishing near Vernon, and accomplished more in track-laying in two years than had been done in ten years before, bringing the road into Indianapolis and starting on its career of railroad importance the city to which he had brought the archives when Treasurer of State. During his administration no fatal accident occurred for which officers or employes were in any way responsible. He filled the office four years. In a short period of leisure which followed he compiled the *Indiana Gazetteer*, a third edition of ten thousand copies of which was published in 1850. He was not satisfied with the work, and meditated a thorough revision which should include a history of the railroads in the State and a history of the State Bank. In 1850 he bought out Hood & Noble's book store and made it also a publishing house. It is now the Bowen-Merrill book store and publishing house.

In August, 1855, he went on horseback to the northern part of the State, returning to his home excessively tired, though carrying in his hand a bunch of pond lilies from one of the little lakes in the north. He did not rally from his fatigue, but died after a week's illness.

Mr. Merrill was twice married. His first wife, the mother of his two children, was Lydia Jane Anderson, the daughter of Capt. Robert Anderson, of the Revolutionary war,

and of Catherine Dumont. His second wife also a lady of gentle disposition and manners, was Elizabeth Douglass Young, daughter of Gen. James Young and of Nancy Irwin, of Chambersburg, Pa.

Six children survived him, his only son Samuel Merrill succeeding him in business. In 1862 the latter entered the army as captain in the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, of which Benjamin Harrison was colonel. Captain Merrill was afterward made lieutenant colonel. In 1889 he was appointed consul general to Calcutta. He is now on a ranch in California, busy with plough and hoe.

From the beginning of his citizenship in Indiana, Mr. Merrill, the subject of this sketch, actively participated in efforts for the public good. He drilled the first military company in the new capital, and was its first captain. He was forward in putting down a gang of lynchers, who had undertaken to exterminate negroes and gentlemen. In hand-to-hand struggle with the blustering leader of the gang, who dared a "broadcloth feller" to touch him, he three times hurled the man to the ground. Defeated when he had expected an easy victory, this humane brute slunk out of civilization, while his gang succumbed and troubled the community no more.

In early days, when no regular teaching could be obtained, Mr. Merrill taught school and he gave a room in his house to the first ladies who came from the East to take part in the education of the Indiana capital. He encouraged the formation of a young manly literary society, "The Indianapolis Athlæneum," giving the introductory lecture, November 29, 1830. He advocated the high education of girls, claiming for women equality and capacity with men. He was active in the formation of an agricultural society and of a temperance society, pouring out his barrel of "cherry-bounce" and decanting from office and parlor wine glasses. He was one of the managers of the Indiana Colonization Society, and was one of the first trustees of Wabash College. He led in Sunday-school work and was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Men who repulsed ministers readily listened to him and yielded to his influence. Among Mr. Merrill's strong characteristics was his love of books.

read with amazing rapidity and on every variety of subject.

What Mr. Merrill was rather than what he did made his life influential and his memory dear. After his death an old citizen said: "He was made of heroic stuff and was more like our Revolutionary fathers than any other man I ever met."

A friend added: "He maintained in sublime combination the sternest ideas of justice with the most beautiful simplicity and childlike sweetness of manners."

One of the most prominent and successful bankers of the whole country was the late J. F. D. Lanier, who received his early bank training in Indiana. His name was intimately connected with the State Bank and its success was in a large measure due to him. Mr. Lanier was a native of North Carolina, having been born at Washington, that State, November 22, 1800. His ancestors were Huguenots who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They came to this country, and by several intermarriages became connected with the Washington family. The family were always prominent, taking an active part in the affairs of the country. Mr. Lanier's grandfather fought with General Wayne on the Maumee when that distinguished officer inflicted a terrible defeat upon the Indians. His father, during the war of 1812, commanded at Fort Wayne.

Soon after Mr. Lanier's birth his father moved from North Carolina to Kentucky, and then to Ohio, settling at Eaton. There young Lanier attended for a short time the village school, and also clerked for awhile in a store. A little later he attended an academy at Newport, Kentucky, for eighteen months. In 1817 his father came to Indiana, making Madison his home, where he entered into business. He was unfortunate in his business enterprises and died insolvent. Some years later his son, who had begun a successful business career, paid his father's debts in full. At Madison young Lanier entered upon the study of law, finally graduating at Transylvania Law School, in Kentucky. He began practice in Madison, and soon became very successful. In 1824 he received the appointment of assistant clerk of the Indiana House of Representa-

tives, which he held for three years and then became principal clerk. The salary of these offices was but \$3.50 per day, but it brought Mr. Lanier into connection and acquaintance with the prominent men of the State. When the question of chartering a State bank began to be agitated he took great interest in it, and was then considered one of the rising young business men of the State. When the charter was granted he was among the first to subscribe for stock, and became the largest individual subscriber to the Madison branch, with which he became identified immediately upon its organization, and was made its president.

Madison at that time was the most important town in Indiana, and was the financial center of the State. This made the branch bank at that place the most important of all the branches. The bank was remarkably successful from the start. When the United States government, in 1837, called for a return of the money deposited by the government in the various banks of the country, the Indiana State bank was one of the few moneyed institutions that was able to immediately comply with the demand of the government. The first call on the State Bank was for \$80,000 in gold. Mr. Lanier was selected by the bank to take that sum to Washington. He went to Wheeling, Virginia, by boat, and there chartered a stage coach, and as the only passenger, crossed the mountains and safely delivered to the agent of the government at Washington his freight of gold. It was a very fatiguing journey in those days, and in this case one of great personal danger, but was successfully accomplished.

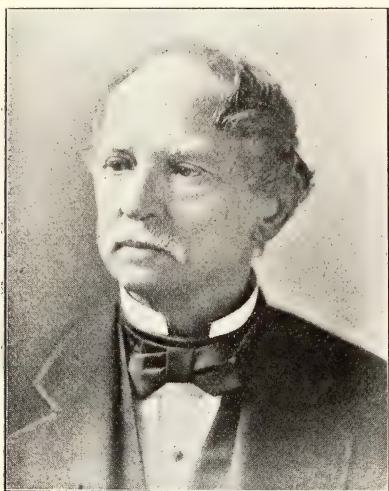
In 1849 Mr. Lanier went to New York and there in connection with Richard H. Winslow established the great banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., which for half a century has been one of the prominent banks of New York. Mr. Lanier was wise enough to see that railroad building would be one of the extensive industrial features of the coming years, although at that time there were less than six hundred miles of railroads in existence in the country. He knew that to build roads money would be needed, and bonds would have to be placed on the market. His firm was the first to begin dealing in railroad bonds, and for several

years their business was almost wholly confined to dealing in such securities. The first railroad bonds ever offered on the market in this country were those of the Madison & Indianapolis road, and they were floated by the new firm of Winslow & Lanier.

This firm frequently negotiated railroad bonds to the amount of a million dollars daily, and in six years, from 1849 to 1854, they negotiated the bonds to build more than ten thousand miles of road. In 1859 the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, in whose building the firm of Winslow & Lanier had been largely interested, went down in the financial storm which swept over the country. Mr. Lanier at once undertook the work of reorganizing the company, and placing the road upon a sound financial

stepped forward to the relief of the State but on different occasions advanced to the State several hundred thousand dollars. In 1863, when the Legislature failed to appropriate money to pay the interest on the State debt, and the State Auditor and Treasurer refused to pay the same without a direct appropriation, the firm of Winslow & Lanier promptly advertised in this country and in London that they would redeem the interest coupons on presentation at their banking house. This they did for two years, the sum disbursed amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

On two different occasions Mr. Lanier represented this country in the financial centers of Europe. During our civil war matters looked so dark for the cause of the Union that European investors would not purchase the bonds of the government, and about all had been floated in this country that could be done. Mr. Lanier was about to visit Europe on business matters of his own. The Secretary of the Treasury sought an interview with him, and requested him to act for the government in the European money centers and explain to the money lenders the resources and power of the country and the certainty that the Union would triumph. This delicate mission he undertook to fill and so well did he do his work, and such faith had those money kings in his own integrity of purpose that they began to eagerly purchase our bonds. On his arrival at Frankfort-on-the-Main he was invited to address a meeting of bankers and capitalists. He did so, and set forth the resources of the country in so strong and convincing a light that they at once offered large sums for our bonds. This address was printed and circulated in both German and English, and throughout Europe the financial circles began to regard United States bonds as a safe investment. Three years later he visited Europe to float a five per cent. bond for the country, and again was very successful.



J. F. D. LANIER.

and business basis. In this he was highly successful, and to-day the road is one of the great roads of the country and is earning money rapidly.

Mr. Lanier never lost his interest in Indiana, and his firm, since its establishment, has been the fiscal agent of the State in New York. For many years he floated all the bonds issued by the State, and most of those issued by cities or counties in the State. In 1861, when the civil war came, Indiana was without money. Its treasury was practically empty. Mr. Lanier at once notified Governor Morton to draw on his bank for \$25,000, to be used in recruiting and arming the State's quota of troops. This was by no means the only time that he

His first connection with European money markets, however, was a visit he paid them in 1847, in the interest of Indiana. In pursuing her system of internal improvements the State had borrowed large sums in Europe. The system broke down of its own weight, and left the State and the people practically bankrupt, and the State was un-

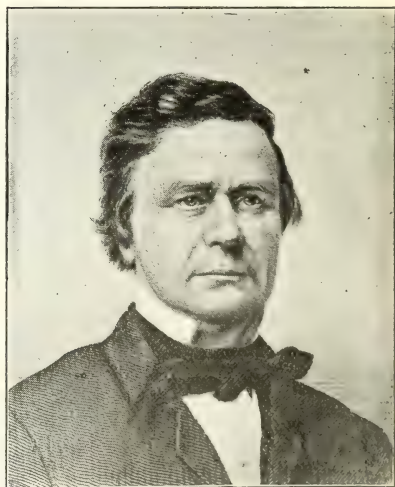
able to meet the interest on her bonds. Finally an agreement for an amicable settlement was reached. The holders of the bonds were to take the Wabash & Erie canal for one-half of the debt and accept new bonds at a lower rate of interest for the other half. In concluding this arrangement Mr. Lanier was selected to represent the State. He was furnished with new bonds, signed in blank, and certificates of stock in the canal, which he was to turn over to the holders of the bonds. He was thus intrusted with the securities of the State to the amount of many millions of dollars. He accomplished his mission with the same fidelity and ability he had accomplished all other business duties which had been devolved upon him, and returned to Indiana with the bonds he had redeemed.

Without the aid of Mr. Lanier, or someone like him, Indiana would not now be the great railroad center it is. He took their bonds and taught the people of the East that railroad securities were a good and safe investment; that the great West was destined to grow rapidly, and that the railroads would develop the resources that were lying dormant for the want of adequate transportation facilities. When he entered upon his career as president of the Madison branch of the State Bank he was practically without banking experience, but he soon obtained the experience, and an experience that enabled his great firm in New York to weather all the financial storms that have swept over the country. Indiana can proudly point to him as one of her products.

Among the bankers who built and maintained for Indiana an enviable name in the financial world, the name of Calvin Fletcher must always stand out prominently. Mr. Fletcher emigrated to Indianapolis in 1821, when it was still a wilderness, when not a dozen cabins marked the spot where now is a busy city of 200,000 people. He was a young lawyer hunting a location and clients, and for forty-five years he was one of the most active business men of the new capital of Indiana. He was a native of Vermont, having been born at Ludlow, that State, February 4, 1798. How he left Vermont is told by himself as follows:

"At that period (1815) I had only had the

advantage of two months each year at the school in the district where my father lived. For two years I labored for others at wages, a portion of the time, and the residue I spent at the academies of Randolph and Royalton in my native State. In 1817 I determined on a seaman's life, and in April of the same year went to Boston, a total stranger, and tried my best to obtain a berth on board an East Indiaman, but failed. I then turned my face toward the country west of the Alleghenies. In two months I worked my way, mostly on foot, to the western part of Ohio, and stopped at Urbana, then the frontier settlement of the northwestern part of the State. I knew not an individual in the State—had no letter of introduction. I obtained labor as a hired hand for a short time, and then a school. In the fall of 1817 I obtained a situation in the law office of the Hon. James Cooley, a gentleman of talent and fine education, one of the large class which graduated at Yale under Dr. Dwight. He was sent to Peru under John Quincy Adams's administration, and died there. In the fall of 1821 I was admitted to the bar and became the law partner of my worthy friend and patron, Mr. Cooley. In the summer of 1821 the Delaware Indians left the central part of Indiana, then a total wilderness, and the new State selected and laid off Indianapolis as its future capital, but did not make it such for four or five years there—



CALVIN FLETCHER.

after. I had married, and on my request, my worthy partner permitted me to leave him to take up my residence at the place designated as the seat of government of Indiana. In September of that year (1821) I left Urbana with a wagon, entered the wilderness and after traveling fourteen days, and camping out the same number of nights, reached Indianapolis, where there were a few newly erected cabins."

Mr. Fletcher at once became prominent on his locating in Indianapolis. He entered upon the practice of law. In those days the lawyers rode what was called the circuit. That is, they followed the court from county to county. The circuit then embraced about one-third of the northwestern part of the State. There were no roads and the streams were bridgeless, so the traveling was done under the most discouraging circumstances. For awhile Mr. Fletcher acted as prosecuting attorney, but on his election to the State Senate resigned that office. As a lawyer he ranked high, always giving to each case a conscientious and patient study. He was very successful, and few clients who had him for an attorney lost their cases. One of his marked characteristics was his extreme conscientiousness in every matter he undertook.

While he was serving in the State Senate the question of chartering a State bank was under consideration. He strongly opposed the granting of the charter as proposed, and as his opposition aroused some anger among his constituents he resigned, but was promptly re-elected by a larger majority than he had received before. The proposed charter having been amended so as to meet the objections he raised to it, he voted for it, and on the organization of the bank he became one of the directors on the

part of the State, and from that time until his death devoted most of his time to banking, serving for several years as one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. For sixteen years he served as president of the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank. On the expiration of the charter of the bank he organized a private bank, which he conducted with remarkable success until his death.

Mr. Fletcher interested himself in everything he thought would advance the interest of Indianapolis or of the State of Indiana. He taught morals by precept and by example. With dishonesty, corruption or trickery he would have nothing to do. He was a man of large charity, and as his wealth increased he gave largely to all objects of charity which commended themselves to him. He was ever ready to help the young man who was striving to better himself in an active business life. He helped them by shrewd advice and often by his means. He engaged largely in farming, and agriculture had a firm friend and advocate in him.

During the war his whole soul was in the cause of the Union. He gave liberally to the support of the families of those who went to the front, and several times, when Governor Morton needed money to meet the obligations of the State he stepped forward and loaned him thousands of dollars. He had hated slavery, and it mattered not how busy he might be with important matters, when word was brought to him that a slave, escaping from the South, needed aid, he had time to hear his cause and to help him. He was liberal to the churches, and for many years was the efficient superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools in Indianapolis. His life was one of work. He had no idle time. He did not believe in idleness.

BANKING: FROM THE STANDPOINT OF AN EXAMINER.

BY GEORGE B. CALDWELL.

On September 1, 1899, there were sixty-two national bank examiners and 3,710 national banks in the United States receiving instructions from and reporting to the comptroller of the currency. These banks are organized under a federal law passed June 3, 1864, some thirty-five years ago, and by the same act the office of the comptroller of the currency was created with its corps of clerks and examiners and charged with the responsibility of interpreting and applying the law and of supervising banks organized under it. Hugh McCulloch, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, was the first comptroller of the Currency. Mr. McCulloch was president of the Bank of the State of Indiana when thus honored, and being a practical banker, with broad views and possessed of integrity and foresight, this department at once came into prominence as one of the most important offices in the government. Through his efforts many precedents were established that have always been respected by bankers and his successors in that office.

Since then there have been few changes made by Congress in the national bank act, so that the system of national banks has come to be recognized by the people as a stable system that has, for this reason and because its scope was general rather than local, enjoyed their confidence to a greater extent than any other system of banking.

Yet who is there that doubts we have not made progress in business in the past thirty-five years, that while we have doubled our population we have more than trebled the volume of credit which banks are organized to handle, and have changed our methods of granting the same to keep pace with the conditions as they exist to-day? Not only is this true, but the forms of credit have likewise changed, while the federal government has, as I have stated before, made no important changes in the national bank act

passed thirty-five years ago. The people, have, however, done much through their several State Legislatures to meet the demands of the times, so that in almost every State laws have been passed that are by no means uniform, permitting the organization of State banks, savings banks and trust companies, and establishing a banking department with its corps of clerks and examiners. In Indiana, Ohio and Illinois this department is placed in charge of the Auditor of State, while in Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and many other States the application of the law and supervision of banks is placed in a separate department, styled the commissioner of banking. There are of this class of banks about 10,000, or about three times as many as there are national banks, which, with about 4,000 private banks, hold the deposits and extend credit to 65,000,000 people. I have called your attention to the foregoing facts that you may better understand what I shall hereafter say and to impress upon you that America's greatness lies largely in her commercial industry, her high credit and the strength, stability and character of her financial institutions.

Before looking at a bank from the standpoint of an examiner let us better understand what a bank examiner is. I have been one myself and have met many others, and I have found them all to be, first, human beings, some with a larger comprehension than others, some are firmer in their positions than others, but all of them recognize the responsibility of their office and as best they know how attempt to do their duty by it. All bank examiners do not see things alike, nor do all examiners work under the same law. They are all, however, agents of some department of the government or State, charged with the responsibility of the execution of the law and as the law varies in each State or between the

States and the federal statute, so does their duties vary. It may, however, be said that they have performed their duty when they have made the required examination of the affairs of a bank and the men that manage it and reported the facts to their superior officer, which is always done once a year, and sometimes oftener. There is much virtue in the laws governing banks and much protection to the people from bank examinations in the way of preventing bad investments and wrong-doing of bank officials, yet withal, I have long ago concluded that the people have come to expect too much from bank examiners and fail to recognize as much as they should what is transpiring around them daily, and that the greatest security behind a bank counter is an honest man. To judge a bank in one or two days' visit, to ascertain if it is being run as the law directs, if it is solvent, and if the men entrusted with its management are honest, and to report those facts to the proper officers constitutes the responsibility of a bank examiner. He may have had to do more or less with the politics of his city and State, and this may be to his advantage, for by reason of it he is likely to become a better judge of human nature and broader in his comprehension of affairs.

It is, however, detrimental to the interest of the people no less than to the banks themselves to have these officers of the law appointed as a reward for political services, or have them changed in office for political reasons. This, however, rests almost entirely with the appointing power, and with most comptrollers of the currency has been of minor consideration.

It would seem to me to be wise on the part of the people through their Representatives in Congress or the legislators of the various States to vote to pay better salaries to bank examiners, to fix their term of service during good behavior, and to eliminate political considerations entirely in choosing them. The office is too responsible and the faithful discharge of their duties requires a special kind of training and ability and the interest of all are too great to be wisely left to any one person or party to dictate the appointments or to not merit a more reasonable compensation than is now generally paid for such services.

Understanding something of the number and different kinds of banks and the duties of bank examiners I will attempt to describe an ideal commercial bank, whether State or national, speaking of those things only that my experience taught me were most important. First of all, a bank should be so organized as to weld together the different classes and conditions of the community where it is located. It is best it should be broad-gauged in its policy, so that all may be benefited by its existence, and the more people contribute to its success and prosperity. As an organized and legalized money lender it will succeed best when it distributes its loans and does not loan to any one branch of the business of the community in preference to another. Over-lending either to friends or to enterprises in which the bank's officers are interested is one of the greatest weaknesses in the management of banks to-day. The first requisite of a successful banker's education is to learn who to trust and to say no, rather than part with a depositor's money unless he has in its stead good security. In this connection many banks, especially in the larger cities, have established credit departments and require from their customers statements of their financial condition. This is as it should be. Bankers can not be too careful in their investment of trust funds, and customers that desire the confidence of their banker and the highest credit will gladly furnish them all the information they may require bearing on this point, for no bank can afford to loan without collateral to any individual or firm refusing to make a clear and explicit statement of its affairs.

The funds of a commercial bank should always be loaned upon short time. It is only by this means a bank can best meet its obligations when called upon. Notes carried by a bank and continually renewed should be scanned with suspicion by the examiner for fear the makers can not pay when asked. Continual renewal of accommodation paper frequently gives the bank only its interest for awhile and ends by making the bank the chief mourner at some old customer's funeral. No merchant or borrower should expect a bank to furnish continually a large part of the capital for his business and every bank should insist upon the payment of a

part of a debt at each renewal, unless it be a collateral loan and amply secured.

Past due notes in a bank or loans on overdrafts are never indicative of a healthy or prosperous condition. The efficient, successful banker, likewise bank examiner, is opposed to past due notes, overdrafts or cash items of long standing. They should both be of one mind, that favor and benevolence are not the attributes of good banking—strict justice and the rigid performance of contracts is the proper foundation. The depositor exacts it of the bank, even though he may be a borrower also. Is it not equally fair for the bank to exact it from those to whom it extends credit? Fair play should mean that the bank should extend every just consideration and courtesy it safely can to its depositors and borrowers alike, but they are entitled to no greater consideration than the banker is entitled to from them. It is he that becomes responsible, or his bank, for the funds of the rich and poor alike entrusted to his care which he has loaned in part to the people of his community that have not sufficient money of their own for the conduct of their business. So a banker occupies a dual and very trying position.

Outside of the quality and character of a bank's investments, or assets, the question of its reserve is most important.

Organized banks can not loan all their deposits; the law requires at least 15 per cent. to be held out as a reserve fund, and in so-called reserve cities 25 per cent. must be kept on hand. This is a wise provision, though one frequently broken when borrowers are plenty. A commercial bank with demand liabilities and no reserve would be like an engine without a balance wheel—likely to run away with itself. A bank's reserve is to provide for any unusual demands made by depositors and is not for borrowers. The law plainly states that when the reserve is deficient no loaning can legally be done until it is made good. This fund is, therefore, strictly speaking a percentage of deposits held to meet any unusual demand made by depositors.

While to the public the men in charge, the officers, stand for the bank, yet the examiner knows that much importance attaches to the position of a director. It is the directors that elect the officers and should

decide the policy of the bank. The directors should never assume the duties of the officers, but advise and counsel them. They should be broad and liberal minded, men of the highest character and standing, representing all lines of business and who will examine the bank personally or by committee quarterly and meet regularly each month to consider the bank's welfare. There is a feeling in some quarters that a director should not be a borrower from his own bank. On this point there is no law whatever, nor should there be. A director should be given the same consideration that he would receive if not a director. He should himself insist upon giving ample security and of keeping within the limits now prescribed by law. If he does this his loans can not be detrimental to the bank.

The trouble, if any, arises from directors not exacting from each other the same security as from others and the too frequent indulgence of officers of banks in borrowing to invest in outside enterprises that are purely speculative.

The best managed banks are those in which the officers and directors have the largest holdings of stock, and when they have either in stock or on deposit a sum in excess of what they owe the bank for money borrowed they can usually be depended upon to look after the welfare of the bank in at least the matter of its investments.

A bank must have the necessary books and they must be well kept. Daily balances of the cash and frequent trial balances of its ledgers, loans, certificates of deposit, etc., are to be found in an ideal bank. There is however, almost as much of peculiarity in bank books and methods as there is in people. The general ledger headings are really the only thing that is uniform and this is so because the government reports require it. So that to judge of a bank's books and determine its condition its books must be always well kept and in balance and the examiner must be sufficiently skilled in books and bank methods to verify them, criticise when necessary, and advise when you can do so with propriety. In this connection let me say that the growth of banks, the locality and nature of their business, has much to do in deciding the system of books it should keep and that a proper division of

the work in a bank is now looked upon as insuring honesty in bookkeeping quite as much as a fidelity bond.

A bank examiner must also take into account the position a bank takes with regard to its neighbors and competitors. It is of the utmost importance that there should be a community of interest between banks. If it does not exist there is danger which a banker and a bank examiner can not safely overlook. Bankers should enjoy the confidence of one another and frequently meet for an exchange of views on general subjects. There is business for all well managed institutions and every bank officer should face competition fairly and squarely and say: "If I am not able to hold the business of my bank there must be some fault of management in my institution for which I am to blame."

Let us learn from each other and from experience that truth and harmony are after all worth more than money, that honest men

only can be trusted with other people's money, and that under all circumstances and all occasions bankers should stand together for that which is for the greatest good.

If I interpret the signs of the times aright the next few years will see this nation and the banking business freed from many conditions and alliances that are now and have heretofore been embarrassing and at times disastrous. There will be an improvement in bank examinations and bank supervision, in bank bookkeeping and bank assets, in the methods of granting credit and the preventing of its extravagant use, so that this country, whose prosperity is restricted to no one territory, and to no one industry, will be sought in friendly commercial alliances by the governments of the world to an extent never yet considered possible.

Indianapolis, October 10, 1899.

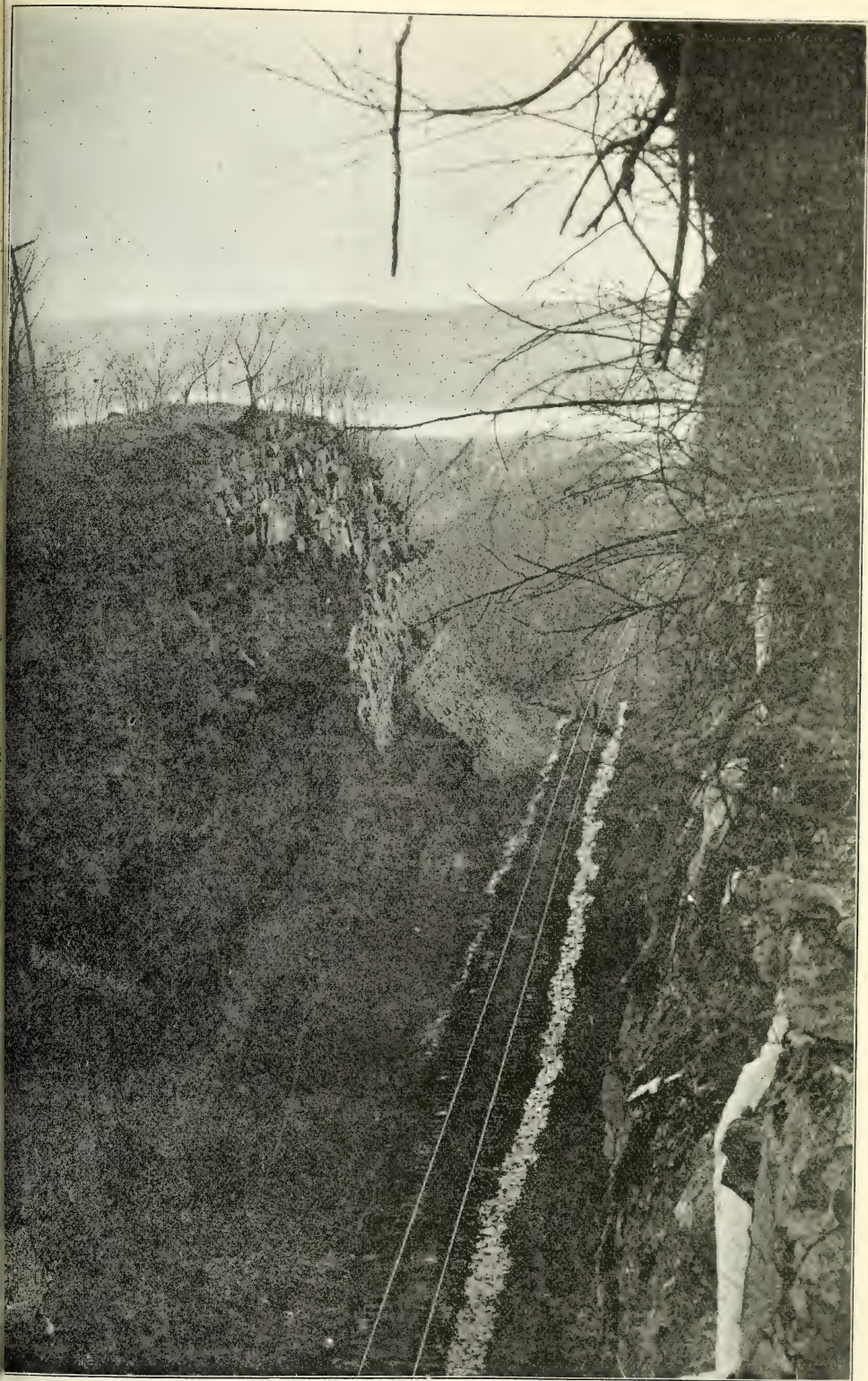
THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES IN INDIANA.

The Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh had their corporate beginning in the State of Indiana through an act passed February 2, 1832, incorporating the Madison, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad Company, and this was the first charter granted to a railroad in that State. This act empowered the company "to examine, survey, mark and locate the route for a railroad, for a single or double track, commencing at the town of Madison and running on the best ground for the interest of the company and the convenience of the public to the town of Indianapolis, and from there to Lafayette, with power to diverge at will to another line." No important work was done under this charter until 1835, when the Legislature caused explorations to be made between Madison and Columbus, and from Columbus to Jeffersonville. These recognizances were conducted by officers of the United States Army detailed by the War Department upon requisition by the Governor of Indiana,

there being no other engineers in the country available to make them. The reports of the officers covered alternate projects for a macadamized highway and for a railroad.

As the original charter was not deemed adequate, the Legislature passed a new act January 27, 1836, providing for the construction of a railroad from Madison through Columbus, Indianapolis and Crawfordsville to Lafayette, to be called the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and appropriating \$1,300,000 for the work. A new act dated February 14, 1838, provided that the portion of road between Indianapolis and Lafayette should be changed to a macadamized road, and the part between Madison and Indianapolis was thereafter called the Madison & Indianapolis railroad.

The work of building this railroad was a slow and laborious task, beset with almost overwhelming obstacles. Indiana was but a young State then, and the line for more than one-half the distance from Madison to



INCLINED PLANE AT MADISON.

Indianapolis ran through an almost unbroken forest. The only towns between the two terminal points were Vernon, Columbus, Edinburg and Franklin.

The roads for transporting material, provisions and other necessities were very inferior, and there were no houses along the way for the accommodation of the workmen other than a few rude huts constructed of logs.

Perhaps none of the commissioners of the public works ever had seen a railroad, and the same might be said of many of those in

the same year the road from Madison to Vernon was put under contract. Work was commenced September 16, 1836, and a heavy force of men and teams was employed during the years 1837 and 1838. The standards of construction were, of course, far below those of to-day. The character of the work on the southern end of the road was very costly. The inclined plane at Madison is 7,912 feet in length (one and one-third miles nearly), and overcomes an elevation of 418 feet, rising 5 9-10 feet per 100 feet in depth and having embankments but little short of



DEEP CUT NEAR MADISON.

the engineer service. People generally had but a vague idea respecting such improvements, as the chief source of information was through the annual reports of the engineers to the Legislature.

John Woodburn was the chief commissioner, and a corps of engineers, composed of Edward M. Beckwith, chief engineer; John Mitchell, R. M. Patterson, Jasper Sprague, assistants; John G. Sering, James Tilters, Walter Hague, and others, rodmen, commenced the survey on the present line of road in April, 1836, and early in the fall of

100 feet in height. There are five large bridges over the streams between Madison and Vernon, with piers from 57 to 80 feet high. The iron rail in the road constructed by the State was of the "I" pattern, 18 feet 9 inches long, 3 inches high, and weighing 48 pounds per yard. It was brought from England and cost about \$80 a ton. Since then steel rails equal to the tremendous weight of modern traffic has been bought for less than \$20 a ton.

On November 28, 1838, the road being finished from the head of the inclined plane



GRAND RAPIDS JUNCTION, NEAR FORT WAYNE.

at North Madison to Graham's Creek, 17 miles, a formal opening was made by an excursion over the finished portion by the Governor and State officers, members of the Legislature, and other distinguished men. The locomotive used on this occasion was brought from Louisville, Kentucky. The State of Indiana had purchased a locomotive from Baldwin & Company, of Philadelphia, with the expectation of using it in the opening of the road. This engine was shipped on an ocean vessel bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans early in January, 1838,

whence it was to come to Madison on a flat-boat up the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers. But the vessel encountered a violent storm off Cape Hatteras, and to save it from wreck the locomotive was unchained and cast overboard. There was great dismay in Indiana when this loss was made known, but, by a very curious piece of good fortune, another engine was obtained in time to open the road without delay. This locomotive was the property of the Lexington & Ohio Railroad Company, incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1830. The railroad was



STATION BUILDING AT FORT WAYNE.

opened through the streets of Louisville in 1838 and trains were run over it every day. The Louisville people endured it for about six months, when a number of citizens doing business on Main street, between Sixth and Thirteenth, led by one Elisha Applegate, filed a bill in chancery October 9, 1838, praying for an injunction against the further use of the locomotive "Elkhorn" in that town, on the ground that it was unnecessary to the commercial and social development of Louisville and an injury to trade. The court agreed with them and the misnamed Elisha

train on that road was hauled by this engine, and the event was celebrated by public banquet and much speech-making. The "Elkhorn" remained at Madison only until another could be brought from Philadelphia via New Orleans, and it was then returned to Louisville, costing the State one thousand dollars for its use. Louisville has since that time discovered that locomotives are not a bad sort of thing in a growing community.

The first freight house owned by the company was an old pork house at Madison, pu

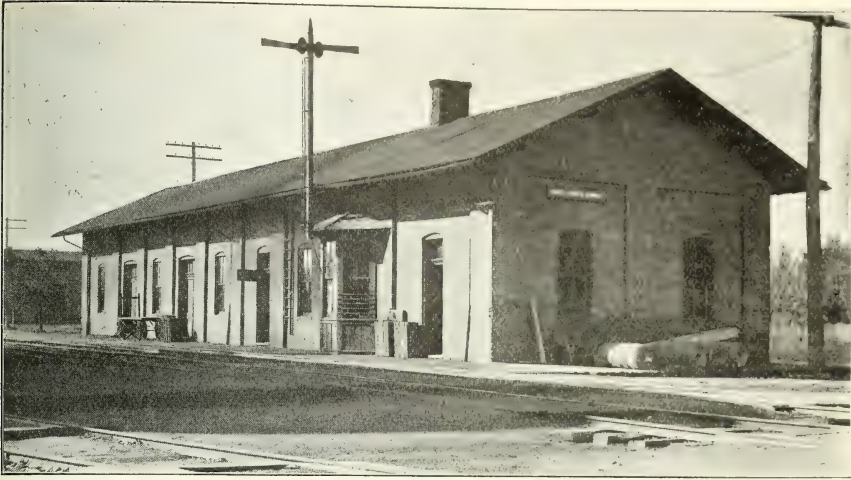


SCENE NEAR WINSLOW.

received his injunction. In the meantime the Madison people, finding that their engine was at the bottom of the sea, arranged to secure the discredited "Elkhorn" on a short lease. It was accordingly placed on a flatboat at Louisville and towed by a steamboat up the Ohio river to Madison, and from there it was hauled by five yoke of oxen up the very steep hill at Madison to the tableland above where the railroad track began, and steam was raised for the first time on a locomotive in Indiana, on Sunday, November 27, 1838. On the following Tuesday the first

chased in 1849. A passenger station was built in 1850. It had a cupola and a bell, and the bell was rung for five minutes a half hour before the departure of each train. The ringing of this bell was continued until 1888 when the bell was cracked. Several times the company meant to discontinue the custom of ringing the half-hour bell, but the old residents of Madison protested until it was kept up as long as the bell lasted.

On April 1, 1839, the road was leased for operation to a firm known as Branham & Company. The State was to receive sixt



OLD STATION AT CENTREVILLE, BUILT IN 1854.

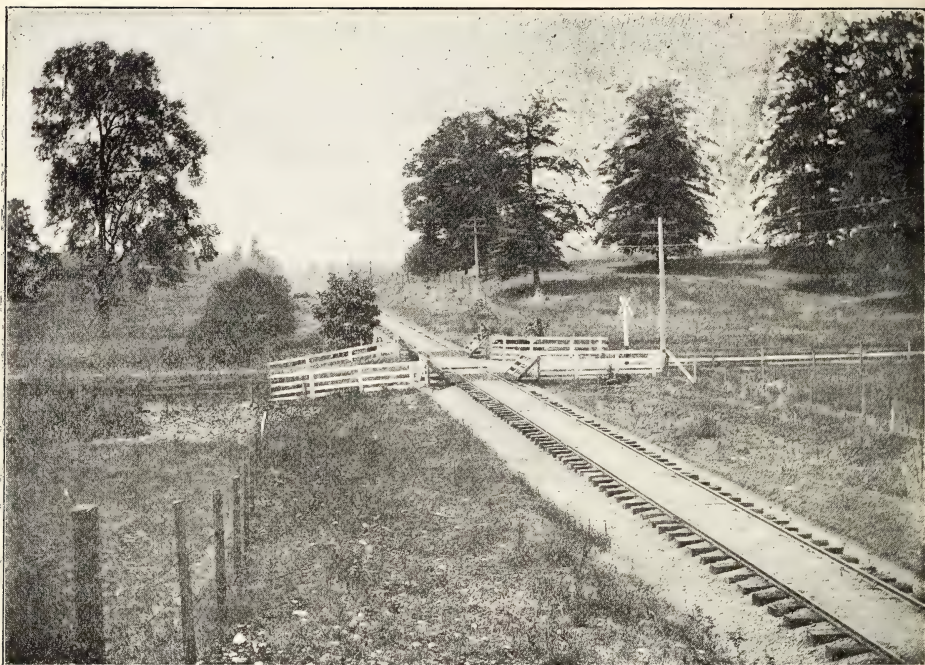
per cent. of the gross earnings and the lessees to retain forty per cent. and pay all the expenses of operation. From the formal opening of the road in November, 1838, until the date of the lease a passenger car had been run daily over the finished portion of the road by horse power; but it may be considered that April 1, 1839, was the day on which the road was first opened for public traffic.

From that date regular daily trips were made by the locomotive with passenger and freight cars. By the first week in June the trains were running to Vernon, a distance of twenty miles.

The lease to Branham & Company was terminated June 1, 1840, and Sering & Burt succeeded them, giving the State seventy-one per cent. of the gross earnings. At the end of another year the State took posses-



SCENE NEAR RICHMOND.



SCENE NEAR CAMBRIDGE CITY.

sion of the property, and managed it through appointed officials until February 18, 1843, when the railroad was leased to the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. This lease grew out of the fact that the State was without means to complete the public works authorized by the Legislature. Accordingly an act approved January 28, 1842, abolished the Board of Internal Improvements and provided for completing the railroad to Indianapolis by a private company. A sufficient amount of stock having been subscribed, the stockholders met June 17, 1842, elected thirteen directors, and organized the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. On June 20, 1842, the Governor issued his proclamation declaring that company to be properly incorporated. The consideration was to be an annual rental on the part of road already finished equal to its net earnings for the year 1841 (\$1,152) until the road should be completed, whereupon a division of the net profits was to be made on the proportion of mileage owned by the State and the company respectively. The company completed the road to Indianapolis and opened it for operation October 1, 1847. The company

spent \$309,000 on a new entrance into Madison, only to abandon it and retain the old line. The State, finding its investment unprofitable, sold its interest in the road to the company by deed dated February 26, 1856. The company was consolidated with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company on October 1, 1853, under the title of Madison Indianapolis & Peru Railroad Company, but this merger was dissolved about two years later. The road was sold under foreclosure of its mortgage and reorganized March 5, 1861, as the Indianapolis & Madison Railroad Company.

The stock control of the company having been acquired by the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, the two companies were consolidated May 1, 1866, under the name of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The Jeffersonville Railroad Company was incorporated originally as the Ohio & Indianapolis Railroad Company on February 3, 1832, to build a railroad from Jeffersonville via Columbus to Indianapolis but nothing was done under that charter, and a further act was passed January 20,

1846, reincorporating the company. In 1849 the name was changed to Jeffersonville Railroad Company. It built the road from Jeffersonville to Edinburg, and as the Indianapolis & Madison had a line of its own between Columbus and Edinburg, this duplicate track was abandoned and the rails taken up after the consolidation of the two roads. Smaller lines were built between 1844 and 1859, which formed a route from Columbus to Cambridge City, and these were acquired in time by the consolidated company.

The piece of railroad running east from Indianapolis to Columbus, Ohio, had its beginning under an act of 1847, incorporating the Terrè Haute & Richmond Railroad Company. As a railroad of such great length overtaxed the financial resources of those days, the line east of Indianapolis was very soon put under a separate organization called the Indiana Central Railway Company, which opened the road for operation between Indianapolis and Richmond in 1854. Ten years later the road was consolidated with the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad Company under the name of Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway Company. Other roads in Indiana which were destined to form part of the Pennsylvania system were the following: Logansport & Pacific,

chartered May 5, 1853, from Logansport to Illinois State line (Jasper county); Marion & Mississinewa Valley, January 12, 1853, Union City to Marion; Marion & Logansport, July 28, 1853, Marion to Logansport; Union City & Logansport, January 5, 1863, Union City to Logansport; Chicago & Great Eastern, June 19, 1863, Illinois State line (Cook county) to La Crosse; Chicago & Cincinnati, September 25, 1857, Logansport to Valparaiso; New Castle & Richmond, February 16, 1848, Richmond to Logansport; Richmond & Miami, January 19, 1846, Richmond to Indiana State line. All of these roads, after passing through many vicissitudes and physical difficulties, were consolidated, together with other roads, September 18, 1890, under the name of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

On what is called the Northwest System of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, the principal road in Indiana, is the the great steel highway known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. This railroad was first incorporated in 1832 under the name of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, with authority to build from Pittsburgh to Massillon, not in order that it might make the great West easily accessible to civilization, which was its ultimate des-



STATION AT WARSAW.



DOUBLE STONE ARCH BRIDGE OVER BLUE RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA CITY.

tiny, but in order that it might increase the traffic of the Ohio canal at Massillon. Indeed, the early conception of railroads was that they would become useful auxiliaries to canals and rivers. Nothing was done under the 1832 act, and in 1848 the Legislature incorporated the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, to be constructed through Mansfield across the State of Ohio. The Indiana Legislature supplemented this in 1850 by an act

incorporating the Ohio & Indiana railroad, to be built from the Ohio State line to Fort Wayne; and the road from Fort Wayne to Chicago was incorporated in 1852 under the general law of the State. The three corporations were consolidated April 16, 1856, but the road into Chicago was not completed until January 1, 1859. The design to build this railway from Pittsburgh to Chicago can be traced to the same sources and partly



STATION AT WINONA LAKE.

to the same control out of which sprung the Pennsylvania railroad. The great desire to complete such a line, in close and friendly connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, induced the persons most actively interested to organize new companies, believing that their objects could be attained more speedily by several corporations than by one.

The money for building this vast work was obtained by sales of stocks and bonds, and by temporary loans. Large subscriptions to the stock were made by municipal and other corporations, and paid for in the bonds of the parties so subscribing, which were then sold at a discount, the loss falling always upon the railroad company. A considerable amount of stock was issued to the contractors, in lieu of money, in payment for construction. In some cases the company exchanged its stock for uncultivated lands, farms, town lots, and, occasionally, the products of the farm; and the property acquired by the sale of stock in this manner was found to be available in various ways in making payments for building the road. Only a small amount, comparatively, of the money expended in its construction was realized by a direct payment of cash into the company's treasury. In the case of the road through Indiana the cash payments on stock were less than five per cent. of the cost of the line and its equipment. The total first cost of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago was over \$18,000,000, of which the shareholders contributed in cash only about ten per cent., or less than \$2,000,000. It will be realized, therefore, that the men in charge of the undertaking were compelled to overcome gigantic difficulties which are unknown in these days when money for worthy purposes can be so readily obtained.

From humble beginnings the Pennsylvania railroad lines in their total extensions have grown until nearly two hundred original corporations are now comprised in their operations. And this consolidation of control has given the public a nearly perfect service at the cheapest cost. If an effort were made to find the secret of success of this railroad, it might be said to come, in the first place, because its management has been characterized from the start by the spirit of fair dealing in business, considerate and pa-



WATER STATION NEW PARIS, OHIO.

rental regard for its men, and a never-ceasing progress in the road's physical development; and in the second place, that equal weight is due to the ability and loyalty of its employees. In speaking of its management it must be remembered that its officers are not a body of men separate from its employees, but that the management is composed wholly of the employees. The highest officials who control the corporation all began far down in the ranks. Hence the splendid truth of this policy is that there is scarcely a man in the service whose heart is not filled with a generous devotion to the welfare of the road which he feels that he has individually helped to make what the world acclaims as the standard railway of America.

Early in the fifties there was talk of constructing a road from Indianapolis to Vincennes, but it ended in talk until about 1865, when it was revived and the road was finally constructed, tapping the coal fields and stone sections of the State. This line is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company, and has become quite an important road. It opened up a new section of the State giving it a direct communication with the capital.

Closely connected with the Pennsylvania Lines is what is known as the Vandalia. In 1847 a charter was granted to construct a road from Terre Haute to Richmond, directly across the center of the State, from east to

west. The work on the Terre Haute end of the line began at once, and in 1851 two roads of the line were made, Indianapolis being the dividing point. The moving spirits of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road were Chauncey Rose and Edwin Peck. The active work of construction began in 1850, and by May of 1852 it was opened for business at a cost of \$1,154,000. The charter for this road had a clause which has been productive of many agitations, legislative investigations and law suits. The clause provided that whenever the dividends should equal the full amount of the first cost of the road, and ten per cent. annual interest thereon, the Legislature could regulate the tolls and freight so that not more than fifteen per cent. dividends could be declared, and that all surplus profits over fifteen per cent. should go to the school fund of the State. Time and again the Legislature has ordered an investigation, claiming that the road was heavily indebted to the State under this clause, and two or three times suit has been brought to recover this indebtedness, but from some cause the suits have never been brought to a finish. One of the kind is now pending.

From the very start the road has done a heavy and profitable business. Its affairs were ably managed by President Rose and then by his successors, Mr. Peck and Mr. W. R. McKeen. A number of years ago it leased a line from Terre Haute to St. Louis, thus making a through line from Indianapolis to St. Louis, known as the Vandalia Line. A few years ago, when Ives and Stayner were cutting their wide swath as railroad buyers, they purchased a controlling interest

in the I. & T. H., but being finally unable to pay for the same it was again taken under the control of Mr. McKeen. Over this line the Pennsylvania runs its magnificent through trains from St. Louis to New York. Before the purchase of the road by Ives and Stayner the I. & T. H. Company had leased a line from Terre Haute to Peoria, Illinois, and purchased a road from Logansport to Terre Haute. The Logansport division has had a checkered career. It was originally built by professional railroad promoters, from subsidies voted by the counties and towns along the line. It was then called the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern railroad, after the custom of those days, of giving a railroad a name as long as the road itself, and the weaker the road the longer and more high-sounding the name. The road was poorly constructed and wound around wherever it could get a subsidy. It was embarrassed financially from the very start, and its management fully equaled its construction in the poverty of its quality. Finally the mortgage held by the bondholders was foreclosed and the road was purchased for the I. & T. H. As soon as it passed into the hands of that company a great work of improvement was begun. Curves were straightened, grades reduced, track ballasted and laid with heavier rail, and trains were run on schedule time. The road was extended north from Logansport to South Bend, and then to the lumber regions of Michigan.

Another Indiana line that is closely connected with the Pennsylvania is the Grand Rapids & Indiana, from Richmond to the fishing regions of Michigan.

THE GREAT STORM OF METEORS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Sixty-six years ago occurred the most wonderful of all the phenomena with which nature has from the beginning astonished the people of the earth. On the morning of November 13, 1833, the whole firmament over the United States was in fiery commotion for hours. Nothing like it had ever been witnessed before and nothing has been seen since to equal it in sublime and awful beauty. It was viewed with intense admiration by one class and with dread and terror by another, but all were awed and stood in amazement before this grand display of what nature could do. For months afterward it was the absorbing topic of conversation and discussion in scientific circles, both in this country and in Europe. Few, comparatively, are now alive who witnessed the wonderful and inspiring phenomenon, but the discussions which immediately followed it have left to us graphic descriptions of its sublimity, and of the admiration and terror it occasioned. There are some, however, yet alive who still retain a vivid remembrance of the occurrence. It is hard to conceive how it could ever have faded from the memory of any one who, on that morning, gazed upon the blazing sky. Its sublimity and awful beauty must have remained a vivid picture on the memory of those who witnessed it, as also the terror it inspired. Terror and dismay covered the land for hours; the shooting of the meteors across the horizon; their bursting into thousands of fragments, lighting up the whole heavens, awakening the people from their sleep, and the suspension of great luminous bodies over the earth as if ready to drop and destroy this sphere, must have given to the beholder the impression that the world was to be destroyed and they brought to sudden judgment. It was a realization of that picture seen by the Apostle when he declared that the firmaments should be destroyed by fervent heat. For ages the theologians had taught that the world would eventually be

destroyed by fire and the awakening from sleep to see the heavens bombarding the earth with immense balls of fire would readily excuse one for thinking that the day of destruction had come, like a thief in the night, and they had been caught unprepared for the awful day.

Thousands, clad only in their night robes, rushed frantically from their homes, sobbing in dismay and dread, or shrieking in terror, and fell upon their knees in the streets, shouting for mercy. Impromptu meetings for prayer were held in many places, and the people abandoned themselves to the dismay which had seized upon them. Parents in their wild terror forgot their children, and children deserted their aged and infirm parents. One writer of the time tells of how he was awakened from sleep by the cries of terror around him, and then thus described the scene: "I opened my door, and it is difficult to say which excited me most, the awfulness of the scene or the distressed cries of the people. Upwards of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground, some speechless and others uttering the bitterest moans, but with their hands raised imploring God to save the world and them. The scene was truly awful, for never did rain fall much thicker than meteors fell toward the earth. East, west, north and south it was the same. In a word, the whole heavens seemed in motion."

Another writer says: "I was awakened by a brilliant light shining in at the windows of my room. I thought the city must be on fire, and hastily donning some clothing I rushed to the street, and found it full of men and women sending forth shriek after shriek. Suddenly amid the terror that had seized upon all, a calm, unruffled voice was heard, saying: 'The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork.' At the sound of that voice terror gave way, and the people, who before had been frantic, gave themselves up to ad-

miration of the awful sublimity of the scene. In every direction the air seemed to be filled with shooting rays of light, some of them leaving long trails behind them. Some descended toward the earth, while others coursed along the horizon. Some burst into fragments, while others appeared to melt away into vapor. The stars had disappeared, and the whole heavens were given up to these celestial rockets."

The display was seen all over North America, and extended far out in the Atlantic ocean to Central Mexico, and from our Northern Lakes to the West India Islands. Officers of vessels navigating the ocean describe the scene as something beyond even imagination. The lights from above were reflected in the dark waters below, giving a wierd and terrible aspect to all around. Human imagination would fall far short of picturing a scene of such surpassing magnificence, such lofty grandeur, such awful sublimity. The sky was perfectly serene and cloudless, and from 2 o'clock until after broad daylight the display was incessant, and the shower of dazzling brilliant luminosities was kept up. It began suddenly, as if the heavens had let go at once of all the matter it had collected for ages, and it ceased almost as suddenly. The broad glare of the sun may have dimmed the luster of the falling meteors that they were no longer visible, but to the observer it was as if they had suddenly ceased to shoot across the horizon.

Some of them were of great size and peculiar form. Some darted toward the earth with a velocity truly terrifying, while others remained almost stationary, emitting streams of light which radiated in all directions. The scene at Boston, Mass., was of peculiar grandeur. It was computed that not less than 240,000 meteors were visible at the same time from the Boston Commons. What a wonderful display! What words can adequately describe it! How small do the best efforts of man in pyrotechnic construction seem to this great effort of nature! The least of the meteors was equal to a thousand of the largest skyrockets ever made by man. Multiply 240,000 by 1,000 and try to describe the appearance of such a mass of burning and exploding skyrockets, all starting from one point, radiating in every direction, fol-

lowing the arch of the sky, and finally exploding, sending forth multiplied thousands of fire balls to again explode, reproducing still other thousands. Is it any wonder the wisest stood in awe before a scene of such unparalleled sublimity, or that the ignorant and superstitious beheld it with terror?

The balls of fire were of various sizes and degrees of brilliancy. Some were mere points of light, coursing through space, while others were larger and brighter than Jupiter or Venus, and one in particular was described as being nearly as large as the full moon. Most of them were white, but many showed a distinct yellow tinge, while still others were of a pinkish cast. Next to the scene at Boston that at Niagara Falls was described as being of the most beautiful and sublime nature. There the dark, rushing waters of the cataract added to the beauty and sublimity. The heavens appeared to be pouring a perfect sheet of liquid fire into the rushing waters below. The deep forests on either side of the stream furnished a dark background against which the lurid lights continually played. For more than three hours the fire-balls fell thicker than rain drops in the heaviest thunder-storm. The fiery heavens above and the dark waters beneath combined to make a scene of awful grandeur.

According to Dr. Olmstead the meteors exhibited three distinct varieties, as follows:

1. Those consisting of phosphoric lines. This variety was the most numerous, everywhere filling the atmosphere and resembling a shower of fiery snow, driven with indescribable velocity, to the north of west, and transfixing the beholder with wondering awe.

2. Those consisting of large fire-balls, which at intervals darted along the sky, leaving luminous trains which occasionally remained in view for a number of minutes, and in some cases for half an hour or more. This kind appeared more like falling stars, giving to many persons the very natural impression that the stars were actually falling from the sky, and it was practically that spectacle which caused such amazement and terror among the unenlightened classes.

3. Those undefined luminous bodies which remained nearly stationary in the

horizon for a considerable period of time. They were of various sizes and forms.

They all seemed to emanate from one point, but traveled in different directions. One ball specially noted at New Haven took a northwest direction, and exploded, leaving a phosphorus train of peculiar beauty. The line of direction was at first nearly straight, but it soon began to contract its length and expand in breadth, and to assume the form of a huge serpent, drawing himself up, and then finally became a luminous cloud of vapor. This cloud floated off to the eastward, almost an opposite direction to the course of the meteor.

At Poland, Ohio, a luminous body was distinctly visible for more than an hour. It was in the form of a pruning hook, and was very brilliant. At Niagara Falls a large, luminous body, shaped like a square table, was seen in the zenith, remaining for some time almost stationary, emitting streams of light, which shot out from it in every direction, some of them reaching almost to the horizon. The body was white, while the streams from it were of pale yellow and pink. At Charleston, S. C., a meteor of extraordinary size and brilliancy was seen for a considerable length of time, and was heard to explode with a sound resembling the firing of a cannon.

In some places the falling meteors were unaccompanied by any noise, but in others a "swishing" noise was heard. It has been said by those who have witnessed auroral displays in high arctic latitudes that the displays were always accompanied by a hissing noise very distinctly heard, a noise resembling very much that caused by the rapid passage of a projectile through the atmosphere. One arctic explorer says the sounds he thus heard convinced him that the biblical expression, "the morning stars sang together," was not a poetical imagination.

This great display was followed by peculiar atmospheric disturbances. The day before had been unusually warm for that time of the year, but the great shower was fol-

lowed by extreme cold, producing the most destructive frost ever known. Terrible gales sprung up far out in the Atlantic ocean and swept over almost the whole country. The seasons were almost reversed. After the first cold that followed immediately on the shower the weather in the New England States and in the Northwest became extremely mild, so mild, in fact, that in Michigan and Wisconsin maple sugar was made all during December, while through the Southern States the season was the coldest known.

As was natural, the display occasioned great discussion as to what caused it, and as to the material from which the meteors were formed. That they were of a very light and combustible nature was readily seen, for many of them actually burned up before the eyes of the beholders, leaving behind them clouds of vapor. They gave a most intense light, showing that they glowed with heat. They must have been very light, or the velocity with which they traveled would have carried them to the earth, but the resistance of the air stopped them while they consumed themselves with fire.

Thirteen extraordinary meteoric displays have been recorded between the years 903 and 1833, but none equal to the one just described. The shower of 1867 was very remarkable, but far short of that thirty-four years before. Like its great predecessor, the meteors all seemed to start from the constellation of Leo. While the latter display did not equal that of 1833 in numbers, the variety of colors shown was much greater. It has been said that these great displays occur at intervals of thirty-three and sixty-six years.

The terror inspired in 1833 was not confined to the human race, but it was shared in by birds and beasts. It is recorded that the birds flew hither and yon, exhibiting the greatest terror and alarm, and eagerly sought the company of human beings. Animals fled in every direction, as if seeking some secure place of shelter.

COLONEL THOMAS H. BRINGHURST.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Logansport was that of the late Thomas Hall Bringhurst, who for more than half a century was a resident of that city, during which time he was a leading spirit in many of its business and public enterprises. Through two wars he loyally maintained the honor of his country, and at all times and in all places he was known for his fidelity of purpose, his lofty principles and his strict adherence to the ethics which govern all human existence. Such qualities won for him an exalted place in the esteem of his fellowmen and in those years of retirement from active life which marked the closing scenes of his active and useful life, he bore the honors of one whose career was undarkened by any esoteric phases, it ever having been an open scroll capable of bearing the closest inspection.

Colonel Bringhurst was a native of Philadelphia, born August 20, 1819, of American and Irish extraction. His parents were Robert R. and Mary (Wood) Bringhurst. The father was a mechanic and died at the advanced age of eighty years. The Colonel was reared under the parental roof and began life for himself with a cash capital of one dollar, most of which he spent for postage. He was apprenticed for five years to learn the trade of cabinet making, that period being considered necessary for the acquisition of a mechanical art. In 1840 he emigrated to Alabama, but the following year returned to the north, locating in Dayton, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for four years. He then moved to Logansport in 1845, and erected a sawmill at the mouth of Eel river, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the Eastern markets, making a specialty of walnut veneer.

His business career, however, was interrupted by military service, for in May, 1846, he enlisted in the first regiment of Indiana volunteers for service under General Taylor in the Mexican war. He remained at the front for a year and then returned to Lo-

gansport, resuming the operation of his sawmill, which he successfully conducted until 1849, when he purchased the office and equipments of the Logansport Telegraph at the solicitation of the Whigs, who wished a party organ in that locality. The purchase price was \$350, and he had a cash capital of \$30, which he had received from the government as extra pay as a soldier. With that plant he established the Logansport Journal, which he conducted as editor and proprietor until 1870, making it one of the leading newspapers in that part of the State. He built up a large circulation and the enterprise proved a profitable one.

Again, however, he laid aside business cares and donned the blue as a defender of his country. In 1861 he assisted in raising and enlisting the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of which he was commissioned major on the 30th of September, 1861. On the 26th of May, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and on the 6th of August following was made colonel, with which rank he served until the close of the war. His regiment figured prominently in the Mississippi river campaign, being with Grant until Vicksburg was reached, and later did active and meritorious service in Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, being with General Banks on the Louisiana and Texas expeditions, participated in the investment of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign. When the war was ended and the country no longer needed his services, Colonel Bringhurst returned to the North with a brilliant military record, for he had led his men in many a gallant charge, and by his own bravery had inspired them to deeds of valor.

On his return the Colonel resumed his publication of the Journal, which he continued until December, 1869, when he was appointed special agent in the postoffice department, occupying that position until 1876, when he resigned. The following year he became a partner in the firm of Charles

Kahlo & Co., doing an extensive business under the firm name of the Logansport Manufacturing Company, in the manufacture of spokes and other wood materials for wagons and carriages. For some years he was vice president of that company. Through the legitimate channels of trade, embracing connection with various interests, Colonel Bringham accumulated a comfortable property, which enabled him to spend the evening of his life retired from business cares and unburdened by thoughts of competence.

He was a man of broad mind, of firm

convictions and of honorable purpose, and his bravery and loyalty in the time of his country's peril plainly indicate the character of the man who was throughout a long and honorable career universally respected and admired in the community of which he had been so valuable a part. His death occurred on May 23, 1899, and there was mourning in Logansport. His funeral was the largest which had ever been given in Logansport, and was made the occasion for signal civic honor to the memory of a man of whom no evil was spoken.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF STATE PRIDE.

BY MRS. EDNA WHITING.

The articles on State pride in *The Indianian* have aroused great interest. It would be a wise plan to have them read in the public schools as an incentive to our boys and girls to higher aims. Let them be reminded frequently of those whose noble deeds and achievements are making Indiana one of the great States.

I would also suggest to the county superintendents that they give us the privilege of hearing some of these famous authors and musicians at the county institutes—such as James Whitcomb Riley, our greatest poet. He is well known and beloved all over the State, but his recitations never grow old. He speaks to the people and reaches down into their hearts with his homely truths. Nothing would delight us more than a piano recital by the celebrated Miss Birdice Blye, one of the greatest pianists of the times. It is said, "No American has ever had the friendship of so many distinguished people at home and abroad, scarcely a person prominent in literature, art, music, science or statesmanship but has been pleased to show honor to this fair young pianist." Miss Blye has lofty ideals and is devoted to her art, giving the best of her thought and life to it, and her artistic success reveals the true spirit and infinite labor of the work to which this young girl in the flower of her youth

and the bloom of beauty has dedicated her life. Such a career must be an inspiration to others. Miss Blye is thoroughly educated and has that polish and grace of manner that comes only from long association with the best people. Aside from the pleasure received from her exquisite music all who meet her must be charmed with the refining influences of such a beautiful, lovable character.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, progressive in ideas and so thoroughly in touch with the live topics of the day, and having experience in her own famous school in Indianapolis, would arouse our interest in the new woman's work and bring us into closer sympathy with what so deeply concerns us. We must have a wider influence than the school room. Club work is bringing many of our retiring women into active literary work and rousing dormant faculties.

Miss Minette Taylor is an able writer and speaker, and with her fervid style of eloquence might be called an orator. She is an authority on historical subjects.

There are many others in our fair State who might be heard with pleasure and profit. Of what good is State pride if we do not appreciate and encourage those whose achievements add luster to our name and fame?

THE DIFFICULTY OF MOVING IN EARLY DAYS.

Rev. Joseph Tarkington, in his autobiography, gives the following graphic sketch of the difficulties of moving in the early Indiana days:

"We paddled and poled our pirogue, with what goods could be put in it, up White river, which was high and swift, to the mouth of Richland creek, and there made a deposit, as we found others had done before us. It took us a week to go up. Father and mother, and brothers Eli and George, stayed there, while brother Burton, a hired hand and myself went back in the pirogue, which had been borrowed of Mr. Ruckles, who lived three miles below Edwardsport, on White river. Brothers Hardin, John and Berry, and sister Mary, stayed at Edwardsport to take care of the stock, while we went up the river and came back, when they, with us who came back, drove the wagon, loaded with our household goods, and the cattle and hogs, across the river at Edwardsport.

"The first day we came to the log cabin of Zeb Hogue. The hogs were put in a pen, and the cattle ran out with the bell-leader at night. With a cold breakfast of bread and meat the next morning, we were off before daylight on the Indian trail. We had often to cut the way for the wagon through the brush. We went through Owl Prairie, and got over Richland creek the second day. The smaller children slept in the wagon, and the rest of the family on the ground. Those on the ground were blanketed with snow in the night. The next morning we repeated the starting of the day before, and leaving the trail we went up on the ridge. Father blazed the trees for three miles from the deposit to the trail in the direction he thought we could come. The snow was ten inches deep. There were great flocks of wild turkeys and plenty of deer in the woods. While the boys were gone down the river, father had killed many. From the deposit we had thirty miles to go, and no road. Mr. Joseph Berry and Mr. Eli Lill had made a corn deposit at the mouth of Richland creek before we got there, and had gone on to Indian creek to put up their cabins. As they went they had blazed the way, hacking the bushes, marking a "B" or an "L" on the trees. The hogs and cattle did well on the march through the great woods. Acorns and nuts and grass were plenty under the snow. On the first day from the deposit, three miles out, we came to a hill, where we had to un-

load the wagon and carry the goods upon our shoulders. At night we piled brush on the snow, then on that our deer and bear skins, and slept. The next morning I saw more wild turkeys than I ever saw. A half mile square appeared covered with them. It was a wet morning, and they were not inclined to fly, but stayed on the ground to eat acorns and beech nuts. We had to move along the ridge, where the briers were thick and strong, tearing the horse's legs and our own; so we wrapped the horses' legs with deer skins. The boy with buckskin trousers had to do the running in driving the stock. He had to run or give up his trousers, and he chose the former alternative all the time. Judge Berry, who had gone before us, put his buckskin leggings on his horses.

"The second night after leaving the deposit we bedded ourselves as on the previous night, and called the place where we stopped "Johnny-cake Camp," from the fact that we cut a large chip out of a hickory tree and baked our bread on it by the log-heap fire. The third night was passed as the former; but it turned warmer, and rained in the night, so that mother and the smaller children got in the wagon. Others of us got under the wagon, or sat by the fire, with skins to cover us from the rain, and so passed a dreary night. From the ridge on which we traveled the waters ran south to Indian creek and north to Richland creek.

"The fourth day we struck the blazed trees which led to Indian Springs. (The Indian or Blue Springs in Monroe county were a resort for Indians going back and forth from Vincennes to Fort Wayne.) When we came to a certain blazed tree we turned off the ridge and came to the Twin Springs, which come out of a bank a few feet apart and run into Indian creek. We there followed up the creek until we came to a branch of it, which we followed to the land father had purchased, and in the middle of this land we stopped and built a camp on the banks of the branch. The camp was a clapboard tent, the clapboards put up endwise, one end open to a large log-heap fire. We then built a cabin on the north end of the land, near a running-out spring; but having discovered the "cave-spring," which was of pure water, welling up among large rocks, the next fall we moved down near it, and built a good house, which became the home of father and mother until their death."

HENRY C. LORD.

Among the distinguished railroad men who have built up America the late Henry C. Lord occupied a high place. Henry C. Lord was born at Amherst, October 2, 1825. When he was but a few months old his father removed to Hanover, N. H., as president of Dartmouth College. He entered Dartmouth at thirteen. After his graduation he went to Virginia as tutor in a wealthy family. He pursued, at the same time, the study of the law. He finally became a member of the Suffolk bar in Boston, and was engaged by Rufus Choate as junior counsel in one of his celebrated cases. On his marriage to Miss Wright, of Cincinnati, he transferred his law membership to the bar of that city and quickly attained to eminence in his profession. Some time in the fifties he was offered the presidency of the Lawrenceburg, Indianapolis & Pacific railway, which was then in a broken and bankrupt condition. He left the law and accepted it. The road had then no connection with Cincinnati.

By his efforts he laid a third rail from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburg over the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, which gave direct communication from Cincinnati to the whole Northwest.

Subsequently obtaining possession of an old canal leading into Cincinnati he used it for building a first-class road, thereby making an entry into the heart of Cincinnati such as no railroad had before secured.

He then leased the Indianapolis & Lafayette road and consolidated it with his own, forming the old I., C. & L. line.

He also built the White Water Valley road from Valley Junction to Cambridge City, which, connecting with the Panhandle system, made the shortest line to Chicago at that time.

He next built the Cincinnati & Martinsville road. He then bought the Alton, Terre Haute & St. Louis road and began the Terre Haute & Cincinnati road from Martinsville to Terre Haute.

He organized the Belt railroad system of Indianapolis and was president of that company. In all the time of his railroad experience Mr. Lord never had a man under him, faithful to his duty, who was not his friend.

After leaving active life he spent his time

in literary pursuits. He was a continuous and valued contributor to the *Engineer's Journal*, *Railway Age* and other papers, writing chiefly on capital and labor questions and on interstate commerce. Some of his articles were copied in English and Indian papers. During the strikes of 1877 his articles on this question attracted much attention. He was in the Ohio Senate in 1878 and '79. He died March 23, 1884.

The Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, has a restaurant run by three Scotch women, and they clear about \$15,000 yearly, although their annual rental is \$5,000.

Immense coal fields have been discovered in Zulu land, the seams being up to forty-five feet in thickness, and of good quality for locomotives and other purposes.

The elm tree is full grown at the age of 150, ash at 100 and the oak at 200 years. The growth of an elm is about two and a half feet per annum; that of an oak less than one foot.

The consumption of coffee the world over is growing rapidly. The average annual consumption in the decade 1870 and 1880 was 792,000,000 pounds; in the next decade it was 1,320,000,000. Last year it was 1,580,000,000.

A hard white layer of meat inside coconuts in our markets is not there in the freshly plucked fruit except as a creamy film about a sixteenth of an inch thick, which has to be scraped off with a spoon. Sparkling liquid in place of the acrid "milk" known to American consumers comprises the whole nut.

The Liverpool fire brigade boasts that it has the largest land fire engine in the world. It weighs five tons, and can throw 1,800 gallons per minute. It is drawn by three, sometimes four, horses.

The largest bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery, near Canton, China. It is eighteen feet high and forty-five feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of the eight great bells which were cast by command of the Emperor Yunglo about A. D. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting.

LULLABY.

Fair is the castle upon the hill—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

The night is fair and the waves are still,

And the wind is singing to you and me

In this lowly home beside the sea—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

On yonder hill is store of wealth—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

And revelers drink to a little one's health;

But you and I bide night and day

For the other love that has sailed away—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

See not, dear eyes, the forms that creep

Ghostlike, oh, my own!

Out of the mists of the murmuring deep;

Oh, see them not and make no cry

Till the angels of death have passed us by—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

Ah, little they reck of you and me—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

In our lonely home beside the sea;

They seek the castle up on the hill,

And there they will do their ghostly will—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

Here by the sea a mother croons

"Hushaby, sweet my own!"

In yonder castle a mother swoons

While the angels go down to the misty deep,

Bearing a little one fast asleep—

Hushaby, sweet, my own!

—Eugene Field.

TO AUTUMN.

Season of mists and mellow forgetfulness,

Close bosom friend of the maturing sun;

Conspiring with him how to load and bless

With fruit the vines that round the thatch-
eaves run;

To bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees,

And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;

To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel
shells

With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,

And still more, later flowers for the bees,

Until they think warm days will never cease,

For summer has o'erbrimmed their clammy
cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find

Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,

Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing
wind;

Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,

Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while
thy hook

Spares the next swath and all its twined
flowers:

And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep

Steady thy laden head across a brook;

Or by a cider-press, with patient look

Thou watchest the last oozings, hours b,
hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where
are they?

Think not of them, thou hast thy music
too—

While barred clouds bloom the soft-dyin
day,

And touch the stubble-plains with ros
hue;

Then in a wailful choir the small gnat
mourn

Among the river shallows, borne aloft

Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;

And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hill
bourn;

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treb
soft

The red-breast whistles from a garde
croft;

And gathering swallows twitter in the skie

—John Keats.

THE WEAVER.

Beside the loom of life I stand

And watch the busy shuttle go;

The threads I hold within my hand

Make up the filling; strand on strand.

They slip my fingers through, and so

This web of mine fills out apace,

While I stand ever in my place.

One time the woof is smooth and fine

And colored with a sunny dye;

Again the threads so roughly twine

And weave so darkly line for line

My heart misgives me. Then would I

Fain loose this web—begin anew—

But that, alas! I can not do.

Some day the web will all be done,

The shuttle quiet in its place,

From out my hold the threads be run;

And friends at setting of the sun

Will come to look upon my face,

And say, "Mistakes she made not few,

Yet wove perchance as best she knew."

—The Independent

THE INDIANIAN.

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EXPANSION.

It is hard to account for the sudden change that has come over public sentiment in America. A few years ago General Grant, while President, recommended the annexation of San Domingo, and it raised a storm of opposition all over the country. The scheme fell by the weight of the opposition it aroused. Still later President Harrison strongly favored the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and perfected a treaty to that end. To many of the statesmen, and to many of the people the annexation of those islands appeared to be almost a necessity for the commercial interests of this country with the trans-Pacific nations, yet the opposition to the scheme was too great or it, and it was, in turn, abandoned. We were going along peacefully, without dreams of either conquest or extension of territory, when suddenly a battle, one Sunday morning, changed the feeling in the country completely around. Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and announced that he could take Manila at any time, and all the country cried, "Take it and hold it."

As a rule changes in the sentiment of a whole people is a plant of slow growth, but here it blossomed into a full grown tree almost in a single hour. Since the treaty with Spain there has been a strong effort to rouse an opposition to our holding the Philippines, and a great deal has been said about the Monroe doctrine and the Declaration of Independence; that by holding the islands we have abandoned the one and are breaking the principal clause in the other.

"The consent of the governed," is made to do duty in a variety of ways, and it is insisted that we must give up the Philippines unless the people there consent to come under our jurisdiction. There never was a government built on the theory declared by our Declaration of Independence, and there never will be until the millenium. There was a very large minority of the people of the thirteen colonies who were opposed to the establishment of a government by the Continental Congress. There was still a larger minority who were opposed to the establishment of the federal government after the confederation had proved a failure. No consent was asked of the few settlers in the Northwest Territory when it was claimed by Virginia; nor of the inhabitants of Louisiana, New Mexico, California, Florida or Alaska. In no case have we proceeded on that theory, even from the very beginning. It sounded nice in the Declaration, and that is about all there was of it.

If that was the absolute rule of this government, what excuse can we present for the four years of fighting to force back under the government the Southern States? If that is the rule, what is to prevent Indiana or any other State from dissolving its connection with the Union? Every election we hold proves the fallacy of such a theory. For more than one hundred years it has been the favorite theme of Fourth of July orators to declaim that the United States had a mission, and that that mission was to spread freedom of thought, freedom of religion, freedom and equality of the masses. If all these declarations of our orators have not been idle vaporings; if the United States has any such a mission, then it is our bounden duty to extend our sway at every opportunity.

There is more reading and study of history throughout the country than ever before. Much of this is due to the organization by the women of their clubs for such study. A few years ago card clubs were about the only organizations among the women, outside of their church societies, but now cards have given place very largely to the study of history and literature on systematic lines. The result is already being seen in the greater dissemination of historical knowledge. In this respect the women

are now far in advance of the men. Business and professional men can be found in every town and city of the State who have but an indefinite notion of the history of our own country. They have some vague knowledge of the war of the revolution and some of the other wars in which the country has been engaged, but of the real meat of our history they are ignorant, but you can now find few women who have not only studied that history, but have digested it. The study of history is taking a stronger hold in our public schools with each year, but still we find here and there a school officer or a teacher who is opposed to it. Recently a gentleman of this State, deeply interested in her schools and her history, was conversing with one of the school officers of a county in the northern part of the State on the subject of supplying the schools under his jurisdiction with proper literature, when he was told by the officer that in his opinion the children were getting too much education; that there was no necessity for them to know anything of the history of the State or the country; that in his county there were people who could neither read nor write, but they enjoyed life and were just as happy as those who had an education.

In the same county was a teacher who asked, "What do I care for Indiana? What do I want to know anything about Indiana for?" In the first case the official takes a too narrow view of the responsibilities resting upon him, and in the other the teacher has no right to teach school in Indiana, if he cares nothing for the State that is keeping him from the poorhouse. Supplying schools with good literature is not only a part of the education of the children, but it has a result that follows on down through the years of life of the pupil. It gives to him a taste for good reading that will give him a higher and more perfect comprehension of his duties as a citizen, and enable him to better understand the relations between the citizen and the government. No school trustee can afford to neglect this high duty, and in selecting teachers he ought to rigidly scan the loyalty to the State of the applicant, and know that he is broad-minded enough to do more than hear the youngest children say *their* ab, *abs* and *eb*, *eb*s.

Indiana has added to her list of great historical writers. The latest addition to

the historic works of the country is that just issued by the Bowen-Merrill Co., "The Puritan Republic," by Daniel Waite Howe. This book tells the story of the Puritan settlement in Massachusetts, and how they founded there a great republic, in a most entertaining style. The December issue of *The Indianian* will contain a full review of this valuable contribution to historical literature.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE
HON. HENRY S. CAUTHORN,
PROMINENT HISTORICAL
WRITER.

"The *Indianian*, I must acknowledge, fills a long-felt want and is doing a good work for the preservation of matter of historic interest in connection with our State, which no other publication has attempted before. The various numbers are worthy of being bound in permanent form and of being preserved for future reference. I am highly pleased with *The Indianian* (which will be invaluable), its object and its purposes."

Vincennes, September, 1899.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM HON.
RUFUS MAGEE, EX- U. S. MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

"I have known so well all the public characters in Indiana since 1861, particularly politicians, lawyers and editors, that now they are gone I want to read of them. I therefore enclose check for subscription to *The Indianian*, and trust you may meet with merited success."

Logansport, September, 1899.

I find the *Indianian* to be an interesting, inspiring and up-to-date journal. Enclosed find order for \$1.50. Yours respectfully,

A. L. SHOOK.

Windfall, September, 1899.

A good suggestion is made by Mrs. Edna Whiting to county superintendents, in her paper on "A Woman's View of State Pride." The meetings of the institutes ought to be enlivened by an occasional lecture, recital or musical entertainment, instead of being altogether given up to talks on pedagogy. Most of the instructors engaged in institute work are worth all that is paid them, but once in awhile some one is engaged whose dreary talks of what he saw in Europe, or of a trip he made to the Rocky Mountains, are a punishment to the teachers who have to pay for them.





THE INDIANIAN.

*To teach patriotism. enhance State pride and encourage
a deeper love of country is our aim.*

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HISTORICAL AND PICTURESQUE INDIANA, MORGAN COUNTY.

Just eighty years ago the first white settler put up his cabin in what is now Morgan county, and just seventy-eight years ago Morgan county narrowly escaped embracing the future capital city of the State. In 1764 a poor farmer by the name of John Wetzel, living near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, became restless on account of the encroaching of neighbors to his little cabin, and concluded that he would hunt himself a home in the then almost unknown West, so he put his wife and his two children, one a boy of two, and the other only two months old, in a wagon and started out in search of his new home. John Wetzel was a Dutchman, strong, self-willed and stubborn. He was poor and restless. He had heard stories of the great unbroken forests farther away from the settlements, where the soil was of the richest character, and where a man could get all the land he wanted by settling upon it and claiming it. All the summer he had been wanting to move, but waited until his latest child should grow old enough to bear the journey, and when that infant had reached the mature age of two months he thought the time had come. The wife was a gentle-eyed woman, who loved her husband, and when the proposition was made to move far beyond the reach of neighbors and trust themselves among the wild Indian tribes, her heart at first sunk within her, but turning to her husband, when she found that his heart was set on moving, she said: "Whither thou goest, I will go." With his family in the little wagon

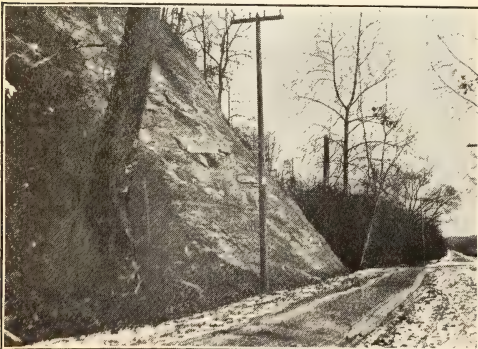
he set his face sternly toward the West, but who can tell with what feelings the gentle-eyed wife looked for the last time on what had been her home all her short life? Something had soured John Wetzel. It was a common saying of his, when the dangers from the Indians were pointed out to him, "I know very little about Indians, but I know a great deal about white men." Day after day he journeyed on, until at last he found an ideal spot on Big Wheeling Creek, miles from any other settler, and there he pitched his tent. The little family lived in the wagon until the husband and father erected a rude log cabin, and into that they moved.

Here in loneliness, yet in comfort, they lived, the family increasing until instead of two children, seven filled the cabin. Martin, the oldest, grew to be a sturdy lad, and Lewis was following closely on. The third was Jacob. Jacob was the first to be born in this cabin in the wilderness. Indians were about their only visitors, and it was only at very rare intervals they saw a white face. Occasionally John Wetzel went to Wheeling for needed supplies, but those visits were only made when necessity compelled, for he did not like the mingling with those of his own race. He was not a morose man, but a silent one, having but little to say, yet he loved his wife and his children, and his thoughts seemed to be to so provide that they would not have to live their lives in poverty. After a while the wars with the



THE RIVER ROAD.

Indians raged around him, and many times he was advised to seek safety for his family nearer the other settlements, but he sternly said, "I will not move." In August, 1777 the rumors of Indian hostilities became more current, and one day John Wetzel thought he would go to Wheeling for a supply of powder. At his wife's suggestion he took the three youngest children, John and the two girls, and left them with friends in the village. On the very night of his return his cabin was attacked by a strong force of Indians. He defended himself as well as he could but a tomahawk soon robbed him of life. The wife fled to the tall grass and there laid concealed while she watched the cabin burn. In the morning she fled to Wheeling, carrying the dire news with her. The father was slain, but what had become of the three boys? Martin, by some means had escaped from the savages and fled to the forest. In the morning he returned, and then made his way to Wheeling, but the two younger boys,



BLUE SHALE BLUFF.

Lewis, thirteen years old, and Jacob only nine, had been carried off by the Indians. As they passed by the bleeding form of their father, Lewis registered an oath that as long as he lived he would slay every Indian who came in his way, and for many years he faithfully kept that oath, becoming the most noted Indian hunter of his time, and no man was feared by the savages as was Lewis Wetzel. Many snares were laid for him, but he escaped them all, and went on with his work of vengeance.

In the fight Lewis had been wounded in the breast, but he determined to make his escape, and one night he and his little brother fled into the wilderness, and for days lived on roots, and at last, exhausted and almost dead, they reached Wheeling. Jacob joined his brother Lewis, in his oath to slay every



A MONSTER SAND BANK.

Indian they met, and it was only a few weeks after their return to Wheeling, that they began their work of slaughter. But what has all this to do with the story of Morgan county? Much, very much, for that Jacob Wetzel, who, when a boy of only nine years escaped from the Indians, and suffered such terrible hardships, and joined in that terrible oath, was the first white settler in what is now Morgan county. In this connection it is not necessary to trace all his after life from the day of his escape. Suffice it to say that he became but little less known than his famous brother, Lewis. By the time he was fifteen years old he was known as an excellent scout, versed in woodcraft and all the wiles of the Indians. He and his brother kept their vows, and many a red

man fell before his unerring rifle, and many were his hairbreadth escapes. He lived almost altogether in the woods, and if any deed of daring was needed the lot fell to either Lewis or Jacob Wetzel. They often joined in their forays after the Indians, but often were separated.

It was not until he became an old man that Lewis was satiated with his work of vengeance, but after some years Jacob yielded to softer influences and stayed his hand. He married, and as his children be-

between the settlements on the eastern border of the State, and those on the western, was needed. Before that to journey from Vincennes to any of the eastern settlements meant a trip first to the falls of the Ohio, and then up the Ohio to Lawrenceburg, and then out over a trace that had been cut through the forests.

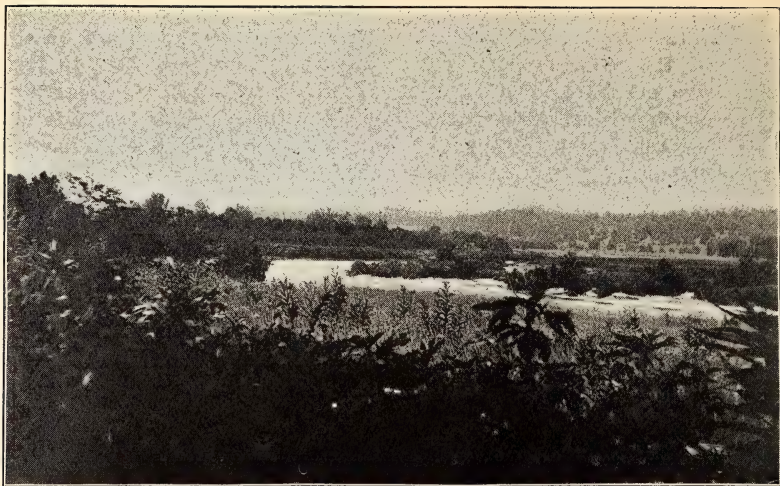
The Indians were still around where the city of Anderson now stands, and one of their principal villages was at that point.



MORGAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

gan to grow up around him he, like his father, sought a home in the wilderness. In 1818 the Government obtained a cession of all the lands in central Indiana, from the Miami and Delaware Indians. This was called the "New Purchase," and as soon as the treaty was made, settlers began pouring into this new purchase. Vincennes was still the most important settlement in the State, but settlers were filling up the White Water Valley, and some shorter means of communication

One day Jacob Wetzel, or Whetzel, as the name has been spelled in later years, appeared at the Indian village and asked the chief to consent that a trace might be cut through to Vincennes. The privilege was granted, and Wetzel set to work. To cut a trace in those days was a great undertaking. Nothing but a dense forest covered all the land, and in many places the growth of underbrush and briars was so thick as to make them almost impenetrable, but Wetzel set



A SCENE ON WHITE RIVER.

about the work with energy and a trace was cut out and blazed until he reached the banks of White river, a few miles below where Indianapolis now stands. There was a scene to captivate the eye of a lover of nature. At that time White river was much more of a stream than it is at present, and the landscape that opened up before the road-maker was grand and impressive. All around him were the most magnificent forest trees he had ever gazed upon. He had lived among the mountains of West Virginia, had traversed the canebrakes of Kentucky,

had crossed up and down through Ohio many times, but nowhere had seen such majestic forest trees. Tall and straight they reared their tops seemingly almost to the clouds, and the green sward under them told of a soil of surpassing richness. Game was plenty and the river abounded in fish. Here was an ideal spot for the home of a hunter, a pioneer, and here he determined to put down his stake.

He chose his location, and the next year with his son, Cyrus, made a home in this de-

*Photo by L. N. Apple.*

BETHANY PARK AND MT. ETNA.



MORGAN COUNTY SHEEP.



LOVER'S LANE.

lightful spot. This was about the time that George Pogue and the McCormicks were settling where the city of Indianapolis now stands. Whetzel had stopped his road building at a point on White river then called Port Royal, and since known as "The Bluffs." When the commissioners to select a site for the new capital city of the State were hunting in the wilderness for a location, it is said they hesitated a long time between choosing the Bluffs, or land around the McCormick settlement. Among the would-be-historians of those early days there has been a wide divergence as to what took place in the meetings of the commissioners, and as to who was responsible for the final selection, and every historian has had a fairy tale of his own upon the subject, but the generally accepted story is that General John Tipton gave the casting vote and planted Indianapolis at the mouth of Fall Creek, instead of at the Bluffs. Be that as it may Marion and not Morgan county got the prize. But then there was no Marion county, and

no Morgan county, but it was all Delaware and Wabash counties, for the new purchase had been divided into two counties only.

The pioneer Whetzel was not long without neighbors. The fame of the fertility of the soil of the region now known as Morgan county soon was scattered abroad among those seeking homes in the West. The surveyors had not completed their work before many squatters had selected lands, and as soon as the land office at Brookville was ready for business they hurried off to that growing and important town to make good their claims. Nearly all of those early settlers came from the South, most of them from Tennessee and Kentucky. Here and there was a Pennsylvania German, and now and then a regular Yankee from New England. These pioneers found a section well watered by numerous streams, rolling enough to furnish the best of natural drainage, and offering great inducements to the industrious hand that would clear away the



CLAY BLUFFS ON WHITE RIVER.



THE FAMOUS SAND MINE.



BRIDGE OVER WHITE RIVER NEAR MARTINSVILLE.

gigantic forest trees and cultivate the soil. Along the streams the bluffs were bold and picturesque; the soil was of sand, easily cultivated, and warm and rich enough to bring forth most plentifully. There was a wealth of timber on every acre, and while the work of clearing the land ready for the plow would be arduous, the work of cultivation afterward promised to be light, so the land was eagerly taken up, and by the winter of

1821-2 enough settlers were there to form a county organization, and a petition to that effect was sent up to the Legislature.

In those days the legislators were not overburdened with work, and making new counties was an easy job for them, so, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners they took a part of Wabash county and a part of Delaware county and made a new one, to which they gave the name of Mor-

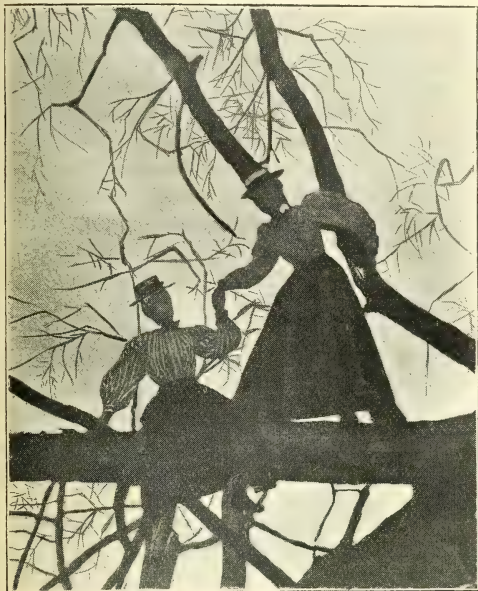


VIEW OF WHITE RIVER FROM BRIDGE.

gan. This new county was ordained to contain about 450 square miles, of alternate hills and dales, the hills offering the best grazing grounds in the State, and the valleys the most fertile lands to be found anywhere. There is one valley, known as "Lamb's Bottom," which has become famous all over the country for its amazing fertility. By the act which described the boundaries of the new county and gave it its name commissioners were designated to select a site for the county seat, and put the machinery of county government in motion. A sheriff and certain other officers were appointed and a court was held. No house



HAVING FUN.



OUT ON A LIMB.

had been provided for the meeting of this court, so its sessions were held in the log cabin of Jacob Cutler, near where the present city of Martinsville stands. There were no towns in the new county, but there were three or four settlements, and all were eager to have the seat of justice located at their settlements. Among these was the settlement known as Mooresville, and another at what is now Centerton. Mooresville was too far off to one side of the county, and did not receive much consideration from the commissioners, but Centerton was nearly the geographical center of the county, and sur-

rounded by a magnificent agricultural country. It was a strong bidder for the honor, but those who owned the lands around the present town of Martinsville were the most liberal and won the location. It is not definitely known how it got its name, but the generally accepted account is that it was named in honor of the oldest member of the commission that made the selection. It is not of much moment how it got its name, for Shakespeare intimates there is but little in a name after all. Immediately upon its selection and naming Martinsville began to assume quite a commercial importance.

The early farmers of central Indiana devoted their entire attention to two things—corn and hogs. They raised enough wheat



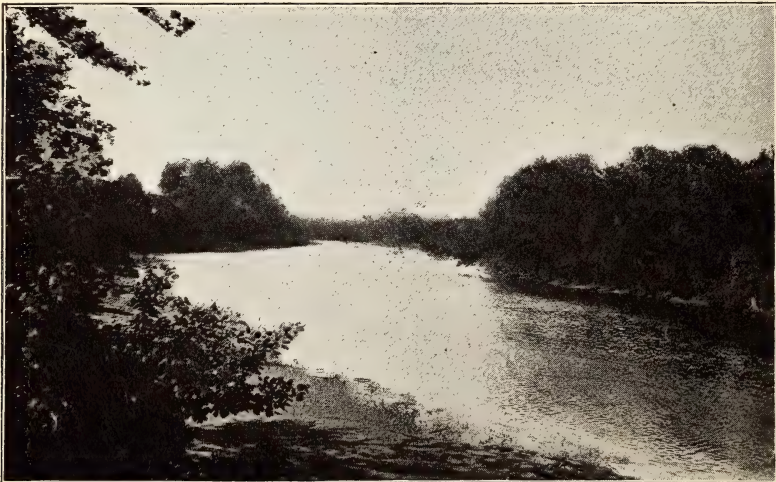
FROM THE HILLS OF BROWN COUNTY.

for their own consumption in flour, a little barley, a little rye, and some flax, but corn was their principal product. Corn gave feed to their stock, meal for the use of the family and then the rest was put into hogs. The hogs when fattened were killed and packed in the winter, and when the spring floods came floated in flatboats down to New Orleans. The raising of hogs in Morgan county was an easy task for the farmer. In the summer they roamed the woods and fed on the great abundance of mast. Great oak and beech trees furnished annually a supply of mast great enough to feed many thousand head of hogs. In the fall and early winter a few bushels of corn would finish the work of fattening, and would harden the meat to make it merchantable. The early hog raisers of Morgan county had one thing to contend against and that was the bears which still roamed through the hills, and many a good, fat porker gave up its life to feed a hungry bear. Wolves also were thick, and young pigs made excellent picking for them. Many a wolf and bear hunt was organized, and many exciting stories were told around the firesides in after years of the bears that had been slain.

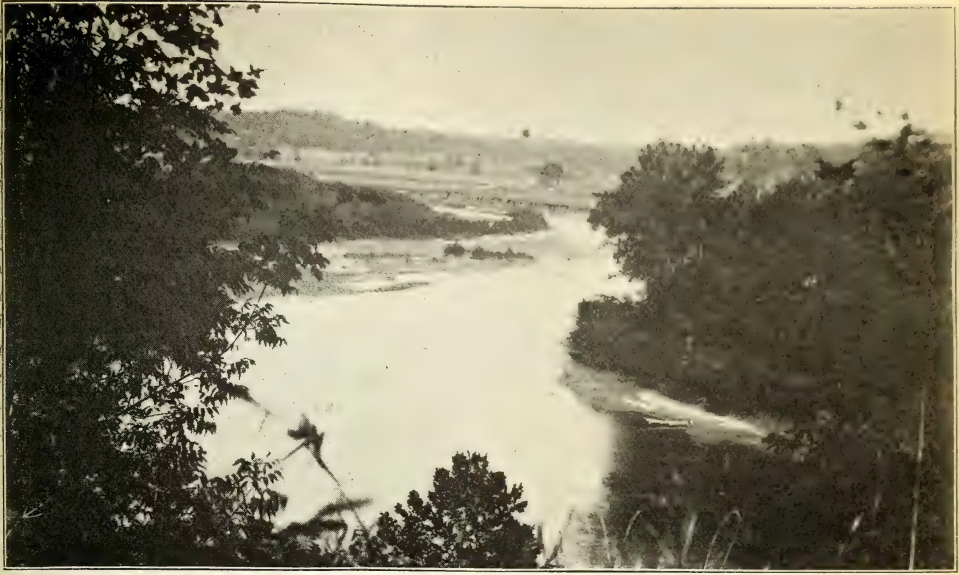
The county grew apace in population and more farms were opened up; log school houses and log churches were erected and content and plenty began to smile upon the people. It was a lamentable fact in the early history of the county that the South-

ern people as a rule were not great friends of popular education, but those who settled in Morgan county evidently were believers in the good that learning would do, for they early began to discuss the means whereby the facilities for education might be bettered. As early as 1837 a seminary was erected and a county library formed, and every township had its library. What a great misfortune to the State it has been that the township libraries were permitted to die! Many of the men who reached distinction in the service of the State and the general government obtained all their earliest reading from those township libraries. They were a part of the educational system of the State, and a very important part. Important as the school houses are, it is after all but a small part of the education of a people that is obtained in them. The real education comes from the after reading and there was a time when Indiana could well be proud of its township libraries, but from the wretched management of our legislators they were permitted to languish and die.

In 1836 the people of Morgan county became greatly excited, as did the people of all the other counties of the State, over visions of prosperity they saw looming up before them. Transportation was what the people wanted. The farms already opened would produce enough to supply all the wants of the people in breadstuffs and in



VIEW NEAR HIGH ROCK ON WHITE RIVER.



CAMP KIRKWOOD, ON WHITE RIVER.

meats for the table and leave a great surplus, if they could only get it to market, but they had a hundred wants they could not supply, and for those wants they had to depend upon the outside world. New farmers were coming into all parts of the State, and new farms were being opened up, and a still greater surplus of products was promised. Something had to be done, and that quickly, or stagnation and disaster would surely follow. Railroad building throughout the world was in its infancy, but canals had been in profitable use in many places for many years, and the State of New York had just completed the Erie canal amid the rejoicings of the people. A great cry for railroads and canals went up from the people of Indiana. Even wagon roads were few, and they were only traces cut through the wilderness, without any attempt to grade or improve them. In the spring of the year, when the thaws came, or during the rainy seasons, they were almost impassable, and the way to and from market for the farmer, and all were farmers in those days, was an exceedingly difficult one. The people who lived on the Ohio river were a little better off, for they could get their supplies by steamboats, and ship their surplus by flatboats, but those who lived in the interior were practically cut off from the

world and they clamored for railroads and canals.

The State entered upon a great and complicated work of internal improvements. Among the canals projected was one from Indianapolis along White river to a point where it would connect with the great Wabash and Erie canal, which was then under construction from Lake Erie to the Ohio river at Evansville. This canal was to traverse Morgan county. By this canal the people of Morgan county could reach the capital city of the State in one direction, and all the cities and towns on the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the other. It was a grand project, and opened up grand visions to the people of the county, and it is not to be wondered at that they saw visions of wealth floating before their eyes. Their farms were among the most productive in the State, the farmers were industrious and willing to labor if they could sell their surplus products and get in return the things they needed, and with the coming of the canal everything bore a roseate hue.

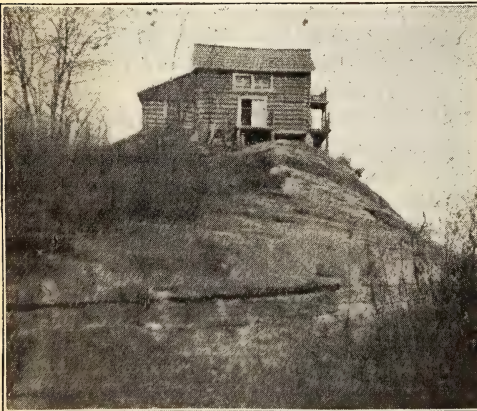
Early in the spring of 1837 an engineering party was put to work to locate the line of this canal, which was to be called "The Indiana Central." The party was under the charge of two men who had had experience



PROUD OF HIS HOGS.

in that line of work in New York, and were well equipped for the task. The task of surveying in those early days was an arduous one, owing to the thick growth of underbrush along the river bottom, where it was desired the canal should run. The work was slow, but the engineers were careful and industrious, and mile after mile of the canal was located and properly staked for the workmen who were to construct the same. Even the mere presence of the engineering party made business lively along the route, for they had to be fed and they were eagerly welcomed by the farmers.

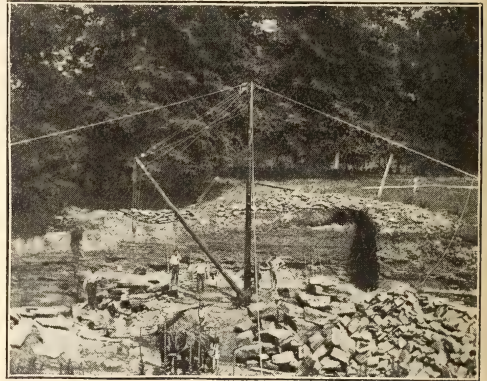
The work of construction was let out by contract by divisions of a few miles in length. As soon as the surveying party had properly located and staked a division it would be put under contract, and then the active work of construction would begin.



THE BUNGALOW.

The first thing was to clear the line of forest trees and underbrush. This brought a small army of choppers into the county, and the farmers were called upon to furnish the teams to drag off the timber and drag out the stumps. A path of one hundred feet in width had thus to be prepared for the ditchers. This gave employment for the farmers, and they had another market for their supplies in providing food for the choppers.

This generation has no conception of the labor required to build canals. After the trees, stumps and brush were cleared off, ditches had to be dug on each side of the right of way, to carry off the surplus water and properly drain the ground on which the great ditch or canal was to be dug. Then an army of Irishmen, with pick and shovel, began the work of digging out the canal bed.



STONE QUARRY.

For awhile Port Royal became the chief town of the county. There was one of chief stopping places of the contractors, and toward it on Saturday night and all day Sunday turned the ditchers. At that time lot owners at Port Royal would not have changed places with any real estate owner in Washington City, but the boom for the Port did not last long. After awhile work on the feeder dam at Waverly began, and the headquarters of the force was moved to that place. Those were halcyon days for Waverly. Its people could look over and laugh at the disappointed denizens of the Port, as they saw that thriving village decay before their eyes.

It was an exciting time. In fact, in those days, wherever a body of Irishmen were at

*Photo by L. N. Apple.*

BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF BROOKLYN.

work times were sure to be lively. An Irishman was always ready for a frolic or a fight, and generally the frolic meant a fight, and somehow or other an Irishman could always make a frolic out of a fight, so fights were plenty, especially just after pay day. The movable hospital was always sure of half a dozen or more patients, with heads needing attention because of gentle taps of the shillalahs. While Port Royal and Waverly were enjoying their booms the people of Martinsville and other points farther along the line were anxiously waiting for their time to come. Alas! alas! those halcyon days could not or would not last forever. The work was energetically pushed for awhile. Once a month the engineers would make their estimates and the contractors would receive their pay, but a time was coming when no pay was to be ready. The State run out of money; no more could be had, and the work had to stop. Most of the earthwork was completed almost to Martinsville, and most of the timber had been prepared for the bridges, locks and aqueducts, and a great deal of stone for the necessary stonework was scattered along the line.

The State having failed to pay the contractors, the contractors in their turn were not able to pay the workmen, and then for a few weeks times were livelier than they had been before, for the laborers who had performed their work were not disposed to submit quietly to the loss of their pay. Thus ended one of the dreams of the people of Morgan county. It had been a delightful dream while it lasted. They had erected

many a castle, but they turned out to be castles in Spain. Work ended on the canal in 1839, and after a few weeks contractors and laborers left that region, and things settled back to the same old course, and what surplus the people had was floated down White river or hauled over the mud roads to Indianapolis. The State had squandered millions of dollars and had nothing to show except a piece of a canal here and there, a few miles of a railroad, and a few miles of turnpike road and the shattered hopes of the people.

The increasing difficulties of navigation on White river and the building of railroads in various parts of the State retarded the growth of Morgan county, to some extent, the newcomers seeking farms more accessible to transportation lines, Martinsville lost its importance, as the hogs were driven to some point on one or the other of the railroad lines, all the lines up to that time having missed the county. In 1847 an effort was made to connect Martinsville by rail with the outside world, and the work of constructing a road from Martinsville to Franklin was commenced. Franklin at that time was an important station on the road from Indianapolis to Madison. The road was completed in 1852. It was laid with the old-fashioned strap rail, and after being operated a few years, by fits and starts, was finally abandoned. This, however, was not the first railroad in the county. Among the early settlers of the county, especially around Mooresville and Monrovia, were a number who were conscientiously opposed to slavery, and Morgan county became an im-

portant point on that underground railroad that became so famous and historical from 1840 to 1860, and many a fugitive from the South found shelter, food and help among the good people of Morgan.

In 1853 the New Albany & Salem Company, then operating a road from New Albany to Michigan City, projected a line to connect their road with Indianapolis. This line was to leave their road at Gosport, and running through Morgan reach Indianapolis. The line through its whole length was graded, and many of the culverts and some of the bridges built, but the panic of 1857 killed it. This line did not touch Martinsville, but ran along the other side of the river. About the close of the war an agitation was begun at Martinsville for the revival of the old road to Franklin. Some of the citizens advocated the building of a road to Indianapolis, but the majority of the people said they did not want a road to Indianapolis, but to Cincinnati, and a company was formed to construct a road on the old bed to Franklin and from there to Fairland on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, and General Burnside took hold of it and the road was built. The agitation for the road to Indianapolis, however, was kept up, and a company was organized to construct it, the southwestern terminus was to be Vincennes.

The people of Morgan county voted \$50,000 to this road, provided it was built on the old New Albany & Salem grade through the county. Martinsville offered \$30,000 if the road would cross the river and come to that place. This offer was accepted, as it would cause a deviation for but a few miles from the original line, and hurt nobody. Those who had voted the \$50,000, however, saw a way to escape paying, after the road was constructed, and refused to pay on account of this slight deviation from the old line. Law suits followed, and the road finally obtained about \$15,000 of the \$50,000. The road to Fairland fell into the hands of the Big Four and has been maintained as a feeder to their lines. That to Vincennes fell into the hands of the Pennsylvania and has become a paying piece of railroad property, doing a very large local traffic.

There was a time when the good people of Morgan county thought it possible that their hills might be full of gold, and that the creek beds would prove equal to the streams of California in their richness of the precious metals, but all such dreams were delusions. Then there were dreams of great beds of copper, but they were also delusive and the people set back to the work of getting wealth from the soil by the good old process of farming. In later years, however, it has



Photo by Ennis Bros.

THE HILLS OF MORGAN.



Photo by J. P. Calvert.

STREET IN MOORESVILLE.

been developed that some of the hills at least contained the material for wealth in great beds of shale for brick-making, and now one of the most extensive industries of the county is in making brick. It is highly probable that other hills will be found to contain equal stores of wealth. One thing is true, that those hills could be profitably cultivated for fruit, and there is no reason of climate or soil why Morgan county should not be one of the richest fruit growing sections of the State, if proper attention is given the subject. There is still much valuable timber in the county, but the great forests which once covered all that region have been largely cut down.

The martial spirit of the county has always been strong. When President Polk called for volunteers to carry on the war with Mexico, Morgan county offered one full company. It was not accepted, but several of the members volunteered in other companies and fought for the flag of their country on foreign soil. When the civil war came it was a great test of the loyalty of the people of Morgan. As has been said, most of the early settlers were from the South, and while they were of the class who had come to Indiana to escape the curse of slavery, still all their affections and prejudices were with the South, and when the war came it was a hard struggle for many of them to

join in the effort to force the South back into the Union, but many of them loyally took that stand. At almost the first talk of secession a large Union meeting was held at Martinsville, participated in by leading men of all parties, and their faith and their support was tendered to the government.

At the first call for troops more than a full company at once offered their services and promptly marched to Indianapolis, and a full company was given a place in the famous Seventh Regiment, and did excellent service in West Virginia. As the necessity for troops grew stronger company after company was enrolled until the county sent to the front more than 2,700 of her sons, and some of them were found fighting on almost every battlefield of the war. There was, however, quite a large element of disloyalty in the county and several acts of violence were committed. In at least one instance a valuable citizen was coldly murdered almost in the presence of his family, and for no crime other than his intense loyalty to the Union. In 1863 the Knights of the Golden Circle had become very strong in the county, and many acts of violence were perpetrated. In that year a small squad of cavalymen, who had been sent to the county for the purpose of arresting deserters who were in hiding, was ambushed and fired upon by some of the disloyal people. The fire was promptly returned, when

the ambushers fled to the hills. Several arrests were made, and on trial before the United States court some of the offenders were heavily fined. President Lincoln remitted some of the fines at the instigation of the late Joseph E. McDonald. Nearly all the 2,700 men furnished by the county were volunteers, only a small number being drafted men, and they only drafted to equalize the townships. The county also furnished one company for the Spanish war.

Morgan county possesses great wealth in its building stone and sand. Its clays and shales have already been spoken of. Near Mooresville is an excellent quality of building stone, and it is already being extensively quarried, and finds a ready market. In addition to the clays, shales and stone, it is famed for its fine quality of sand, especially for molding purposes. It is said that this is the finest sand for such purposes in this country, if not in the world. Shipments of it have been made to Europe and the supply is very large.

One of the most picturesque points in Morgan county is "High Rock," on White river, about three miles north of Martinsville. A mill originally stood there, being the first erected in the county. A dam was thrown across the river at this point, and the power for the mill was furnished by an old-fashioned overshot wheel, a wheel that has long ago gone out of use. At first this mill was only used to grind a coarse kind of meal from corn, but after some time burs for flour were added and later a sawmill. For some time this mill did all the grinding for an extensive territory. Before its erection the people had been compelled to depend upon hand mills, or go about seven miles south of Bloomington. The mill was destroyed by fire two or three times, and finally after a burning it was not rebuilt.

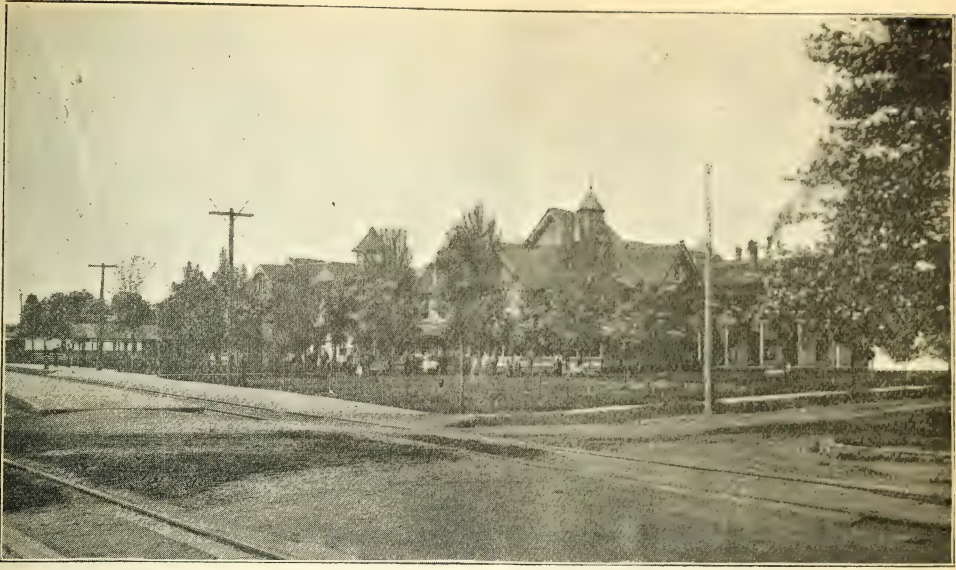
On this picturesque site some gentlemen have erected one of the most unique club-houses in the country. It has been christened "The Bungalow." It is a log house two stories high, and is chinked and daubed in the fashion of the pioneers. In fact, it is intended to bring back and perpetuate as far as possible the better class of the houses of our fathers who conquered the wilderness, levelled the forests and made Indiana a garden spot. To carry out this illusion more perfectly it is provided with a capacious fire-

place and the old fashioned stick chimney. Something of the Southern cabin home is introduced in the wide verandas, which supply lounging places during the heat of the day. These verandas are ornamented with rustic work, which helps to carry on the illusion of pioneer times fastened on to the luxuries of these modern days. There is an old-fashioned well, walled with brick, and having the old-fashioned sweep, to which is attached the "old oaken bucket." The furnishings are as unique as the house. The kitchen fireplace has a crane and dogirons, while hickory chairs, rockers, settees and tables of the olden days abound everywhere.

The early settlers of Morgan county believed in education, and schools were soon organized. The houses were built of round logs and the furnishings were rude, but so well did they serve their purpose that the spirit of education kept pace with other improvements, and to-day the various school corporations own property to the value of more than \$150,000 and pay their 152 teachers the sum of \$44,000 per year.

Morgan county was one of the first in the State to adopt a fixed course of study and to grade its schools, and when a State course was outlined the county course was immediately changed to conform to it. The county has two commissioned and nine non-commissioned high schools. The township high schools are working under a four-year course adopted in 1896. This course is equivalent to three years' work in a commissioned school. These schools have an enrollment of nearly 300. Every teacher in the county is a member of the Teachers' Reading Circle, and the Y. P. R. C. libraries contain more than 4,000 volumes.

Martinsville, the county seat, is situated at the head of one of the loveliest valleys in the State. It nestles at the foot of a range of hills and has a most picturesque appearance. The site was chosen at the very organization of the county. Its wells of health-giving waters have made it famous over the whole country within the last few years. For some years past it has been steadily growing, and many marked improvements have been made. It has recently been granted free delivery by the postoffice department. This was largely due to the efforts of the present postmaster.



THE MARTINSVILLE SANITARIUM.

Surrounded as it is by one of the richest agricultural sections of the State, and aided by its sanitariums it is destined to become a prominent and popular resort. The city is thoroughly lighted by gas and electricity, the city owning its own lighting plant. It has also a splendid water system, the water being pure and abundant, and as the city

owns the plant the water rates are very low. Many of the residences are beautiful and surrounded by lawns, well kept. The streets are magnificently shaded.

When the natural gas and oil excitement swept over the State, a dozen years ago, some of the enterprising citizens of Martinsville, wanting to be in the swim of pros-



THE HIGHLAND SANITARIUM.



THE NATIONAL SANITARIUM.

perity, thought to bore for gas, hoping that if they did not find a storehouse of nature's great fuel that they would at least strike oil. They found neither gas nor oil, but did make a find that in the end will be worth far more to the people of the town and county than either gas or oil. Gas wells and oil wells fail after a time, and the great

reservoirs of nature will sometime be empty, for it has been demonstrated that the great chemist is not at work making new supplies of either, and that when the laboratory is once emptied the supply will be exhausted forever. They struck water of wonderful curative powers, and a supply that will be as inexhaustible as the power of Providence.



THE HOME LAWN SANITARIUM.

As long as rains last the supply will last. The rains fall and feed the brooks, the rivulets, the rivers, the lakes; it falls and sinks into the ground, and then through the porous sands, or clays, or through the crevices of the rocks it flows onward, gathering health-giving properties in its course. It is not like gas or oil, whose store houses have no source of new supply.

Thus the water at Martinsville runs through nature's laboratory, and gathers in solution many of the elements which go to form the human system. It is a part of human nature to be blind to the good things around us. So it was when the people of Martinsville found water, and that of not a very pleasant taste or smell, where they had expected gas or oil. Their disappointment was keen, and they loudly cursed fate. They had dreamed of



GRAND HOTEL, MARTINSVILLE.

Alumina	0.661 "	"	"
Silica	0.556 "	"	"
Free Hydrogen Sulphide			
Gas	0.85	cub. in.	per gal.
Free Carbonic Acid			
Gas	21.24	cub. in.	per gal.

There is no water known to man that possesses more health-giving properties than the waters at Martinsville. Their curative value was at once recognized when the analysis was made, and preparations were made to utilize the find. Several sanitariums have been erected, and already thousands have been treated. Perhaps it would be too much to say that all had been cured, or even that all have been permanently benefitted by the treatment, but it is not too much to say that only a very small minority have gone away after a faithful trial without receiving lasting benefits, and thousands have been wholly cured. Many patients go to such places after



NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING, MARTINSVILLE.

manufactories and a rise in town property, but had never dreamed of becoming famous as a great health resort. The disappointment wore away, and those who had put their money into the wells began to count chances of getting some of it out again, and had an analysis made of the water. The analysis disclosed as follows:

Potassium Chloride....	1,775	gr. per gal.	U. S.
Sodium Chloride.....	58,580	"	"
Sodium Sulphate.....	1,879	"	"
Sodium Carbonate.....	2,482	"	"
Magnesium Carbonate	15,359	"	"
Calcium Carbonate...	16,902	"	"



Photo by Ennis Bros.

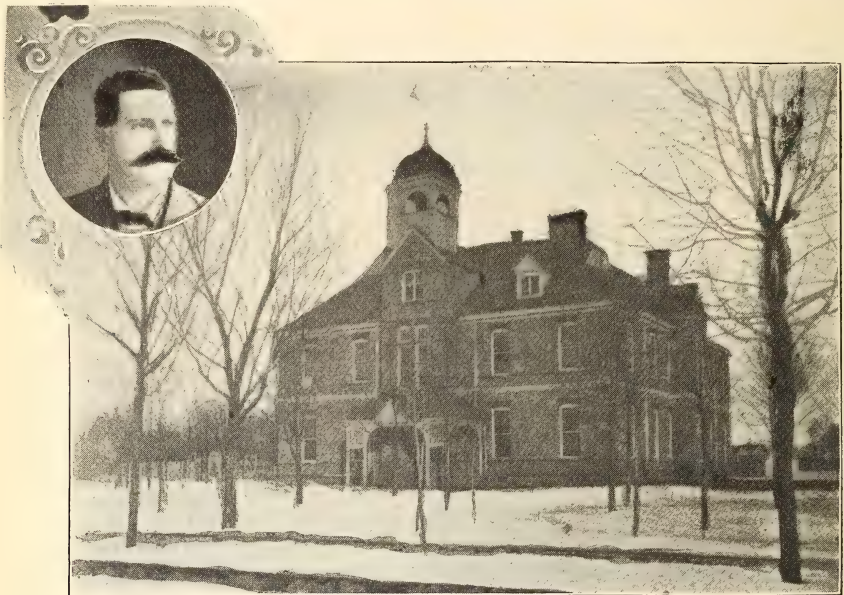
INTERIOR POST OFFICE, MARTINSVILLE.

the disease has gotten so strong a hold on them that nothing will cure, and then find fault with the water. Others go and take treatment for a short time, and then become impatient, but where they give it a fair trial, when the disease is not past all curing, the waters do not fail...

This great source of wealth to Martinsville is only just beginning to be known to the public. But little effort has ever been made to advertise the water. Thousands of Americans cross the ocean annually in search of health from the waters in Germany and France. They go at great cost, and the stream will sooner or later, be turned in the direction of Indiana and Martinsville. The

much to the business interests of the town. The shales in the hills around Martinsville promise greatly for the future, as they are adapted for many branches of industry, and in the near future they will be utilized, adding wealth to the city and county.

Martinsville has one of the most unique manufacturing industries in the country. The favorite chair of Andrew Jackson was made out of hickory withes, and the chair became famous in history. Brown county, adjoining Morgan, is filled with a growth of hickory, just the thing for such chairs and from that county the Martinsville factory gets its supplies. The hickory chairs of Morgan county are now found almost every-



MARTINSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

direct benefit of the discovery of this water, of course, inures to Martinsville, but the indirect benefit is to the State at large. What is wanted is an electric road from Indianapolis to Martinsville, and that will be constructed before many months. With such a road many Indianapolis business men would buy property around Martinsville and build their homes there. There are many places around the town that would make ideal sites for villas.

Martinsville has also quite a manufacturing industry. None of the establishments are large, like some of those to be found in the gas belt, but they are prosperous and add

where for lawn, garden and porch purposes. The bottoms of the chairs are made from splits from the inner bark of the hickory, while the posts and stretchers are made of young hickory with the bark on.

An index of the development of Martinsville is found in the public schools. For many years the different boards of education have been faithful to the trust reposed in them. They have labored earnestly to build up a first class system of schools and are now reaping the harvest of their careful sowing and industrious cultivation. Ever since the organization of the city there has

een a strong sentiment in favor of public ducation, and as the city has grown from small village, to its present size, school interests have always kept well abreast of the times. Like most cities the size of Martinsville, the school affairs were directed by a number of men prominent in educational work of their day. Many different superintendents were employed to manage the schools, but in 1876 the board of education employed J. R. Starkey to superintend the schools of the city. At that time there were only seven teachers and one building. In 1885 the west half of the third ward building was used, and in 1891 the east half of this building was opened. Through the untiring zeal and energy of Prof. Starkey the schools grew, until in 1896, the teaching force numbered sixteen. Superintendent Starkey had charge of the schools for twenty years, and did splendid service in building up a good system.

Soon after the death of Superintendent Starkey in May, 1896, Superintendent W. D. Kerlin was elected to fill the vacancy, and has done very successful work during his four years of service. Superintendent Kerlin is a young gentleman of scholarly attainments and superior native ability, and is a true exponent of our end of the century system of education. No small share of the credit for Martinsville's present superior position in this regard is due to him. He was born in Richmond, Indiana, and was educated in the high school of that place, supplemented by a course in the Indiana State Normal. Since his graduation at Terre Haute he has done much work in Chicago University.

When Mr. Kerlin took charge of the city schools it was necessary that the entire system be thoroughly revised, in order that the schools be on an equal footing with other cities of the same size. The grades were reclassified, additional teachers were employed and the First ward building was erected to relieve the crowded condition of the schools. The high school course was changed from a three years' course with two teachers and the superintendent part time, to a strong four years' course with four teachers in the high school faculty. Physical, chemical and botanical laboratories were fitted up and science was given its proper attention.

Additional work in English was given, as well as one more year in Latin. Two years



THE BROOKLYN DAM,

of German was also put into the course. In the grammar grades, 7's and 8's, departmental work is done, each line of work being in charge of special teachers, on the same general plan as in the high school.

The city has three commodious and well equipped school buildings, but they are proving inadequate to the attendance, and the time is not far distant when a new high school building will be an absolute necessity. The buildings are models of neat and handsome architecture, and are planned with a view to convenience and sanitation. About one thousand pupils are now enrolled, one hundred and twenty-five of which number attend the high school. Twenty-one teachers are employed and are selected from the best instructors of the day. All branches of higher education are taught and self-reliance is cultivated, the pupil being encouraged to think for himself. Having had a strong foundation in the rudimentary branches he is competent to select material, and decide upon the style of architecture for his future upbuilding.

In connection with the schools is a public library containing about 1,300 volumes. To this is added each year about 300 new books. The present board of education is J. M. Carleton, president; Dr. E. M. Sweet, treasurer; Charles A. Hubbard, secretary. They are all deeply interested in the school inter-



MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

ests of the city, and will see that the schools are well provided for.

Next to Martinsville, in importance and size, is Mooresville. It is situated in a delightful section of the State, within easy reach of the capital. The pioneers of that part of Morgan county were many of them of the religious denomination of Friends, and by birth and training were ardent friends to education, so it is not surprising that a school house was one among the first buildings erected. The town was laid off about 1823, and from that day to this has been known for its high morality, and its sturdy loyalty to the State and Government. It is a busy little city—no idlers being found. Its streets are well graded, and lined by beautiful and well-cared for shade trees. It is lighted by electricity, and shows progressiveness in every way. The first school house was erected in 1822, and it was one of the half dozen brick school houses then in the State. When the common school system was adopted, Mooresville moved at once toward the front rank of village schools, and it has kept pace with the advance in educational matters and with the growth of the city, until its schools are counted among the best in the State, the high school bearing a commission which admits its graduates to any of the colleges of the State.

Among the other towns in the county are Brooklyn, settled in 1819, Morgantown, in 1831, Monrovia in 1834, Waverly, 1838, Centerton, 1854, Eminence, 1855, and Paragon 1857. All of them now have excellent schools and are prosperous places.

Near Centerton the Christian church has a beautiful park, known as Bethany, for summer meetings. The park is on the line of the I. & V. railroad, and attracts many visitors during the summer meetings. It grows in popularity with each year.

Just when the first newspaper was printed in the county is not certainly known, but it was early in the forties. It was printed on a wooden press, and reputed for that day an amazing piece of enterprise. In 1846 a paper was started at Mooresville by Thomas L. Worth, and in 1851 was removed to Martinsville and called the Gazette. It is still published, and is the organ of the Democratic party. In 1870, when the Gazette passed into the hands of the Democrats the Republicans of the county determined not to be without an organ, and so the Republican was started, and from that time has been a prosperous and ably conducted paper. About ten years ago a daily edition was begun, called the Reporter. The Gazette, Republican and Reporter are all prosperous and make a gallant fight for the city and county, and have done much to build up the prosperity of the community.

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

1. How many species of flowering plants are found in Indiana?
2. Name the three largest families of flowering plants known in Indiana. How many families are there?
3. What wild fruits have we in Indiana?
4. What nuts have we in Indiana?
5. How many varieties of orchids have we?
6. What poisonous plants are found in Indiana?
7. How many acres of Indiana are covered with forests?
8. How many species, how many families and how many genera are represented the trees of Indiana?
9. What species is most largely represented?
10. In what part of the State are cypress trees found?

ANSWERS.

1. Excluding the ferns and their families between one thousand four hundred and one thousand five hundred flowering plants are found in Indiana.
2. There are ninety families of the flowering plants known in the State, of which the composital, the pulse, and the labiate or mint are the three largest.
3. Of wild fruits the grape, the paw-paw, the persimmon, the plum, the blackberry, the huckleberry and the haw are abundant. Of these the grape, the blackberry, the persimmon, the plum and the paw-paw are capable of being improved by cultivation.
4. The nut fruits of the State are the hickorynut, the walnut and the chestnut. Formerly pecans grew profusely in some parts of the State. In addition to those mentioned the beech nut and the acorn are good for animals. The English walnut has been cultivated to a limited extent, and if attention

was paid to it would be a productive industry.

5. Thirty-eight species of orchids are native to the State.

6. Only a few of the native plants of the State are poisonous, but the poison oak, or ivy, the sumach, the ground cherry and the lady slipper are generally considered poisonous to the touch. When taken internally wild parsnips, wild carrots, ground cherries, night shades, and various species of the poppy family are held to be poisonous.

7. The forest acreage of the State is supposed now to be about one million acres. The denudation of our forests has been very rapid during the past twenty years.

8. Indiana contains one hundred and nine species of forest trees, representing fifty-three genera and twenty-five families.

9. The oak family is the most largely represented, fifteen species being known.

10. Cypress trees are only found in the southwestern counties of the State.

QUESTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

1. What jurisdiction did Virginia exercise over Indiana?

2. What town in Indiana was chartered by the Legislature of Virginia?

3. When did the United States begin to exercise jurisdiction over the territory?

4. What was the form of that jurisdiction?

5. When and by whom was the civil organization of the territory perfected?

6. Of what did the first territorial Legislature consist?

7. When were the members of the first Legislature elected, and under what authority?

8. Where was the territorial seat of government at that time?

9. Who was the first delegate to Congress from the territory?

10. Who was Winthrop Sargent?

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER IN HISTORY.

The following important events in American and Indiana History have occurred in the month of December:

December 1, 1840. Statue of Washington placed in the National capital.

December 2, 1859. John Brown hanged at Charleston, Virginia, for treason against Virginia.

December 4, 1783. General Washington bade farewell to his army.

December 5, 1782. George III acknowledged in the House of Lords, the independence of the American colonies.

December 5, 1782. Martin Van Buren born.

December 5, 1876. Brooklyn theater burned; 300 lives lost.

December 6, 1857. Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, received by President Buchanan.

December 7, 1796. President Washington delivered his last address to Congress.

December 9, 1807. American ports closed to British vessels. This was occasioned by the hostile acts of Britain, in the Napoleonic wars.

December 11, 1816. Indiana admitted as a State into the Union.

December 13, 1775. General Montgomery, in command of American forces, captured Montreal.

December 13, 1862. Battle of Fredricksburg.

December 14, 1799. General Washington died.

December 14-16, 1864. Battle of Nashville. Hood's army destroyed.

December 16, 1773. Tea destroyed in Boston harbor by American patriots.

December 16, 1779. France recognized the United States.

December 16, 1811. Earthquake at New Madrid, Missouri.

December 16, 1835. Great fire in New York; 675 houses burned; loss, \$20,000,000.

December 16, 1859. Cook, Coppoc, Coffinland and Green, companions of John Brown hanged.

December 20, 1860. South Carolina seceded from the Union.

December 21, 1864. General Sherman entered Savannah.

December 21, 1866. Massacre of troops and Indians at Fort Phil Kearney.

December 22, 1807. Embargo laid on British vessels in American ports.

December 23, 1783. Washington resigned his commission as General of the American armies.

December 24, 1811. Theater at Richmond, Virginia, burned; the Governor of the State and many others lost their lives.

December 24, 1814. Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States signed at Ghent.

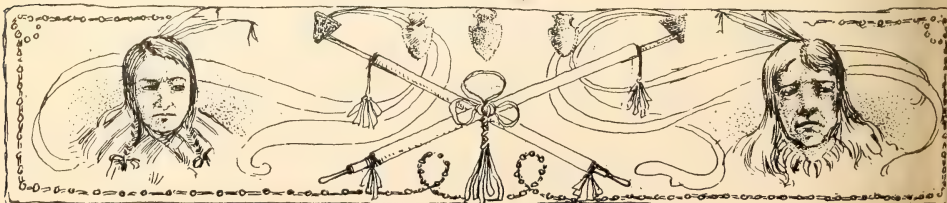
December 24, 1851. Capitol at Washington partly destroyed by fire.

December 26, 1776. Washington defeated the Hessians at Trenton.

December 29, 1808. Andrew Johnson born.

December 29, 1812. Great naval battle between the Constitution and Java fought.

December 30, 1861. New York banks suspended specie payment. This was followed by all banks of the country.



INDIANA DAY.

BY LEONORA NEWTON HOBBS.

Why celebrate the anniversary of Indiana's admission into the Union? Because, though not a recognized holiday, it affords opportunity for reviewing that phase of national life which lies nearest us; because intelligent citizenship and patriotism are such important elements in this republic, that we well afford to cultivate them on local soil. Indiana's birthday has never received the attention it deserves. Her citizens are all but most of them remember the anniversary of her entrance into statehood, only to find the date is past—reminded of it perhaps by the celebration held by a few loyal-hearted teachers and students. Coming as this day does between Pilgrim's holiday, Thanksgiving, on the one hand and the joyous Christmas time on the other, it is perhaps not so strange that this anniversary has often been allowed to pass unhonored. Indiana Day stands unexcelled as the best for a number of delightful observances, observances which may do more toward giving Hoosiers a clear recognition and correct understanding of our State's early history, and present needs, than could be so easily achieved in any other way.

Since Indiana passes her 83rd milestone on the eleventh of December, 1899, it might be fitting to suggest a program which, though simple, was found to be interesting when tried; it may easily be improved and elaborated by the leader of any club interested in this line of work; with some few changes the same outline could be used in school celebrations. There were pleasing decorations of patriotic colors about the rooms. On arriving the guests were presented programs in folder form; on the first page was printed in fancy lettering, December 11, 1816. December 11, 1899.

Indiana's Anniversary.

At the foot of the page this quotation).
 "Breathes there a man with soul so dead
 Who never to himself hath said
 'This is my own, my native land?'"

On the third page was the following acrostic:

Inhabitants.
 Natural Resources.
 Dull Dates, and Daring Deeds.
 Important Issues.
 Achievements.
 Noted Hoosiers.
 Abreast of the Times.

These topics had been previously assigned to members that brief pointed talks might be given. The first speaker said Indiana has been inhabited by six nationalities, viz: Mound Builders, Indians, French, English, American and—Hoosiers. Our State gets its name from the Indians, who probably drove the Mound Builders to the south, to be themselves superceded in the course of centuries by a stronger race; later the brave French explorers and devout Jesuit missionaries gave way before British arms; finally at the close of the revolution England was compelled to relinquish to the United States her hold on this region; then the northwest territory was organized, Ohio admitted, Indiana territory formed, and in 1816 Indiana was made a State. For almost a century Hoosiers have been increasing in numbers and influence, in wealth and power; until the term is no longer one of reproach, for Hoosier has come to stand for intelligence, thrift and enterprise. Two speakers gave the next topic, "Natural Resources;" the first giving the location, comparative size, climate, lakes, rivers and vegetation of the State; while the second spoke of our metals, coal, stone, mineral springs, natural gas, glass, and clay industries. A bright young woman made "Dull Dates and Daring Deeds," anything but a dull ten minutes. Reviewing the principal dates in our State's record, she related some thrilling incidents not found in school text books; beginning with the history of La Salle, the courageous Frenchman; then she told how George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes and other British outposts, thus gain-

ing for the United States the dominion of the vast area afterwards known as the Northwest Territory; she closed with some incidents of heroism in local history.

The next speaker said such "Important Issues" in our State's early record as the establishment of public schools, freedom in religious worship, and the prohibition of slavery in States formed from the Northwest Territory were solved by the Ordinance of 1787; later questions, financial, political and moral, were discussed briefly. The topic "Achievements" was assigned to four members, the first treating the subjects of schools, churches and benevolent institutions; the second spoke on agricultural achievements, the great labor necessary to clear and stock our 200,000 farms; to drain and transform a malarial swamp into a healthful district; the third speaker gave an account of Indiana's manufacturing interests; the fourth showed that our commercial achievements were equally wonderful—through our State there pass the great throbbing veins of a nation's commerce. The speaker on "Noted Americans" quoted, "He were a tiresome singer who would try to name all who have title-deed to fame." From the long list of great names only a few were mentioned—in literature, Eggleston, Ridpath, Wallace, Riley; in public life, Robert D. Owen, John G. Davis, R. W. Thompson, Albert S. White, Henry S. Lane, Oliver P. Morton, Vice-President Colfax, Vice-President Hendricks, Daniel W. Voorhees and ex-President Harrison; she closed with a tribute to those "unknown, unsung," who, in the humbler walks of life, have by their abilities and services reflected honor upon their State and their fellow-citizens. The last topic, "Abreast of the Times," showed that in agriculture, in commerce, in manufacturing, in schools, in churches, and in the general culture and intelligence of her citizens, Indiana has ever steadily advanced; she has filled well her place in the nation, and the future outlook is bright.

During the evening the music added not a little to the enjoyment; all songs were

chosen for their appropriateness. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "On the Banks of Wabash Far Away" were among the number. A young lady recited Mrs. Sarah Bolton's beautiful tribute to our State:

"Though many laud Italia's clime,
And call Helvetia's land sublime,
Tell Gallia's praise in prose and rhyme,
And worship old Hispania,
The winds of heaven never fanned,
The circling sunlight never spanned
The borders of a better land
Than our own Indiana.

"Encrowned with forests grand and old,
Enthroned on mineral wealth untold,
Coining her soil to yellow gold,

Through labor's great arcana;
She fosters commerce, science, art,
With willing hands and generous heart,
And sends to many a foreign mart
Products of Indiana.

"Where late the birchen wigwam stood,
Or Indian braves their game pursued,
And Indian maids were won and wooed,

By light of soft Diana;
Fair cities as by magic rise,
With church towers pointing to the skies
And schools that charm the world's w
eyes,

To fair Indiana.

"And where some fifty years ago
The settler's wagon lumbered slow
Through mud and mire and frozen snow

O'er hillside and savannah,
The steam car, with its fiery eyes,
Like some mad demon pants and flies,
Throughout all Indiana.

* * * * *

But even while our hearts rejoice
In the dear homeland of our choice,
We should with one united voice

Give thanks, and sing hosannas
To Him whose love and bounteous grace
Gave to the people of our race
A freehold and abiding place,

In fertile Indiana."
Bloomington, Ind.



THE MONON, C. H. & D. AND I. D. & W. RAILROADS.

The building of the Wabash & Erie canal resulted in quite a rapid growth of the northern part of Indiana, while the southern section, owing to the want of transportation facilities, was rather falling behind, in the race for prosperity. By 1847 there were already two lines projected from the Ohio river to Indianapolis, and were in process of rapid completion, but they left all that section west of a north and south line through Indianapolis, still without any better transportation than the old conestoga wagons. In that year a company was chartered to construct a railroad from New Albany to Salem, in Washington county, a distance of thirty-five miles. Two years later the work of construction was begun, and on January 13, 1850, the road was opened for traffic. A fair pass through the "knobs" was found and the cost of construction was much less than that of the road from Madison, as no such heavy grades were found necessary. The road was laid with what is known as "strap rail." This was simply a flat bar of iron, about one inch in thickness, and two and a half inches in width. The iron was spiked down to stringers laid on cross ties. Those of this generation cannot realize all the difficulties this rail gave to the operators and trainmen in its day. It was far ahead of the conestoga wagon in furnishing an easy means of transportation, but over it trains could only be operated at low speed, and heavy trains could not be hauled. The spikes at the end of the rails were easily drawn by the vibration of moving trains and the end would stick up, forming what was known in the parlance of the day, as "snake heads." The wheels of the engine or cars striking one of these snake heads would cause it to roll up throwing the train from the track. With all its difficulties and drawbacks the strap road was a great boon to the farmers and others who lived near it, as it furnished them an easier outlet to market than they had ever had before.

In those days hogs were the great mer-

chantable product of Southern Indiana. Before the building of the road the hogs had to be driven to Louisville, taking days and weeks, and resulting in a heavy loss in weight occasioned by the driving. During the winter season the great bulk of the freight traffic of the road was transporting hogs to Louisville. While the road was being built a change had been made in its charter empowering the company to extend its line to any place within the State it might select, and work was at once begun on an extension to Michigan City. In the early days of railroad building the roads wandered around in search of towns, while now the companies leave the towns to hunt for the road, taking the most direct and feasible route between the two terminal points. Under the system then in vogue the builders of the road frequently swerved from the true line in order to strike some little town that might do for a station. A company, calling itself the Crawfordsville & Wabash Company, had procured a charter and constructed a road from Crawfordsville to Lafayette. This section was purchased by the New Albany & Salem Company, and the road pushed on northward from Lafayette to Michigan City, and the whole line was opened for traffic on July 4, 1854. North of Lafayette there was a great change in the engineering, and the road stretched away toward the lake in a straight line, being perhaps the longest stretch of airline road in the country.

To those who only know railroad traveling as it is today, with its perfect system of train dispatchers, who keep in constant touch with every train on the road, and can tell at any moment just where each train is; its great engines with a tank filled with coal enough to carry the train a hundred or more miles; with road beds ballasted with stone or sand, and the tracks laid with great heavy steel rails, over which the train can glide at sixty or seventy miles an hour without a jar, the story of railroading of less than fifty years years ago, when wood was the only

fuel for the engines, and a supply for only a few miles could be carried, and the road beds of clay, which in rainy seasons often left ties, stringers and rails buried in the mud, and when the managers of the road never knew anything of a train after it left its terminal station at one end until it returned there after making a round trip, is hardly credible. It is well to occasionally recall those days that we may the better appreciate the perfection to which railroad building and operating has been brought.

The line from New Albany to Michigan City is nearly three hundred miles long, and in the early days there were no telegraphic lines giving almost instant information as to the whereabouts of a train, and in the winters it was not infrequent for a train to get stuck in a snow drift and not be heard from for more than twenty-four hours. The writer of this remembers a case in point, where on one winter night of 1857, a train broke down between stations. It was a Saturday night, and no other train was expected before Monday. It was extremely cold, the thermometer ranging way below zero. The nearest help for the passengers was at Crawfordsville, eighteen miles away, and the conductor bravely set out in the face of a piercing wind

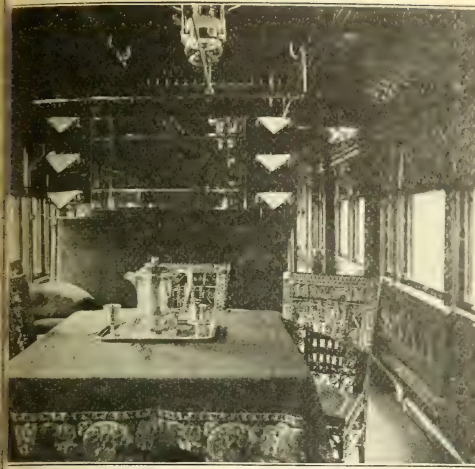
to walk that distance. He finally arrived with his hands and feet frozen, and almost exhausted. He found an engine that could be sent to bring in the disabled train, and that he returned to the passengers.

Certain points were designated as meeting places of trains. The first train to arrive took the siding, and then waited fifteen minutes, and if the other train did not come it had the right to the road, but if both trains should be behind time more than fifteen minutes, they were required to "flag" all curves, as they proceeded, that is, to send one of the train crew ahead of the engine with a red flag in day time and a red lantern at night. Sometimes the water in the various tanks along the road would freeze in the winter, and the trains would be stalled for lack of water unless they could get some running stream where the water could be dipped from under the ice and carried to the train crew to fill the engine tank. Oftentimes the wood for fuel would be so green or worthless that it would not make steam, and trains would spend hours in getting on some grade.

In those days it was traveling under difficulties, but it was better than the lumbering stage coach, and the traveler was con-



A MONON TRAIN AT CEDAR LAKE.



INTERIOR PREST. DOEL'S PRIVATE CAR.

tent to be hurried along to his journey's end at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, happy in the thought that he did not have to walk a good part of the way and carry a rail to be used as a lever in getting the wheels of the stage coach out of come mud-hole. The freight trains would jog along at rate of 8 or 12 miles an hour, and that was rapid transit when compared with the old conestoga wagons, or the time made by the drover with his hogs along the old wagon roads. In those happy days of our fathers the cake boy was a welcome visitor, and he soon disposed of his wares to the hungry passengers. Then the cars were not supplied with an ice water tank, as now, but after he had sold out his stock, the cake boy would take a water can and a couple of tin cups, and go from one passenger to another offering a drink.

The Monon has met with many ups and downs in a financial way during its existence. When it was built the great traffic was east and west, and this was a north and south line, therefore, it did not receive traffic like the lines crossing the State from east to west. When the panic of 1857 struck the country, the New Albany & Salem, like the majority of roads both east and west, could not meet the interest on its bonds. It had been long struggling under a load of debts which prevented the making of many improvements almost absolutely necessary for the successful transaction of business, and when it defaulted its interest the road was

turned over to D. D. Williamson, of New York, by the United States court. Mr. Williamson was the trustee under the mortgage. He operated the road until 1868, the name having been changed to the "Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company." Under his management the road was improved somewhat, and its business enlarged, but still it was a losing venture, and in 1868 James F. Joy, was appointed receiver. The next year the road was sold under a foreclosure of the mortgage, and was bought in by the mortgage bondholders who reorganized the company. The sale was declared illegal and again a receiver was appointed.

About the time the road was completed through to Michigan City, an entrance into Indianapolis was also considered. A line from Indianapolis to connect with the road at Gosport was surveyed, the right of way obtained, and nearly the whole line graded, and some of the bridges and culverts built, but the panic of 1857 caused the project to be abandoned. The right of way was afterward obtained by the projectors of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road. With all its ups and downs the road continued to be operated, each year witnessing some improvement in the road bed or rolling stock, and in the amount of business transacted, until in



AVENUE, WEST BADEN, ON MONON ROUTE.



TOWER AT MT. AIRY, MONON ROUTE.

1881 a consolidation was made with the Chicago and Indianapolis Air Line Railway company. In 1872 a company was organized to construct a narrow guage railroad from Indianapolis to Chicago, under the title of the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad. By the latter part of 1879 about forty miles of this projected road, that part running from Delphi to Rensselaer, was built and opened for traffic. The road was sold under a foreclosure of the mortgage, and was purchased by the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line Company, and the work of extending the road on toward Chicago was pushed forward.

Immediately after the consolidation, the Company began the work of broadening to the standard the guage of the completed portion of the Air Line division and of extending it to Chicago and Indianapolis. On January 9, 1882, the northern extension was completed to a junction near Hammond

with the Chicago and Atlantic, one and a half miles of whose track were used to give connection with the Chicago and Western Indiana, over which trains were run from Hammond into Chicago. Work had also been pushing forward on the extension from Delphi south, and it was completed to Howland's Junction, a point about four miles north of Indianapolis in October, 1882. There was some delay in opening the road, the first train, and that only a local, not running into Indianapolis before March 24, 1883, and the first through train not before May. The tracks of the Lake Erie and Western were used from Howland's to Indianapolis. Early in 1884, the use of the Chicago and Atlantic was discontinued, the Company having extended its line, forming a direct connection with the Chicago and Western Indiana.

As soon as connection was made with Chicago the trains on the main line from Louisville were run into the city on the Lake

and the road became known as the "Monon Route," Monon being the point of junction between the line from Indianapolis and the main line of the company. This new entrance into Chicago gave the road a new prominence and a large access of business as it became an active rival for the traffic between Louisville and Chicago, and between Chicago and Cincinnati. The company purchased depot grounds in Louisville and effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania road so as to use the bridge of that company across the Ohio river at Jeffersonville. By an unfortunate entanglement with a road in Kentucky, and with a bridge company at New Albany the company has had a series of expensive law suits, and became once more financially involved. In August, 1896, Mr. W. H. McDoel was appointed receiver of the company, and since then the improvement of the condition of the road has been very marked in every way. In 1897 the company was reorganized under the name of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

To increase the traffic of the road several short spurs of roads have either been purchased or built, such as that to French Lick, and the Bedford & Bloomfield road. Fifty years ago the road had a mileage of only thirty-five miles. At the present time the total main track is 508 miles, and tracks used under contract 26 miles, or a total of 500 miles more than was owned fifty years ago. The main track is all laid with heavy steel

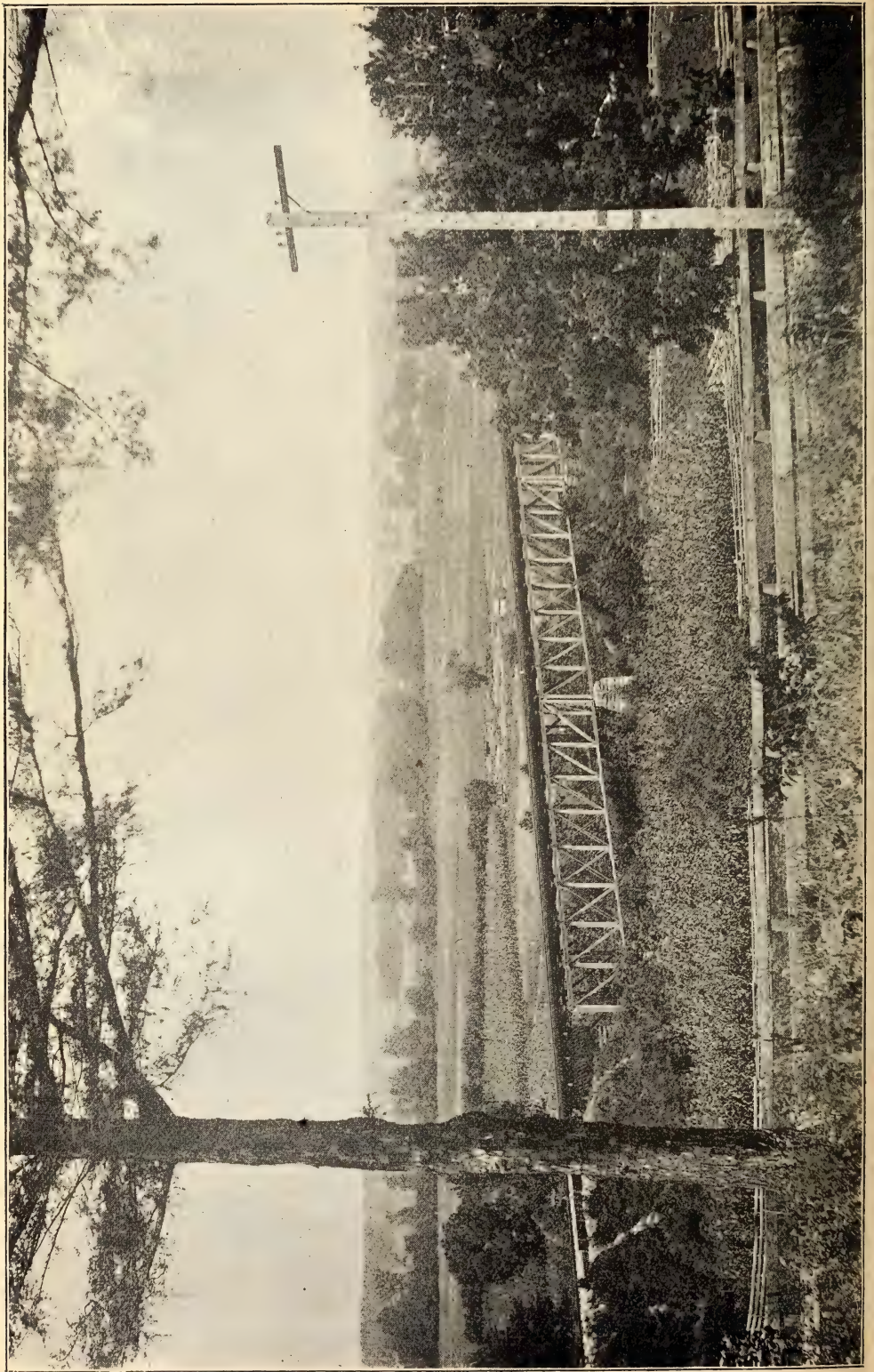
rails, and well ballasted, and the passenger equipment is equal to that of any road in the State. The solid trains from Cincinnati to Chicago, run in connection with the C. H. & D., are among the finest and fastest trains in the country. Five through trains are now run each way between Indianapolis and Chicago.

On the reorganization of the Company Mr. McDoel was made President and General Manager, and the good work of improvement has been steadily going on under his charge. Grades are being reduced, and new equipment purchased. The result of this energy and good management is shown by the large increase in the business, and the regularity and safety with which the trains are run. The company is now on a sound financial basis, and the future is very bright. Efforts are being made to reach more effectually the coal and stone sections of the State and thus open to market much material wealth of the State that has hitherto been unyielding because of the lack of transportation.

A trip over the road from Louisville to Chicago exhibits to the traveler much of the possibilities of Indiana, and one will see almost every variety of timber tree known to America, every variety of soil, and great stores of wealth hidden under the soil. Leaving New Albany the train crosses for a few miles the fertile valley between the "knobs" and the Ohio river, and then by easy grades climbs the hills still covered with great for-



MONON R. R. BRIDGE ACROSS DEER CREEK.



est trees, telling of what those forests were in their state of nature, before the axe of the woodman entered upon the work of destruction. The beech, with its wide spreading branches, and its wealth of mast, the tall hickory, the stately elm, the grand poplar, the chestnut, the oak, the maple, the walnut, the pecan, all were found crowning the tops and sides of those hills, when the white man first made his appearance. The day is not far distant when those hills will all be covered with orchards of fruits or nuts. The soil is of clay but rich and productive.

On reaching the top of the knobs, the road runs along the level plateau, past Salem, but in the early days was the Athens of Indiana, until it reaches Orange county, the county of caves, sink holes, lost rivers and wonderful medicinal springs. Passing through the White river valley the traveler reaches the home of the oolitic limestone, that has made the name of Indiana famous throughout the whole country, as possessing the finest building stone in America. There too are the great beds of kaolin and other fine clays. From Bedford, the road climbs the hills of Salt creek, furnishing a rugged and picturesque scenery that delights the eye and relieves the monotony of travel. At Bloomington is located the great Indiana university, that has given to the world such men as Daniel Kirkwood, Theophilus Wylie, Richard Owen, and David Starr Jordan. The road has not yet left the home of the limestone for building purposes. At Greencastle the third, college institution of learning on the route—The DePauw University, the creature of the Methodist church, which has even to the country Bishops Simpson and Bowman. By this time the traveler has passed through sections of red and yellow clay soil, and reached the sandy loam, the original home of the blue grass that has made Kentucky so famous.

At the little town of Bainbridge is another institution of learning that has made a name for itself. Reaching Crawfordsville the traveler is proudly told that he is now in the Athens of Indiana. It is the home of the great Wabash College, of Lew Wallace, the author of *Ben Hur*, of Maurice Thompson, whose delightful stories of Southern life are read everywhere, and other men and women distinguished for their writings. On to Lafayette, through the Wabash valley, famous

everywhere for the productiveness of its soil, and the great crops of cereals it brings forth with every coming year, the traveler reaches another great institution of learning, Purdue University, not only the pride of Indiana, but of all the country. Leaving Lafayette the train passes the ground where the famous battle was fought eighty years ago between Harrison and the Indians. Hitherto the road has been vexed by curves and grades, but now it stretches away over the prairies of Northern Indiana, in a straight line, passing lands the richest in the State in their soil, reaching the famous fishing and hunting grounds of the Kankakee, and then on to Hammond that wonderful new city in the extreme corner of the State, that has grown so in population, wealth and importance in the last decade. And then on to Chicago, only a few miles distant.

This is the main line, but the Indianapolis division passes through as rich an agricultural section as can be found anywhere in the west. It runs through several growing and beautiful little cities, chief among them being Delphi and Frankfort. Much of the growth and development of the western part of the State has been owing to this road. It was the pioneer of the north and south lines, and had it been helped by the General Government as was the Illinois Central it would today be one of the greatest and most important roads in all the West having its connecting links to all parts of the South. Instead of being assisted by the Government it has wholly been a private enterprise, and while it is possible that those who first put their money into it, have lost what they thus contributed, the State, in a large sense, has been the beneficiary.

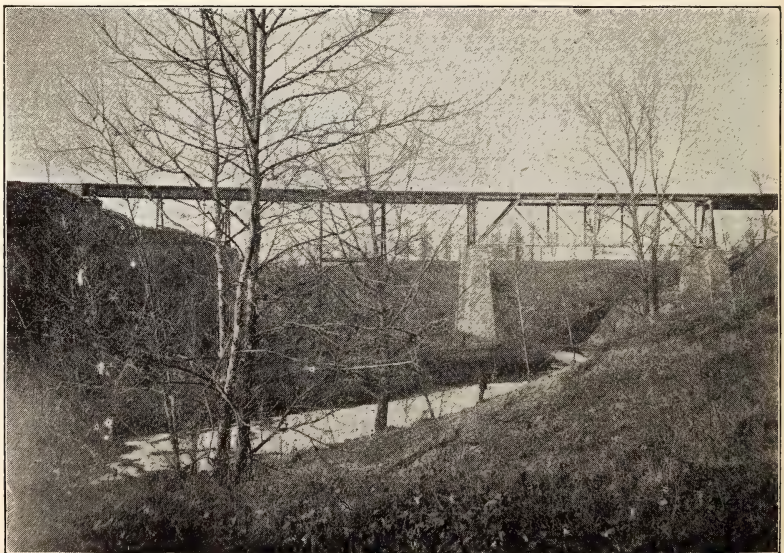
Closely allied with the Monon is the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton line. For many years among the great and successful railroads of Ohio has been the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. It was a money-maker from the very start, and for many years its stock could not be bought on the market, and it is said that none is now for sale, as the investment is so sure in its large returns that no stockholder will let go of his holdings. It reaches into Indiana through what was formerly called the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction road. Work on the building of this road began in 1850. It was to run from Hamilton, Ohio, to Indianapolis,

and was then under two separate managements. It began with ample means and everything looked bright for the project, as it would run through one of the richest agricultural districts of Indiana, and open a new field to the markets of the country. The money panic of 1857 stopped work on this line, as it did on so many others, and the project almost fell out of the sight of capitalists and railroad promoters. About that time a feeling sprung up among the people that there were already too many railroads, and it was hard work to get money for any enterprise of that kind. In 1864 the matter was again taken up, and some money was voted by the people along the line, Indianapolis giving \$45,000 to aid the construction. Work was again begun, and the road completed to Indianapolis in 1868, but it was poorly constructed, poorly managed and was regarded as a losing venture. Its only traffic was local in its character. Indianapolis had then one line to Cincinnati, and it was thought it could do all the business between the two cities, and as it was a few miles shorter than the one offered by the Junction, it got about all the patronage. Its local traffic increased, however, until it was thought it could enter into active competition with the Cincinnati road for Eastern business. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, was as has been said, a money-maker,

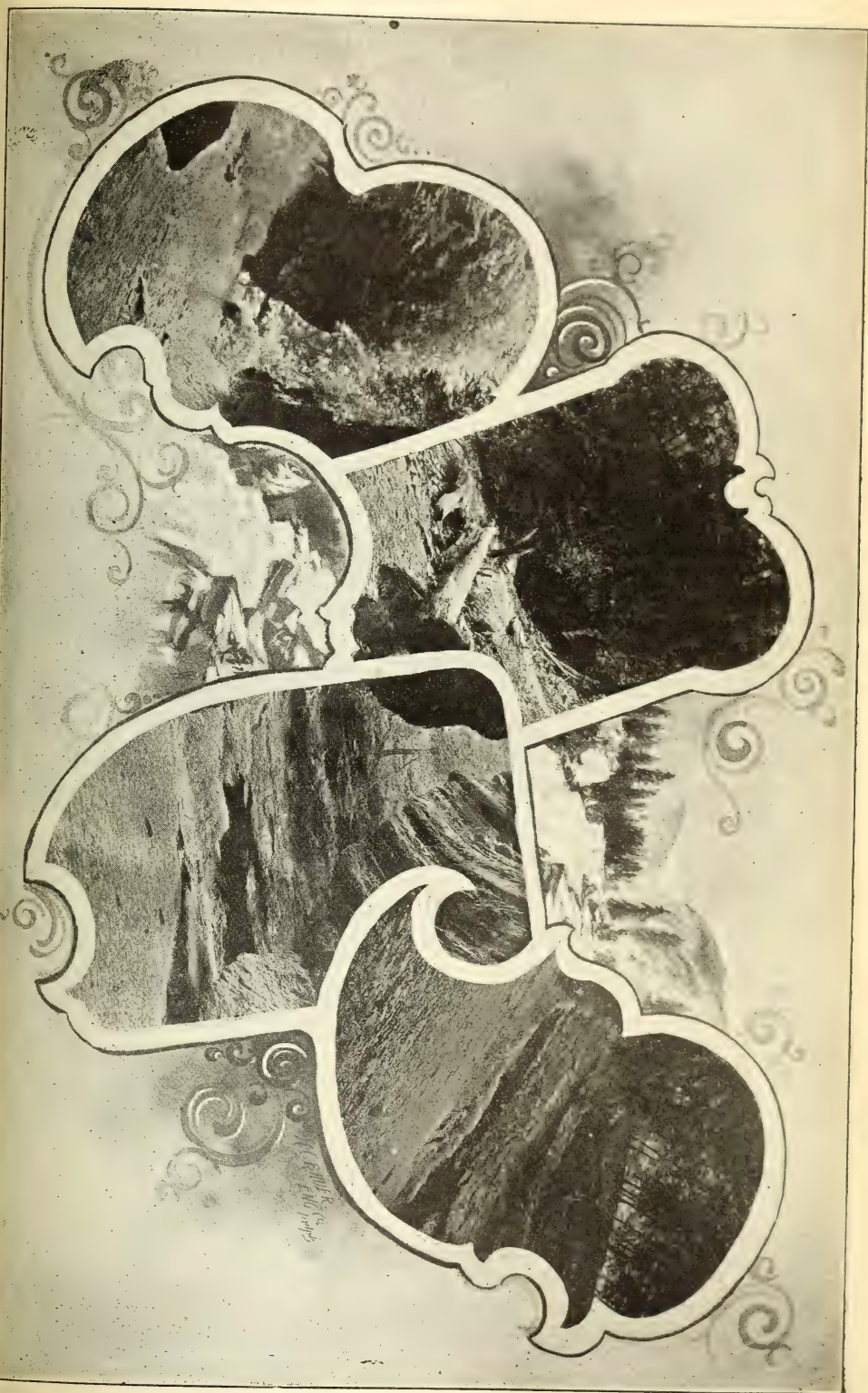
and it obtained control of the line to Indianapolis.

This was a great move for both roads. The Junction at once assumed importance and was looking out for new lines and fees, and it obtained control of the line to Indianapolis.

This was a great move for both roads. The Junction at once assumed importance. Money was back of it, and back of the money was energy and railroad experience. The entry into Indianapolis gave an opportunity for the C. H. & D. to reach St. Louis and compete for the immense traffic that was beginning to grow up between the great city on the Mississippi and the great city on the Ohio. A new road had just been opened between Indianapolis and St. Louis, and soon arrangements were made between the C. H. & D., for passenger and freight between the two cities. At that time the Terre Haute & Indianapolis was in alliance with the Cincinnati & Indianapolis, now the Big Four. The Ohio and Mississippi also connected St. Louis and Cincinnati, but the aggressive management of the C. H. & D. over its new lines soon made it an active competitor for business. When Ives and Staynor got control of the C. H. & D., they purchased the Indianapolis and Terre Haute and changed their St. Louis business to this line. There was another great city, that



C. H. & D. RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER WILLIAMS CREEK.



Lake Michigan, the C. H. & D., desired to reach, and when the Monon was opened, it formed a very close alliance with that line, and Chicago became opened to it. The two lines have worked in perfect harmony, becoming more active and aggressive with each year, until now the fastest and most elegant trains in the West are those daily running between Chicago and Cincinnati over these lines. They were the first to put on vestibuled trains, and to adopt other modern improvements to make traveling safer and more comfortable. Four great trains now run every day between the two cities, and between Indianapolis and Cincinnati six trains run every day. From Indianapolis to Hamilton, Ohio, the road runs through a section rich in agricultural and manufacturing resources. The three most important towns on the line are Rushville, Connersville and Liberty. It crosses the famous Whitewater Valley, with its wealth of agricultural products, while Rushville and Connersville are among the most thriving manufacturing towns of the State.

At Oxford is the famous University, at which so many distinguished men and women have graduated. At Hamilton the main line is reached, and connections made in every direction. In the summer season the C. H. & D. is a favorite line with those seeking the cool shades of the many resorts in Michigan. The main line of the road extends from Cincinnati to Toledo, but its connections at the latter point, both by rail and Lake steamer, give it an entrance to all the resorts and during the summer months hundreds of fishers and other tourists from central and southern Indiana take advantage of the superior accommodations of the C. H. & D. for their summer outing.

While the Monon and C. H. & D. are under separate management so close is their alliance that they become practically one line. The road bed between Chicago and Hamilton, where the main line of the C. H. & D. is tapped, has been put in perfect order and although the schedule time is very fast few delays ever occur. At Hamilton each train makes close connections for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, and at Cincinnati with the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio roads, thus giving excellent service to Washington and Baltimore.

The C. H. & D. also controls the Indiana,

Decatur and Western, which within the last few years has become a very important line. It has had a checkered career. It is a line connecting Indianapolis with the rich agricultural regions of Western Indiana, and Central Illinois. It is one hundred and fifty miles long, and it is the only road direct from Indianapolis to Decatur, Illinois. It has had many ups and downs and for a good part of its life has been in the hands of the courts, but a few years ago Mr. R. B. F. Peirce was appointed receiver, and under his management it began to assume importance when the C. H. & D. secured control of it, and since then all has been bright day with it, the financial clouds having rolled away from its path. Along its line are found some of the finest beds of clay in the State, and they are just in the infancy of their development. When they are fully developed the transportation of the products of the clay factories will be an important feature of the road. On this line are the famous Bloomingdale Glens, one of the most romantic and picturesque parts of the State. They are worthy a visit from every one in the State, and the time is not far distant when the high school pupils of the State will be paying visits to them to study nature in her most picturesque moods and forms.

Over the I. D. & W. the C. H. & D. reaches Decatur, Illinois, and taps the rich fields of agriculture in that section. At Roachdale it connects with the main line of the Monon. Thus these three roads are interwoven, until their interests are almost identical. Taken together they form one of the great railroad systems of the State, and as the State grows, so must they grow. The stone and coal resources of the State, reached by the Monon are practically inexhaustible; the clay interests are destined to reach mammoth proportions; with every year the attractions of the mineral springs in Orange county increase and they become more popular; the Kankakee region will retain for many years its attractions for hunters and fishers, to say nothing of the great agricultural resources of the country along the whole line from the Ohio to Lake Michigan and from the Lake to Indianapolis. The C. H. & D. touches a much smaller part of the State, as does the I. D. & W., but the sections they do reach are rich enough to give employment to about all their resources for many years to come.

DANIEL KIRKWOOD.

BY JOSEPH SWAIN, PRESIDENT INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Daniel Kirkwood was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather coming from Ireland in 1771 and settling in Delaware. His parents, John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood, were both born in this country. Professor Kirkwood was born in Hartford county, Maryland, September 27, 1814. His early life was spent on a farm, his first attendance at school being in his native county. Having little taste for farming he entered the York County Academy, at York, Pennsylvania, in 1843. He had taught a country school at Hopewell, York county, the previous year. A pupil in this school, wishing to study algebra, asked young Kirkwood to instruct him. A copy of Bonnycastle's algebra was secured, and the two studied together, Mr. Kirkwood leading the way. Professor Brunow, at one time professor of astronomy at Ann Arbor, once had a class of one in mathematical astronomy, consisting of the afterward famous Professor Watson. Professor Brunow said that he had never had so fine a class as this one either before or since. It is safe to say that no class of one ever had a more inspiring teacher of algebra than this young man in 1833 at Hopewell, in Pennsylvania, for the young Kirkwood must have come to his first lessons in algebra with all the enthusiasm of youth and the ardor of "love at first sight." He was elected first assistant and mathematical instructor in York County Academy in 1838. While there he trained many students in mathematics, one of whom, Samuel R. Franklin, afterward became superintendent of the Observatory at Washington.

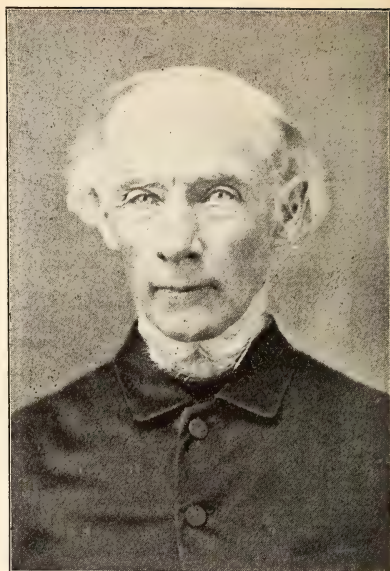
Professor Kirkwood resigned his position in 1843 to accept the principalship of the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) high school, and a few months later he became principal of the Pottsville Academy. In 1845 he was married to Miss Sara A. McNair, of Newton,

Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was professor of mathematics in Delaware College from 1851 to 1856, the last two years being its president. In speaking to me one day about this period of his presidency, he said: "Concerning that the less said the better." He evidently did not enjoy the responsibility of the president's position. He was a student and a teacher, and set a noble example which cannot be overestimated, but he did not like to assume or use authority. He was always the embodiment of loyalty to the institution he served, but begged to be excused from anything which brought responsibility upon him, or brought him into public notice. He shrank intuitively from public gaze, or appreciation. This was so strong that he could hardly be induced to give a public lecture and never an impromptu address. I remember at one time there was a public gathering in the college chapel at Bloomington. Some impromptu speeches had been made, and Dr. Kirkwood, being immensely popular with the students, was called upon by them to make a speech. The president of the University, who was presiding, stepped to him and asked him if he would not respond. He begged to be excused, and told the president to say to the students as he had often excused them from recitations in the class room, he trusted they would now excuse him. This created a laugh at the expense of the students, and they did not call on him again that day.

Professor Kirkwood was first introduced to the scientific world in 1849 by the publication of his analogy between the periods of the rotations of the primary planets. The statement of the law is as follows: The square of the number of rotations made by a planet by one revolution around the sun, is proportional to the cube of the diameter of its sphere of attraction. Proctor, the

eminent English astronomer, gave Kirkwood the name of the Kepler of America, after the announcement of Kirkwood's law. This was fitting as the work of the law is similar to Kepler's third law: The square of the number of the revolutions of a planet is proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun. Indeed, the form of this law of Kepler first suggested to Dr. Kirkwood the form of his own law; which has been regarded by mathematicians as a confirmation of the Nebular hypothesis. The law is an experimental one, and has never been demonstrated by rigid mathematical analysis. It is now in the same stage as was Kepler's third law before it was shown to be the direct result of the law of gravity. The mathematician who is able to give it a rigid mathematical demonstration is sure of remembrance by a grateful posterity.

When about fifty asteroids were known in the solar system, Professor Kirkwood conceived the notion that in those spaces where simple commensurability with Jupiter occurs, there must be gaps in the asteroid zone. It was then, however, only a theory as the number of asteroids sufficient for its verification were not known. Yet, on its first announcement, it met with favor, and Mr. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, accepting Professor Kirkwood's notion, wrote in 1870: "We may assume that when many more asteroids have been discovered, the law will appear more distinctly." The number of asteroids known was then sufficient only to indicate the law. When the number discovered, and orbits computed, reached near 400, Professor Kirkwood showed that these gaps actually exist, and he assigned a physical cause for them. He originally published his discoveries concerning these chasms in the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1866. From this paper the following is taken: "In those parts of the zone of minor planets, where a simple relation of commensurability would obtain between the period of an asteroid and that of Jupiter, the original planetary matter was liable to great perturbations. The result of such disturbance by the powerful mass of Jupiter was the necessary formation of gaps in the asteroid zone." Professor Kirkwood was the first to show that the divisions of Saturn's rings are due



DANIEL KIRKWOOD.

to the same cause as the gaps in the zone of asteroids. The treatise of Dr. Meyer, of Geneva, on Saturn's rings, published in 1883, and leading to the same or a similar result, is a gratifying confirmation of Professor Kirkwood's discovery.

He contributed nearly 200 articles to various scientific and popular journals. He was the author of a well-known book on comets and meteors, and also wrote a little work on the asteroids. He was at one time mathematical editor of the *Indiana School Journal*. He also contributed popular articles for several years to the *Indianapolis Journal*. The astronomical articles in *Appleton's Annual Encyclopaedia* were written for several years by him. The *Popular Science Monthly*, *The Analyst*, *American Journal of Science*, *The Sidereal Messenger*, *Nature* and other journals were always glad to get articles from his pen. Dr. Kirkwood's writings were all characterized by simplicity, brevity and purity. Such ability to say clearly and forcibly what one has to say is possessed by few.

In 1856 Professor Kirkwood accepted the chair of mathematics in *Indiana University*. He filled the same position in *Washington and Jefferson College*, of *Pennsylvania*, in 1866 and 1867, when he was recalled to his former place in *Indiana*. He remained at the efficient and honored professor of mathe

matics in Indiana University until August 1, 1886, when he resigned because of his advancing age. He was anxious to sever his connection with the University before his work and influence should in any way suffer from the infirmity of years. Even to the very last his students felt rested and stimulated by contact with him, and no one felt that Dr. Kirkwood had remained too long as a teacher in Indiana University, but his old students felt rather that the place of one so kind, so inspiring, could not be filled to them. Surely one of the broadest and best of men had left the University. But he did not leave the city of his adoption at once, and his name was still retained in the catalogue of Indiana University as professor Emeritus until his death. Few men so well deserve the honor.

After three years more of residence in Bloomington he removed to Riverside, California. These last three years in Bloomington were happy to him, and he gave much pleasure to a host of friends. He enjoyed in an unusual way the confidence and admiration of all classes of men. Every one gave to him a cordial good will. Like begets like. As naturally as the sun gives out light and heat, he gave to all men cordial greeting and brotherly recognition. Every one considered it an incident of the morning to be greeted by him on the street or elsewhere. Dr. Kirkwood would have been pleased to have spent the remainder of his days in Bloomington, but having no children living, he recognized he and his beloved wife must have those upon whom they felt they had a right to lean in the declining years of their lives. Their many friends and admirers would have been happy to give them the care they needed, but by going to California they could have such care from a niece and nephew. He bought an orange grove at Riverside, and until his death lived there with these relatives very happily, though he missed the friends of his earlier years.

In May of 1892, the first year of Stanford University, Dr. Kirkwood was invited by President Jordan to give a series of lectures on astronomy to the students of that institution. He accepted the invitation and gave four excellent lectures on popular astronomy. In speaking to me at the time, he said that he had experienced two surprises, one that Dr. Jordan should have thought it worth while to invite him to give the lectures; the other, that he should have accepted. This was a characteristic reserve and modesty on his part. While these lectures were very much appreciated it was

evident to those who had known him at his best that he was showing the effects of age. This was manifest both in the absence of his former delicate and refined humor, for which he was noted, and his feebleness.

In Northrop's book, "A Cloud of Witnesses," there is a letter from Dr. Kirkwood which explains itself. It is as follows:

"I am asked to give my opinion of Christ and the Bible. As to the old question, 'What think ye of Christ?' let me say that His name is above every name. I regard Him as the divine savior of man. I accept Him as my savior, and place all my hope of salvation in Him. I accept the Scriptures as a revelation of what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man."

As evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Kirkwood was held in Indiana University and in Bloomington, it may be cited that his portrait, painted by Steele, was placed in the library by the alumni, and the trustees gave to the largest stone building on the campus the name of Kirkwood Hall in his honor. The main street leading up to the University from the city is Kirkwood avenue. All these tokens of honor were bestowed upon him during his life time.

Fifteen years ago, when I was an assistant to Dr. Kirkwood, I wrote and published this sentence:

"When I die, I want to go where Professor Kirkwood goes," was the simple eulogy of one of his admirers. Whatever may be said of this sentiment, certain it is that during fifty years as a teacher, he gained from his students such universal love and admiration as few men are permitted to enjoy; and, while as a mathematician, he made many valuable contributions to science, as a genial, temperate and genuine man, he solved the problem of gracefully growing old.

In intellect he was keen, logical and far-seeing. In integrity he was without reproach. He was "spotless before the world." In private character he was pure as an infant. He was in sympathy with humanity. He was as natural as a child, and as free from self-conceit as the "lilies of the field." He saw and spoke the truth. The laws of nature were to him the laws of God. The heavens, indeed, declared His glory. In revealing the secrets of the stars, he revealed the beauty of his own life. Kirkwood, the scientist, we admire; but Kirkwood, the man, we love. These characteristics made Daniel Kirkwood one of the greatest of Indiana's roll of heroes, and one of the most lovable of men of any country or age.

SAMUEL A. HALL.

BY HON. RUFUS MAGEE, EX-U. S. MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

It has been written: "That they have been born and have died, is record enough for the greater portion of mankind; and it is well when the interval between birth and death affords no material for censure or compassion." But in this instance a laborious, earnest and upright life establishes a register of greater length.

Samuel Alonson Hall was born in the village of Willoughby, Ohio, on the fourth day of December, 1823. He was a posthumous child, descended from that same Hall who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, imbued with the restless energy and unconquerable spirit of the pioneer, emigrated to Ohio before that State was admitted to the Union. The son, deprived of his father, was early left to hew out his career unaided by any adventitious circumstances. Whatever he accomplished in after life was the result of his own efforts. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the printing trade, that undowered seminary in which so many eminent men have taken their degree in letters.

After completing his trade he worked as a journeyman in the office of the Northwestern at Defiance, Ohio. He subsequently purchased of the proprietor of this paper the press and material. Just after the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal he came to Logansport with his Ramage press and a few fonts of type, and in this then village, on the 24th day of July, 1847, issued the first number of the Democratic Pharos, continuing as the publisher and editor of the paper until January 6, 1869, when he disposed of it by sale. This paper so inauspiciously begun was destined to become an important factor in the affairs of the community with which the young publisher had cast his lot.

The Pharos was one of the very few Democratic papers published north of the

Wabash river, and it was not long before the ability, zeal and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Hall became a potent factor in all affairs of his party. The salient characteristic of the man was his intense earnestness and ceaseless and untiring energy. The truths he accepted he accepted without doubt or hesitation, while he was ever ready to engage in their defense. No man ever had more wholly the courage of conviction and no man had more mingled in his nature those amiable qualities of simplicity, gentleness and frankness. In my long and intimate knowledge of Mr. Hall I never knew him to speak unkindly of but one man, and for this he had a singular and great provocation. In 1860 Mr. Hall was selected as one of the delegates from the Ninth Congressional District to the National Convention. To him Mr. Douglas was the embodiment of all that was best in Democratic principles, and it was natural that he espoused his cause. With all the ardency of an ardent and intense nature Mr. Hall advocated the election of Mr. Douglas, and with the exception of domestic affliction no event of his life so affected him as did the defeat of the Little Giant.

A man of Mr. Hall's positive conviction has not to wait until told where to take his place in the affairs of life. Intuitively he goes to his duty, and when the civil war ensued there was no man in the State more outspoken in the defense of and loyal to the Union cause than the editor of the Pharos. That paper, established fourteen years prior to 1861, almost on the outposts of civilization, had grown in influence and prosperity until it had become by far the most influential in northern Indiana, and in all the years of Mr. Hall's management it never contained a doubtful or uncertain line from

his pen. He was the absolute truth as it was given to him to know the truth. From his convictions no power on earth could turn him. He would have gone to the scaffold or the stake in their defence "as cheerfully as the tired child totters to the bosom of its nurse."

Such a character could but have a marked influence on the progress of the community in which he resided. In all matters pertaining to the development of the county and the material advancement of Logansport he was a potential factor. There was no scheme of public improvement, no suggestion of private enterprise, that did not find in Mr. Hall a warm and earnest advocate. The line of railroad from Logansport south to Terre Haute is one of the products of his energy and foresight.

In religious faith Mr. Hall was a Baptist. Unostentatiously he was a Christian, thor-

oughly imbued with the Christian spirit of charity, forgiveness and kindness, who neither devised nor feared evil of any man. He so lived his life as to make it a wholesome example in his community and no man has ever lived in Logansport more well beloved.

Mr. Hall is remembered not on account of his public services or official distinction, for of these he cared little, but rather for his absolute integrity of purpose, for his zealously in all that he undertook, for his modest Christian life, and for those things he wrought for the good of his fellow man. In the fullness of his manhood, when his activities were best employed, and his services most required, this peculiarly earnest, truthful, loveable man was taken on the 10th day of April, 1870.

Logansport, November, 1898.

A DREAM OF THE END OF EVERYTHING.

O, the wind—the wind in the trees!
O, the grasses that wave and toss!
And O the moon floatirg over these
Curtained with clouds so finer than floss!
Read us the meaning of all this,
The wild star's flight—the whirl of a wing;
Hint us the truth, whatever it is,
In a dream of the end of everything.

O, the rush and the crush of life!
And O the quiet that comes at last!
We fail for aye in the ceaseless strife
Of speculations so vain and vast;
Spell us the lesson that underlies
The fears and the tears that strike and sting;
Read us the riddle, and make us wise
With a dream of the end of everything.

One man smiles and another sighs,
(The lone sea sobs and the river sings),
And win if we will the world's first prize,
Brief at the best is the joy it brings;
For time effaces both foul and fair,
All is alike with slave or king,—
And the one glad gift that we fain would share,

Is a dream of the end of everything.
War in the east and war in the west,
Battleships building, and muster of men,—
So the long century goes to its rest,
Repeating the same sad story again;
Friends to-day and to-morrow foes,
Thus does the pendulum swing and swing;
Break, O light, and the truth disclose
In a dream of the end of everything.

—JAMES NEWTON MATTHEWS.
Mason, Ill.



BANKING AND BANKERS OF EARLY INDIANA DAYS.

SECOND PAPER.

As has been noted in a former paper, the great success of the State Bank aroused the opposition of some and the cupidity of others. There was a well defined feeling among some of the citizens that the State ought not to be a party in any banking enterprise. The struggle between Jackson and the United States Bank was fresh in their minds, and notwithstanding the great profit which had accrued to the State from its investment in the State Bank, they were opposed to a further holding of stock by the State. The stock of the bank was at a decided premium, in fact none of it could be bought; and those who were on the outside were anxious to break it down that they might enjoy some of the fruits of banking in the State. There was still another class of citizens who believed that banking ought to be free, and that anybody who wanted to should have the privilege of opening a bank, under reasonable restrictions. There was also a great cry of a dearth of currency and that commerce was crippled because of the want of an abundance of circulating medium. When the constitutional convention of 1850 was called all these classes joined hands, and a clause was inserted in the new instrument forbidding the State to take stock in any banking institution. This satisfied two of the classes—those who were opposed to the State partnership, and those who wanted to enjoy some of the fruits of banking. The one wanted the State to withdraw from its connection, but did not want the bank to close business; the other, believing that if the State withdrew the bank would close and then they could get a charter for a new bank. But one of the classes which had materially assisted in securing the clause was not satisfied, and they were strong enough to get another clause inserted permitting the Legislature to enact a general banking law.

In this paper it is proposed to treat of the results of those two changes in the constitution. It was not required that the State should withdraw its stock, but that in the future it should not take any such stock, and this meant that when a new charter was asked for the Bank the State would have to step down and out. The time was nearing when a renewal of the charter would have to be asked if the bank intended to continue business. A number of politicians had banded together to get a charter for a new bank, but did not let that go out to the public. The first step was to prevent the old bank getting a renewal. When the renewal was asked the opponents, under the manipulations of the politicians, were strong enough to prevent the Legislature from granting it. On this refusal the State Bank at once began preparations to wind up its business. It still had five or six years for that purpose. When the renewal of the charter for the old bank had been put beyond question, then the full scheme of its opponents was developed. They asked for a charter for a new bank, under the constitutional clause which permitted the granting of such charter. The bill granting the charter met with great opposition, but its friends were skillful and it was passed during the closing hours of the session of 1855. Governor Wright promptly vetoed the bill, but it was promptly passed over his veto. He was present in the Senate chamber when the bill was passed over his veto and immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate took the rostrum and made a speech in which he violently assailed the bill, charging that its passage had been secured by corruption and bribery. He appealed to the courts to prevent the incorporators from proceeding under the charter, but was defeated. He carried the matter to the session of the Legislature in 1857, and in his

message repeated his charges of bribery, and added to them one in which he stated that in order to secure the necessary vote the names of members who were absent from Indianapolis at the time, were recorded as voting in favor of the bill.

An investigation was ordered and the committee took a great mass of testimony. Among other things it was established that when the books for the subscription of the stock were opened they were only kept open a few minutes at each place, the person charged with superintending the taking of subscriptions entering names from a list that had been previously furnished him. In the meantime the bank had opened for business and nothing further was done by the Legislature. The progenitors of the new bank, however, did not have altogether smooth sailing. They had secured the charter and had subscribed all the stock, but in fact had neither capital nor experience with which to conduct the business. Negotiations were opened with the branches of the old bank to buy them out or consolidate with the new bank. The old banks had the experience and the confidence of the public, and the managers of the new concern felt that they did not have that confidence, and to enter into business in the same places without such confidence would be an uphill job, as the depositors would cling to the old banks so long as they continued business.

The life of the old bank was nearing its end, and naturally those engaged in them were anxious to continue business, but did not like to consolidate with the new unless they could practically control its management. At last they agreed to enter into the new system provided Hugh McCulloch, President of the branch at Fort Wayne, should be elected President of the Mother Bank under the new charter. This was reluctantly agreed to and the consolidation was effected, the new bank starting out on a career of wonderful success. Many of those who had so ably conducted the old bank took part in the management of the new, and it at once had the confidence of the public. It met at the very outset a trial that broke many an older institution. The panic of 1857 came on. This panic was produced by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company, an institution that had controlled large investments, and whose financial connections were extensive in all

parts of the country. There had been an era of prosperity, and an era of prosperity is almost sure to usher in one of speculation. The failure of the Ohio Trust Company was unexpected, and that fact caused one of the wildest panics that the country has ever known. A stringency in the money market had caused some failures in the larger cities of the East, and some of the banks had suspended specie payment, but there had been no panic until the failure of the Trust Company was announced, and then pandemonium reigned in the money centers of the East. Bank after bank fell, and in falling carried down others, and men in all branches of business. Every bank in the East suspended specie payments, with the single exception of the Chemical of New York; every one in the West, except the Bank of the State of Indiana, and the Bank of Kentucky. The new bank of Indiana weathered the storm magnificently and redeemed all its obligations in gold, as fast as they were presented. Many of the branches of the Kentucky bank were at points remote from the railroads, and could not be easily reached by the brokers and bill-holders, but those of Indiana were within easy reach and the holders of bills rushed for the specie, but they found the bank amply prepared.

This stemming the panic at once gave the Bank of the State of Indiana a high reputation among banks all over the country, and among business men. The result was that its bills were eagerly sought after. Every private bank in the State, except two at Indianapolis and one at Fort Wayne, succumbed during the panic. Gold was at a premium and New York exchange was in great demand. The Bank of the State sold exchange on New York, often getting a premium of \$125 on a draft for \$1,000. Thus, during two great financial storms the Banks of Indiana had maintained their honor and financial standing, the State Bank in 1837, and the Bank of the State in 1859. The West had been flooded with wild cat currency, and business had suffered greatly. In the South the only bills that would be taken were those of the Bank of Louisiana, Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Indiana. These were eagerly sought after. The bills of the Bank of the State of Indiana were printed on paper with a red back, and throughout the South were known as "red-backs." That was their com-

mon name, and when the first government currency was seen there, taken by those purchasing cotton, the southern people, to distinguish it from the Indiana money, which they much preferred, called the notes "green-backs." That was the origin of that term now universally used over the whole country, when speaking of the government currency. The Bank of the State and its branches continued to be successfully and ably managed until 1864 when most of the branches were converted into National Banks, under the new law of congress.

The constitution of 1850 provided that the Legislature should have the authority to enact a general banking law, and such a law was passed. It was loosely drawn and opened a wide door for fraud, and it brought financial disgrace on the State and bankruptcy and ruin on the people. This law provided that on depositing with the Auditor of State the bonds of any State, a bank might be organized with authority to issue bills, in the ratio of \$100,000 for \$110,000 face value of the bonds deposited. No other security or safeguards were thrown around this new banking system, and the banks were authorized to retain possession of the plates and dies from which their bills were printed. At that time the bonds of most of the States were selling at a discount, and \$110,000 face of them would not be worth more than \$85,000 or \$90,000 on the market. Under this law banks sprung up everywhere, with amazing rapidity, and soon there were six or seven millions of this floating currency, much of it having nothing back of it, but the discredited bonds filed with the Auditor. Many of them had no banking house, and made no pretense at receiving deposits. It is said that one man, with a cash capital of only \$10,000 established twelve banks, with a circulation of \$600,000. His method was to go to New York get plates made and bills printed to the amount of \$50,000, purchase at a discount, bonds of some State to the amount of \$55,000 face value, to be paid on delivery of the bonds to the State Auditor at Indianapolis. He would then get the Auditor to countersign his new bills, pay for the bonds with them, and have a surplus left. Returning to New York he would repeat the same process. He thus enjoyed for some years the interest on his accumulated \$660,000 of State bonds.

At last the crash came, and most of the banks went down, leaving the bill-holders to suffer the loss. A few of the banks, however, were sound, and honestly managed. Their managers tried every way to weed out the weak banks, but the State had to suffer in its financial credit, and the people a great loss before it was done. Bills one day would be quoted say at eighty cents on the dollar, and by the next day would be worth only seventy cents. This constant fluctuation disarranged business and brought almost universal bankruptcy.

The man who was most intimately connected with the success of the Bank of the State of Indiana, was Hugh McCulloch, who became one of the most distinguished financial leaders in the whole country, and became as well known in Europe. With a broad grasp of financial matters he was one of the potent factors in placing the finances of the nation on a strong basis, when all values had been disarranged and disturbed by the civil war. He stands as the only man in American history who was three times called to the head of the Treasury Department of the Nation, and by as many different Presidents. Hugh McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Maine, December 7, 1808. He received his education in the schools of that place and at Bowdoin college. Failing health compelled him to leave college, however, before graduating. He began active life as a school teacher, and then began the study of the law. In 1833 he concluded to try the great West for a permanent home, believing there would be more openings there for young men without capital than could be found in the East. He left Maine without any definite idea of where he would eventually locate but was willing to leave himself to be guided by circumstances. He was on an exploring tour, and the place that would, to his mind, offer the best opening, was the one he would select.

He finally arrived at Cincinnati, and was much impressed with the Queen City of the West, but the opportunities offered him were not such as to fix upon him a determination to make that city his home. While there he met a citizen of Indiana, who gave him glowing accounts of the young commonwealth, that he determined to investigate the chances there. The State was just about



HON. HUGH McCULLOCH.

to enter upon its great internal improvement system, and everything bore a most roseate hue. The prospective canal and railroad building promised a great future for business in the State, and an active young man with ability could not miss it by locating in the State. Mr. McCulloch at first went to Madison, which was then the most important town in the State, but after making a careful examination and study of the situation, Northern Indiana promised the best for the future. The Wabash and Erie canal was in course of construction, and great hopes were built upon it for the rapid development of that part of the State through which it was to run.

Mr. McCulloch was clear-sighted and at once saw that Fort Wayne was to be the future city of Northern Indiana, and to that place he removed, expecting to enter upon the practice of law. Fate had fixed a different career for him, however, and the profession of the law lost him. About the time of his arrival at Fort Wayne the State Bank was being organized, and one of the branches was to be located at that place. With that branch he became connected in a subordinate capacity. He gave himself up at once to the study of banking, and finances, and that became his life vocation. He rose from one position to another until he became President of the Fort Wayne bank. As such President he had to make frequent journeys to Indianapolis, to meet with similar officers of the other branch banks. The only way then to

reach Indianapolis was on horseback, and the journey was one of great fatigue, but Mr. McCulloch never missed a meeting. The bank under his care grew in strength until it became known as one of the most successful in the State. When the Bank of the State was chartered, and was endeavoring to make a coalition with the branches of the old bank, the only terms the branches would accept were based on the agreement that Mr. McCulloch should become President of the Mother Bank. He was so chosen, and this required his continued presence in Indianapolis. The great success of the bank of the State, and the fact that it was able to successfully withstand the financial storm of 1857, attracted the attention of bankers everywhere to Mr. McCulloch, and he was regarded by them as one of the ablest financiers in the country.

In 1862 congress began to agitate the establishment of a system of National Banks. To this proposition Mr. McCulloch was strongly opposed. He visited Washington to give his views to the Secretary of the Treasury and the committees of congress. He was proud of the institution of which he was the head, and believed it could meet all its obligations, and did not like to have any system adopted that would interfere with it. The bill establishing the National system became a law, early in the next year.

About the time the law was finally passed Mr. McCulloch was again in Washington. He was on a trip East with his wife and stopped a day or two in Washington. While there he passed through the Treasury building and left his card for Secretary Chase. That evening, in company with his wife he left Washington, visiting Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, finally reaching Plattsburgh. On his arrival there Mr. McCulloch found some letters and telegrams awaiting him. To his great surprise one was from Secretary Chase, containing an urgent request to return at once to Washington and accept the position of Comptroller of Currency, a new office created by the law. Mr. McCulloch's views in regard to the establishment of a National system had undergone a change since his first visit to Washington. He still believed that his bank could weather all storms, but he saw the necessity for the government providing the people with a safe currency that would pass in all

parts of the country, to take the place of the gold and silver which had fled into hiding, and to meet the demands that would be made upon the Nation in conducting the costly war for the restoration of the Union.

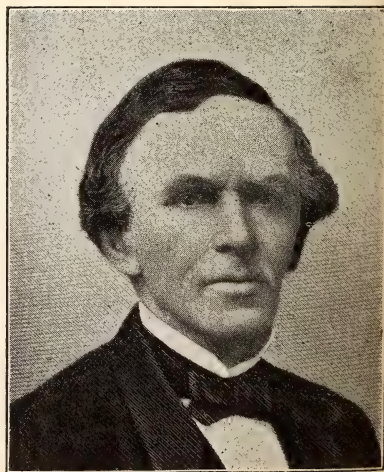
To accept the proffered position meant a large pecuniary sacrifice for him, as he would have to sever his connection with the bank of which he was the head. He hesitated for sometime, but finally yielded to the urgent solicitation of Secretary Chase, and many prominent bankers East and West. He gave to the government his wide experience, and the results of his close study of financial matters. He took the place and worked out the details of getting the new system in successful operation. His connection with the new system, as its head, at once gave it friends among the moneyed men of the country, because of the reputation he enjoyed as a sound and successful financier. He served in the office until March, 1865, when on the resignation of Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, President Lincoln promptly offered that place to him. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln President Johnson appointed him to the same place when he reorganized the cabinet. He retained the office until the accession of President Grant. He then engaged in banking in New York and London. In 1864, President Arthur again called him to the head of the Treasury Department. The verdict of those who know is that Mr. McCulloch's administration of the Treasury Department was among the most successful it has ever known. He wrote and published a great deal on financial matters, and his writings have always been regarded as authority.

The last President of the Bank of the State was James M. Ray, who had been prominently identified with banking in Indiana from the original chartering of the State Bank.

James M. Ray was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, in the year 1800. At the age of eighteen he came to Indiana, and was employed as deputy clerk in Dearborn county, and afterward held the same position in Fayette county. In 1821, as soon as the site for the new capital of the State was determined upon, he sought a home at the new town of Indianapolis, and acted as the clerk of the commissioners at the first sale of lots. The

next year he was elected Clerk and Reporter for Marion county, and held those offices until he was made cashier of the State Bank in 1834. The organization of a State Bank was an experiment in Indiana, as among the citizens there were none who had any banking experience. The State owned one-half the stock and reserved the right to name four of the directors and the President. The President was easily found in the person of Mr. Samuel Merrill, who for twelve years had been State Treasurer. The Board of Directors by a unanimous vote offered the position of cashier to Mr. Ray, and it was fortunate for the State that he accepted. He was also made Secretary of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and held both places during the life of the bank.

When the Bank of the State was organized as the successor of the State Bank Mr. Ray became its cashier, and when Mr. McCulloch resigned the Presidency to accept the position of Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Ray was elected to fill his place, and retained that position while the bank existed. His unyielding integrity and great business capacity helped materially to the success of both the banking institutions with which he was connected. He had a wonderful capacity for work, and knew all the details of the great institutions with which he was connected, and kept them so methodically in his mind that he had them always at his command. His duties as Secretary of the Sinking Fund were as arduous as those as cas-



JAMES M. RAY.

er of the bank. The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners had to look after the interests of the State, loaning out the State's share of the profits of the bank, collecting the interest and paying the interest due on the bonds of the State. For more than thirty years Mr. Ray held this position and in all that time no fault was ever found with his administration of the office.

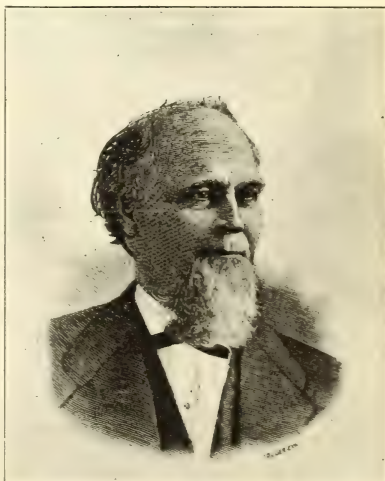
When the civil war came it found Indiana without any money in its Treasury, and Governor Morton was hard put to it to raise money for the equipment of the troops, but Mr. Ray came to his help and negotiated loans for him, and when in 1863 the Legislature refused to make the necessary appropriations Mr. Ray was again of great help to the Governor. When Morgan made his famous raid in the State it was believed that Indianapolis was his objective point, there being at that time a large number of Confederate prisoners of war at that point. It was known that if he succeeded in reaching Indianapolis he would take whatever money might be in the vaults of the banks. Mr. Ray at once started east carrying the funds of the bank with him, but returned immediately when Morgan was driven from the State.

He was foremost in all works that tended to the benefit or growth of Indianapolis or of the State of Indiana, and did much in aid of establishing the State institutions for the cure of the insane and the education of the deaf and the blind. He was especially active in the matter of securing education for the blind, and it was at his suggestion that Mr. Churchman brought some of his pupils to the State and gave an exhibition before the members of the Legislature. Mr. Ray was appointed one of the commissioners to direct the expenditure of the fund provided by the Legislature, and was active in the purchase of the ground and in the erection of the necessary buildings. He was also largely instrumental in the establishment of the Female Prison and Reformatory and other benevolent institutions, and in the building of railroads.

He was a man of great benevolence, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and helped to organize the first Sunday School of Indianapolis, and for more than twenty years was the Superintendent of the school connected with the First Presby-

terian church, of which he was an elder for more than fifty years. He was peculiarly modest and retiring, and was the real originator and prime mover of many good works for which others obtained the credit, he always preferring to work through others rather than make himself prominent. A sketch of him appeared in the *Presbyterian Encyclopaedia*, after his death, and the writer thus summed up his character: "By wise investments he acquired riches, which he used for his Master's cause and the good of others. The needy and suffering never had a warmer friend. 'His full heart kept his full hand open.' Friends and strangers were welcome to his home. Reverses came and his wealth disappeared, but he murmured not. Rising superior to his losses he kissed the rod that smote him, for it was the hand of his Father. Not only was he submissive, but cheerful and even joyous in his trials. The promises of God and the presence of Christ were his staff. When, through bodily infirmities, active duties were laid aside, he gave the blessings of loving words and fervent prayers. As the eye grew dim and strength failed his faith increased till his departure, February 22, 1881."

Indiana has produced few men of more ability than Moses Fowler, and she can boast of no son whose business career has been more honorable, successful and brilliant. Born near Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, April 30, 1815, he removed in the



MOSES FOWLER.

spring of 1839 with John Purdue to Lafayette, where they started a dry goods store. Five years later he entered into partnership with Willim F. Reynolds and Robert Stockwell in the wholesale grocery trade. The magnitude of the business done by this firm may be judged by the fact that frequently they chartered a fleet of steamboats to bring their stock of sugar, coffee, molasses, etc., from New Orleans to Lafayette.

Two years after his arrival in Lafayette Mr. Fowler was made a director of the old Indiana State Bank, which position he held until the bank was wound up. Afterward, on the organization of the Bank of the State, Hon. Hugh McCullough, who had general supervision of all the branches, selected Mr. Fowler to organize the branch at Lafayette, with a capital of \$300,000, and Mr. Fowler was made president. The success of the Lafayette branch was great, and it proved to be, with one exception, the strongest branch in the State.

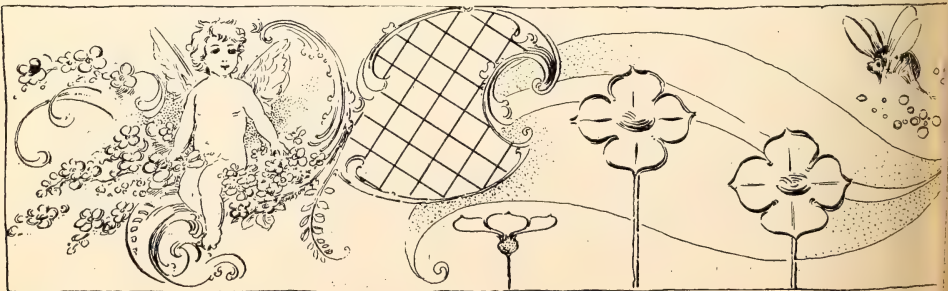
In 1865 Mr. Fowler obtained a charter from the government and organized the National State Bank, with a capital of \$600,000, of which he was also president. The success of this bank was even greater than that which had attended the Bank of the State. Its charter expired January, 1885, and Mr. Fowler, after thirty years of banking, decided to retire from active business life. When this became known all of his old stockholders protested and insisted that he should start a new bank.

With a view of reducing his business he organized the Fowler National Bank of Lafayette, a small national bank of only \$100,000 capital, the stock of which was owned chiefly by himself. But instead of reducing his business, he had in reality increased it. Business flowed in from all quarters. The wonderful success of this bank has attracted the attention of financiers all over the coun-

try. The charter of this bank has not yet expired. Although Mr. Fowler died August 20, 1889, the bank has been successfully carried on, with his only son, James M. Fowler, as president.

Without neglecting his bank and other interests, Mr. Fowler began to buy unimproved land in Benton county, and at his death owned 25,000 acres, which for beauty of location and richness of soil can not be excelled. His next move was to tile and cultivate this land and then to build a railroad, which, passing through these lands, should connect by the shortest possible route the great cities of Chicago and Cincinnati. He, in connection with two other gentlemen, constructed the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago railroad, since known as the Kankakee or Short Line, being the most important link in the Big Four connection between Chicago and Cincinnati. Mr. Fowler lived to see the town of Fowler flourish on his land. He had the county seat removed from Oxford to the town of Fowler, donating \$40,000 for a court house, beside giving the county ample grounds for its public buildings. At one time this land was well stocked with Hereford cattle, Mr. Fowler being an importer of thoroughbreds. In religion Mr. Fowler was a Presbyterian, and in politics a staunch Republican.

He was a trustee of Wabash College for twenty-five years and always a great friend of the institution. Mr. Fowler was pre-eminently a self-made man. Beginning with nothing, he, by the force of his character and by the habitual practice of those robust virtues, honesty, industry, courage, perseverance, economy, and by the preservation of his self-control and the observance of a courteous manner under all circumstances attained to the utmost summit of business success and to a position of power and influence.



AN OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS IN INDIANA.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

It was in an humble log cabin in one of the central counties of the State. The cabin stood on the brow of a hill, overlooking the "clearing." It was one of those primitive cabins, occupied by the pioneers who settled this great Central West, and laid deep and strong the foundations of its future prosperity. It was somewhat more pretentious than many others, in having two rooms, besides the attic, or "loft," where the older children slept. It was before the days of railroads and books and toys for children, which now make the annual visits of Santa Claus so welcome to the homes in these times, yet Santa Claus was as eagerly wished for then as now.

It was the eve before Christmas in this humble home, and the children, all but Baby Mary, were gathered around the blazing fire of great hickory logs, discussing in most earnest tones and with the most intense curiosity the probable events of the morrow. The mother was busy with her rapidly revolving wheel, spinning yarn for the winter supply of the family. The good, old, silver-haired grandmother was sitting in her favorite corner, her busy knitting needles flashing in and out, as they had been for many an evening; a quiet, happy smile parted her lips as she, no doubt, thought of the happy Christmas Eves she had spent in the far-away past. From the barn came up the sounds of hammering and sawing. During the whole day there had been mysterious sounds of hammering and sawing going on in the barn, and the children many times had wondered what it could mean; but at every outbreak of their childish curiosity the mother smiled and shook her head, as if she, too, was ignorant of what it meant. The snow was rapidly falling, and every now and then one of the children would look out of the single window the house could boast,

and shout with glee at the great white flakes as they came silently down from some far-away heaven.

Presently the father came in from his mysterious labors in the barn, and, shaking the snow from his broad-brimmed hat, and from his hair, smiled lovingly at the mother and caught in his arms his youngest boy, and asked him if he was ready for the coming of Santa Claus. Soon the wheel stopped its rapid turning and the grandmother laid away her knitting. A fresh candle was lighted and the father took up the old family Bible, that had been the family Bible and guide of his father and father's father, and read the story of the manger of Bethlehem. The story was not long, and took but a minute or two in reading, but, closing the book, he drew the listening children close around his knees and told them that, as poor as was their cabin home, as bare as it was of furniture, as bleak and desolate as were its surroundings, yet it was a palace compared to the lowly manger where that birth of which he had just been reading had occurred, and yet the babe that had been born there was the Son of the good God who had watched over them and given them plenty of hickory logs to keep them warm, and who would, on the morrow, send kind, good Santa Claus to bring them other remembrances of His love and care. He had much to say of the love and goodness of God and His Son, and then offered up a fervent prayer that that God should be indeed the Shepherd of the little family around that fireside.

The stockings were then hung in the chosen corners, and both of Baby Mary's were put up where they would first catch the eye of Santa Claus as he came down the wide, old-fashioned chimney. It was long before sleep came to the eyes of the two oldest boys, who, snugly tucked in bed, and with

covers drawn over their heads, continued to discuss the coming of the morrow and wonderingly talked of the mysterious birth of which they had just heard. Sleep did come at last, but the cold, gray dawn had hardly come to chase away the night before at least two of the children were wide awake and hastening down the steps from the attic, eager to see what had been left during the night by the reindeers and their jolly old driver. There was a pair of new warm stockings and mittens for each one, even for Baby Mary; a sled for Johnny, not one of those handsome, beautifully painted ones Santa Claus now deals in, but a strong, substantial one, with a box. It was devoid of paint, it is true, but it was as handsome and good to Johnny as the richest of those now used by the millionaire's children. There was a painted trumpet for Charlie, and, greatest of all, for Harry, the student of the family, was a book containing that most wonderful and fascinating of stories, the history of the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with a picture of Crusoe and his man Friday. It was not until many years afterward that Harry knew the sacrifices his father had to make to save up the money that treasure had cost. In each stocking was a rosy-cheeked apple, a stick or two of painted candy and a small handful of raisins. It was a glorious Christmas morning, and Santa Claus had been wonderfully good to that little family. He had brought to the grandmother a new pair of spectacles for her old eyes, and a new cap for her white head; to the mother a nice new 'kerchief for her neck, and to the father a pair of buckskin gloves.

Everybody was loving and kind on that bright morning. It being an extra occasion, butter was served on the table for breakfast. It was a luxury, for in those days butter was not always to be had, and was rarely served on the breakfast table for the children. Even the two horses in the barn were remembered, and given an extra rubbing down and an extra ration of hay and corn. It was to be a day of rest for them, for no work was to be done. The chickens were gladdened by an extra supply of feed, and with having the cold chill taken off the water poured out for them. When the morning work was done up the family dressed in their Sunday clothes, every thread of which

had been spun and woven by the mother, and cut and made by the same deft fingers, prepared to go to the log meeting house a mile away through the woods. Johnny's new sled was brought out to do carriage duty, and little Charlie and Baby Mary were snugly tucked in the box, while Johnny and Harry, with the father for leader, took the rope to draw them over the crisp snow. The grandmother followed in the path broken by the sled, supported by her staff and by the mother. On through the deep snow they trudged, as happy and merry a family as there was in all the land.

When they reached the "meeting house" they found others there before them and a great, roaring fire in the one stove. Happy greetings were exchanged by the elder ones, while the younger eagerly displayed the good things that had come to them during the night. It was all done in whispers, or in low tones, for the "meeting house" was a sacred place and a sort of hushed awe fell on all when there. Presently the white-haired minister came in. Like the others, he was dressed in homespun, and it was so threadbare that the careful darning began to show here and there. He had a nod for the fathers and mothers, a smile and a "God bless you" for the children. After warming himself at the stove he took his seat in the high-raised pulpit and gave out for the opening hymn that wonderful song:

"When marshaled on the nightly plain,

The glittering host bestud the sky,

One Star alone of all the train

Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks

From every host, from every gem;

But one alone the Savior speaks—

It is the Star of Bethlehem."

The sermon! Ah, its memory lingers yet with those who heard it. In tones of deep and tender pathos the venerable preacher announced his text: "Suffer little children to come unto me." He then told the story of that wonderful birth, of how the shepherds stood around that lowly manger in wondering awe, wondering if that little mite, so little, so weak, so helpless, with such humble surroundings, could indeed be the long-promised King of the Jews, who was to establish a kingdom greater than that of David, who was to be wiser than Solomon

and a greater prophet than Jeremiah. He then told how that child grew and waxed strong, until he became a man, who, by a touch, a breath, a glance of the eye, could heal the sick, make the blind see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk; who could command the winds and the waves, and who could call and the dead should live again; at whose feet the great and wise of the nations should learn wisdom, and that it was then, when he was grown thus great, when angels lovingly attended him, that he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." It was a simple sermon that children could understand. It was an eloquent sermon, for it breathed forth the loftiest love and faith. It contained words for the aged grandmother, words of comfort and hope; words for the father and the mother, words of strength; words for the children, words of love. Then, when the sermon was ended, a last hymn, "Jesus, lover of My Soul," was sung. There was no pealing organ, no trained choir, but there was melody, harmony, music in those uncultivated voices, for there was feeling, there was understanding, there was belief that the words were meant for them, that over their defenseless heads would be extended the sheltering wing; that the refuge was for them.

After the benediction, which was as fervent as in Apostolic times, greetings were exchanged again and the little family turned

through the snow again to the cabin home. Then came the preparations for the Christmas dinner. The turkey was there, but no oysters, no chestnuts for fancy dressings; there was no fruit cake, no plum pudding. But in their stead were healthy appetites, grateful hearts. The turkey was almost buried in the deep, rich gravy. There were mince pies, made without rum, wine or brandy, but seasoned with cider from the father's own pressing. There were doughnuts and cookies, cut in all imaginable shapes. Those doughnuts! No fruit-cake, no pastry, made by the finest and highest-priced pastry cooks has ever equaled them.

At night, around the fireside, there was cracking and eating of walnuts and roasting of apples before the fire. The good, old preacher was there to partake of the dinner and of the evening cheer, and he told wondrous stories of Daniel, of Samuel, of Jeremiah, of David and Solomon, of Luther, of Wesley, and then he and the father and mother sang sweet songs until it was late for the children to be out of bed, and then the good-nights were spoken and the happy day had come to an end. Some of those children have spent Christmas days in many of the great cities of the country, among great worshipping congregations, and in banqueting halls, but the old-fashioned Christmas of the cabin home lingers longest and sweetest in their memories.

MILTON GREGG AND SAMUEL F. COVINGTON.

BY WILLIAM WESLEY WOOLLEN.

I became acquainted with Milton Gregg in 1848 or '49. He came to Madison and started an oil mill. He had formerly lived in Lawrenceburg, and while there edited and published a weekly paper called *The Lawrenceburg Beacon*. I became rather intimate with Mr. Gregg while he lived at Madison, and remember his putting in my hands a bound copy of the *Beacon*, and I recollect reading his editorial written upon the subject of the establishment of the State Capitol at Indianapolis. He headed the editorial in the words of Cowper:

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade."
And then went on to say that the State Capitol of Indiana had been located in the wilderness among Indians and wild game, and many would be the day before civilization would reach it. This showed that Mr. Gregg was not a very good prophet. In 1850 he was selected by the Whigs of Jefferson county as a candidate for the constitutional convention, and was elected. His principal speech in the convention was in opposition to the printing of the debates. As is known,

these debates were published, being reported by a Mr. Fox, and Mr. Gregg printed on the back of his copy, as a title, "Fox's Book of Martyrs."

After this he, in connection with John G. Sering, started a daily Whig paper, called *The Tribune*. There was but little soil for this paper to grow in, as the ground was well cultivated by *The Banner*, edited by D. D. Jones. Mr. Jones dying, the *Banner* was for sale, and was bought by the late John R. Cravens, of Madison. Mr. Cravens did not like the drudgery of newspaper life, and proposed to sell the *Banner* to me. I told him that I would not consider the matter unless he got clear of the *Tribune*, and he bought the *Tribune* and merged its circulation into that of the *Banner*, and I purchased the latter paper and conducted it some two years.

Soon after this Mr. Gregg went to New Albany and started *The Tribune*, which he conducted while he lived, according to my best recollection. I saw but little of him after he left Madison. Mr. Gregg was an attractive speaker and a fluent writer. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1844 that nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen for President and Vice Presi-

dent. He made a speech at the convention which attracted considerable attention throughout the country.

I knew Samuel F. Covington very well, and was his personal friend. He lived at Rising Sun and was sent to the Legislature from Ohio county in 1844 or '45. I do not remember which. He also published a paper at Rising Sun named the *Recorder*. In 1848 he moved to Madison and in connection with his brother John, bought the *Courier of Rolla Doolittle*. He soon changed it into a daily paper, and after conducting it a year or two sold it to M. C. Garber, the father of the present editor of the *Courier*. He then returned to Rising Sun. After this he moved to Cincinnati and engaged in the insurance business, becoming president of a local insurance company, and continued in that business while he lived. Mr. Covington was much interested in Indiana history and politics. I had frequent correspondence with him while preparing my biographical sketches of early Indiana, and found him unusually well informed upon the early history of the State. He died in Cincinnati several years ago. In person he was below the average, but was well made and stocky. He had good address and was a good conversationalist.

THE NEW MAN WITH THE HOE.

"Is This the Thing the Lord God Made?"—
Edwin Markham's 'Man With the Hoe.'

Is this the man the Lord God made,—
A savage scarce above the beast,
That hid his lair in jungled shade
And roared above his brutal feast,
Yet bore a life divine within,
A tiny germ to bud and grow;
A something that at last should win
Its way up to the plow and hoe?

This man clear-eyed and lofty browed,
Who knows that toil is not disgrace,
Nor feels his sovereign manhood bowed
By sun and air that bronze his face;
Whose honest sweat and calloused hands
Earn such repose as strong gods hold
For him who from the savage lands
Brings blessings meet as manifold?

When mind and muscle move as one,
The little despot's day is o'er,
The soil yields fatness and the sun

Pours in earth's lap his golden store;
Wherefore through many a desert's gloom
As thought and toil united go,
The earth breaks into bud and bloom
To the caresses of the hoe.

O, Agamemnon, King of men!
Here is a greater far than thou,
This man who sees with eagle ken
The was and is, the whence and how;
Who, free himself, makes others free,
Who knows to toil and toils to know,
Henceforth earth's conqueror shall be
This thoughtful man who wields the hoe.

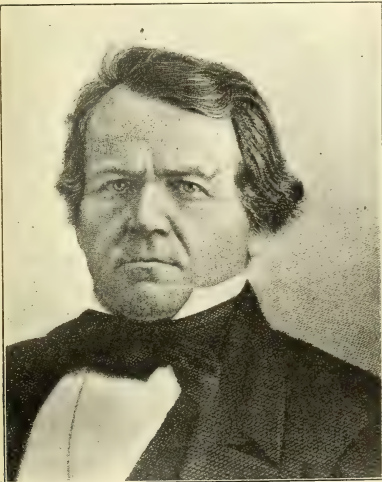
This is the man the Lord God made
To feed all others and to lead
The freed world onward, break the blade
That long has made the nation's bleed.
From his brown furrows plenty springs,
And from his toils republics grow,
While Freedom on her eagle wings
Attends this hero of the hoe.

—BEN S. PARKER.

JOSEPH GLASS MARSHALL.

BY ANDREW JACKSON GRAYSON.

Joseph G. Marshall was truly Indiana's greatest jurist. His name and fame are the State's heritage and will be kept in remembrance through all time. His fame as the leader at the bar of Jefferson county and in the Supreme Court of the State needs no comment and in it rests his claim of lasting renown, for in this field he was truly great. In life there were no indiscretion or duplicity about him. He was simple, plain and honest. He was generous and magnanimous to all at all times, and no other Indiana attorney occupies so conspicuous and enduring a place in the State's history. As citizen, friend, husband and father his life was



JOSEPH GLASS MARSHALL.

exposures endured incident to his attendance at the winter sessions of the Legislature of 1854-55, where he contracted a deep cold which caused his death on the 8th of April, 1855.

Joseph Glass Marshall was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 18, 1800, of Scotch-Irish descent, his father being a Presbyterian minister. He graduated from Transylvania University in 1823, and came to Madison, Indiana, in 1828, where he resided until his death. He served as probate judge of his county, and at the close of his term of office he returned to the bar. In 1836, 1840 and 1844 he was on the Whig electoral ticket. In 1846 he was the Whig candidate for Governor, and in 1849 President Taylor tendered him the Governorship of Oregon, but he declined the honor. He was at one time a candidate for Congress in his district, but made an unsuccessful race. He was twice prevented from reaching the United States Senate when his party had a majority on joint ballot by the Democrats in the Legislature refusing to go into an election for United States Senator.

William Wesley Woollen, in his "Historical Sketches," says: "Indiana never had the equal of Mr. Marshall in breath and strength of intellect." Neither did she ever have his equal in ability to stir the passions and sway the feelings of the people. In those qualities which enable the orator to melt the hearts and fire the passions of his auditors he was without a peer. He was called the "Sleeping Lion," and when fully aroused, he was a lion indeed. On such occasions his oratory was like the hurricane that sweeps everything before it. Ordinarily, he did not show his power, but when engaged in a case that enlisted his feelings and his conscience his words were like hot shot from the cannon's mouth. I will name but two examples of his

eminently worthy of emulation and commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was generous to a fault and honest as the day. An "honest man," says Pope, "is the noblest work of God." Endowed by nature with an iron will, a vigorous frame and a strong constitution, he might have lived to be a centenarian, but for

power to electrify and sway the people. One was his speech in defense of John Freeman, at Indianapolis, who was charged with being a fugitive slave. Of this effort Miss Laura Ream gives the following account:

"The trial of the case excited unusual interest from the fact that Freeman had long resided in that place, and, with his family, was held in personal esteem. He alleged, under oath, and his counsel brought testimony to prove, that he was a free man, but the presiding judge did not care to brave the popular sentiment in favor of the fugitive slave law, and at the close of the argument asked if there was no other reason why the prisoner should not be returned to his master. On the instant, a man on the outskirts of the bar in the old Marion county courthouse, was seen to rise to his feet. He did it slowly, grasping the table before him with both hands as if to steady his quivering nerves; and towering to his full height, with breast heaving and eyes aflame, in trumpet tones began: 'Your honor, though not of counsel for this unfortunate man, I think I can answer the question why he should not be remanded to slavery! I will answer that question! The law presumes every man to be free. It is a fundamental question going back to the first principles of free government. It is essential to State sovereignty. For it we went to war with Great Britain in 1812; shall we surrender it now? The writ of habeas corpus was not suspended by the fugitive slave law. It is the inalienable right of every citizen, whether white or black, whether bond or free. The State is not required to deliver up a person held to service in another State before she knows whether that person is a slave or not. In this case the fact of slavery is denied, and there is no power in this world that has the right to determine that point but the sovereign State of Indiana, to whom this man belongs!' In a moment the court room and every window were crowded with people eager, breathless, in tears, and ready to protect the prisoner with their lives." On this occasion Mr. Marshall's eloquence electrified and swayed the people. "He was like one inspired," said one gentleman. "He was the incarnate majesty of right."

The other case was his defense of Miss Delia A. Webster, charged with running off slaves from Kentucky. Miss Webster lived on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, opposite Madison, Indiana. Miss Webster

had served a term in the Kentucky State prison for assisting slaves to escape. While residing just across the Ohio river, opposite Madison, she was an object of suspicion on the part of her Kentucky neighbors and she was indicted in the Trimble county court but before her arrest she crossed the river to Madison, where she was arrested on a requisition from the Governor, but before the officers could get her away Mr. Marshall had her brought before a judge on a writ of habeas corpus. In his speech he so maddened the people that they drove the Kentucky officers from the court house and from the State. Indeed, they had to run for their lives, so frenzied were the people. Hon. John D. Defrees, in a letter published in the Madison Courier, said Mr. Marshall was "the Webster of Indiana," and the late John Lyle King, of Chicago, said that Mr. Marshall "was, by odds, the greatest man Indiana ever produced." So great was Mr. Marshall's power with judge and jury that the litigants who secured his services at the bar were always considered lucky. Really, he was the king of the bar, and his engagement and appearance in important cases generally meant success for his client, as very few judges or juries cared to antagonize the "Sleeping Lion."

His daughter tells me that he declined a \$5,000 retainer in the great Ward murder trial at Louisville, Ky. He preferred to defend and seldom, if ever, entered a case on the side of the prosecution when a man's life was at stake.

Mr. Marshall and Senator Jesse D. Bright were deadly enemies and made a trip to Louisville, Ky., to settle matters by fighting a duel, but friends followed in their wake and prevented their meeting in mortal combat. They met on their return to Madison on the packet and shook hands, but never spoke to each other afterward.

I could write a book of recollections of incidents in the career of Mr. Marshall, but I have only given a few points in the life of this truly great man, showing, mainly, that he was always on the side of the weak and oppressed, and when we study his well-spent life there can be nothing but admiration of the man whose tongue is now stilled by death. At the same time the greatest benefit from such study is the clear and hopeful indications to success which are presented to the young men of Indiana.

Madison, Ind., Nov. 14, 1899.

THE PURITAN REPUBLIC.

The term Puritan Republic naturally takes the mind at once to the Old Bay State, yet Massachusetts was not the only Puritan colony, nor was its Puritanism stronger than that of any other colony, but the word, when used in America, carries to the mind Massachusetts and nothing else. In the broad sense of the term it might be applied now to the great Republic of the United States, for we are more puritan than cavalier, notwithstanding for many years the cavaliers predominated in the national counsels. In the Republic of to day the Puritan idea of such a form of government prevails. Hon. Daniel Waite Howe, a descendant of the early Puritans of Massachusetts colony, has just given to the public a volume of the greatest historic interest and value, telling of the foundation, growth and expansion of the Republican idea in Massachusetts. It is not a history of Massachusetts, neither does it pretend to be a history of the Puritans, nor of the settlement of the colony, but it is a history showing the growth of the idea of a republican form of government, and the various changes through which Massachusetts passed, during the existence of the charter granted by Charles I. As a necessary introduction to the real story he had to tell the author takes us back to the days of Puritanism in England, and tells us about the congregation at Scrooby, and how that congregation made frequent efforts to escape from persecution and fly from the land of their birth. He rapidly sketches the emigration to Holland and then to America.

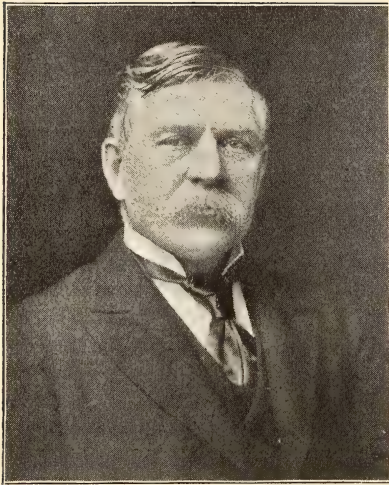
He tells how the charter was obtained, and how it was surreptitiously transferred to America, and of the departure of Winthrop and Endicott and their companions from Yarmouth, and the settlement of Boston. In a few pages we are told of the powers granted to the colonists by the charter, and how they made a government in the wilderness, and of the powers of those placed in authority, and

the way they exercised that authority. Through it all can be seen the influence of the clergy. In fact, during the entire existence of the commonwealth the preachers were almost all-powerful.

The laws, lawyers and courts are dealt with, short citations from the laws given, and through it all can be seen a steady growth of the idea of personal liberty as against intolerance. The Indians, domestic and social life, industrial and commercial, and frontier life are sketched with vigor and brevity. The Sabbath, as maintained by the Puritans, education, books, literature in those early days are brought out so as to give the reader a most perfect view of Puritanism when it was at its worst and best stages. While the Governor of Virginia was thanking God that neither schools nor newspapers were found in that colony, and prayed that they would not be established there for a century, the Puritans of Massachusetts were doing all they could to encourage education. They kept a supervision over the literature introduced, as well as over printing, and while education, books and literature were all hampered somewhat by the narrow and bigoted view of the authorities, still Massachusetts, in these respects, was far ahead of any of the other colonies. Judge Howe tells of the rise and all of theocracy in the government of the colony; of how some of the earnest men endeavored to establish a theocratic government, and to what success they reached, and then how the attempt gradually failed.

Much space is devoted to the planting of the seed of the Republic and the development of the town system. Of this system he says:

"The cardinal idea of the New England town system was that the nearer government is brought to the people, the more clearly it shows their sentiments and reflects their will, and that this is the desideratum



DANIEL WAITE HOWE.

in local affairs. This was the New England idea of both civil and church government. Whatever was discussed in the town meetings was discussed thoroughly, and whatever action was taken by them was the result of intelligent and deliberate conviction. Therefore the vote of the people of New England in their town meetings was a far more reliable index to their sentiments than the vote of their representatives in either state or national legislature. In these little democracies the cardinal principles of political equality, opposition to tyranny and freedom of speech were taught, and taught in such a way that they were never forgotten."

The clergy favored a monarchy, but the sentiment for a republic continued to grow, but it met many obstacles, one of them being the obstinacy with which the church clung to the doctrine of refusing the privileges of citizenship to those who were not church members. The time was coming in which the colony was to lose its charter, but before that time had fully ripened the seeds of the republic had been planted so deep that they could not be wholly uprooted. A foundation for the greater republic was laid, while the colony was struggling for independence and against a revocation of its charter. That was a notable struggle and many elements which have formed an era in history entered into it. It was a long continued struggle, lasting during almost the whole of the reign of Charles II., and the re-

vocation was finally accomplished during the last hours of the reign of James II. It resulted in giving the colonists a Government appointed by the King, but they did not render him a greater obedience than they had rendered to the King during the life of the charter, but the oppressions he sought to fasten on the people only added to the growth of the feeling for independence.

During the days of William III., and his immediate successor, the trials of the colonists were somewhat abated, but still the independent spirit grew. But the Georgians brought new tyrannies and new arbitrary acts. Of those years the author says:

"But in all these years a republic was growing. In the beginning the colonists thought that liberty could not live without the charter. Events proved that the charter had become as useless to liberty as the shell of the acorn is to the oak after it has struck its roots deep into the soil. When the time came to put forth the Declaration of Independence there were found reasons far more cogent than the violations of the charter, which the people complained in the time of Charles II. A broader foundation was secured upon which to base a republic than any charter which had been granted by an English monarch. The republic which has been planted in the Massachusetts Commonwealth had been further developed in the Union Colonies of New England; it became of tougher grain under every effort of kings and parliaments to uproot it, until in the end it became part of the still greater republic of the United States of America."

The last chapter of the volume is devoted to a backward and a forward glance, showing how the Puritans have impressed their characteristics on the settlements established by them in all parts of the country. Some of the changes since the "passing of the Puritans" are thus noted:

"In recording the history of the Massachusetts Puritans there has been a great change in style from that of fulsome eulogistic characteristic of the early historians, to the unsparing censure of modern writers, notably of some in Massachusetts, whose cardinal idea seems to be that we magnify ourselves in proportion as we belittle our ancestors. In the writings of this new school the history of the Puritan age in Massachusetts

delineated as a dreary waste. We look in vain for historic figures. All have disappeared or dwindled into insignificance, and in their places we find only an intolerant and narrow-minded set of fanatics. We search for heroic achievements and noble deeds; we find nothing worthy of note unless it be something to call forth denunciation or ridicule. The very age in which our Puritan ancestors lived has been obliterated and we see only an 'ice age'—sterile, forbidding, unproductive, its history dotted only with boulders and stunted growth. * * * But more striking than any other change is that in the religious character of the people. In the time of the commonwealth it would have been accounted sacrilege to read in church the Book of Common Prayer. Endicott had

torn from the English flag the emblem of the cross because it was a symbol of Popery. But now near the site of the old Puritan meeting-house in Marlborough stands by far the most stately edifice in the town. Its spire overlooks the old Puritan cemetery and casts its shadow across the plain stones marking the places where rest those to whom in life nothing was more hateful than the doctrines now taught over their graves. It is almost needless to add that this edifice is a Roman Catholic cathedral."

The book is published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, and is one of the most valuable contributions to history issued during the year. Dry details are left out, and the work is a compendium of the history of more than a century.

SAM.

Do you know, Sam. Well, if you do,
You know a feller that's red meat
Clean through an' through—red headed too,
With freckles on his face, an' got
A temper almost sugar sweet,
But sometime purty hot.

But what's a freckled face if you
Jest know there aint no spots inside?
An' that is Sam. Bet you he is true.
Make no diff'rence what the consequence
Er circumstance, Sam never lied,
'Cept sometimes perhaps in my defense.

Least wise that's how he used to be,
Aint seen overly much o' him
Since we were boys, but him and me
Wuz chums down there on Ingin Crick,
I wuz an orn'ry tow-headed limb
And Sam wuz a regular brick.

Not that we wuz overly mean!
'Bout like good boys generally git.
Think sometimes if I had a seen,
Less o' him Sam might a stood
Some chance to never be bad a bit,
Fer he wuz jest naterly good.

Sam had to work purty hard, but I
Had nothin' at all to do but play,
Er study up some devilment, er spy
Out a melon patch, er likely trees
Of early harvesters, er ole gray
Hornets nest, er mily bumble bees.

But Sundays wuz so fer apart,
Jest wait, an' wait, an' count each day
Till I'ud mos' git out o' heart
Awaitin'. But I've come to know,
Six times in seven its that away,
Things we wait fer alus do come slow.

Lauzy! what times we had? What fun?
There aint a field, er wood, er hill
Fer miles around that we aint run
Bare footed over; sailed slab rafts
From grand pap's down to Bruce's mill,—
Bold buckeneers on pirate crafts.

Went money huntin', dug fer gold,
Killed off whole regments of our foes,
The iron weeds, kingdoms bought and sold?
Fit an' died sometimes in ferren lands,
Then turned Wild Inguns, shucked our close,
An' with poke berries painted face an'
hands.

That us Sam an' me, but thirty yers
Has drifted in between, an' us apart.
Some how my eyesight sort o' blurs
When thinkin' uv it. Foolish you'll say
An' so it is, but way down in my heart
Love fer ole times an' Sam are there to
stay.

An' so it is, that sometimes in my dreams,
I'm layin' up there in the loft,
An' ever thing around so nateral seems,
I hear the water pourin' from the dam
An' hear the cedars outside sigin' soft.
An' then as like as not, I dream o' Sam.
— W. W. PFRIMMER.

THE INDIANIAN.

A Journal for those whose State Pride suggests an effort to correct the evils of the past and add something to the future.

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WILLIAM H. SENOUR.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The fourteenth day of the current month will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the Father of the Country, and it should be appropriately celebrated. On the recurrence of his birthday anniversary it is usual to read his farewell address, and it would be appropriate on this hundredth anniversary of his death, but other matters might be selected. For instance the proclamation of Napoleon, to the French people, on the occasion; the address in congress by Richard Lightfoot Lee; the proclamation of President Adams, and the response of congress; the estimate placed upon Washington by distinguished men of other lands. The story of his last sickness and death might be told, and of the visit of Lafayette and his son to the tomb at Mount Vernon; and how the ladies of America rescued that historic estate and made it a part of the nation's heritage; of how all vessels going up and down the Potomac river toll their bells while passing his tomb. If possible it would be a most appropriate part of the exercises of the day to have some one who has visited the tomb give a personal description of the visit.

In this number we give our readers a short sketch of three men, who in different walks of life helped to shed luster on the name of Indiana—Daniel Kirkwood, the great educator; Joseph Glass Marshall, the lawyer and orator, and Samuel A. Hall, one of the ablest editors the State has known. The sketch of Daniel Kirkwood was written by Joseph Swain, President of Indiana Uni-

versity, that of Samuel A. Hall, by Hon. Rufus Magee, ex-Minister to Sweden, and that of Mr. Marshall by A. J. Grayson, so well known to newspaper readers under his pen name of Felix Adair. Other papers by other distinguished persons are promised to the future.

Among the illustrations for our October number was the "Jug Rock" of Martin county. The picture has attracted attention in all parts of the State and hundreds of inquiries have been received in regard to it. Many of the inquirers writing that they intended visiting the county in the near future to see this wonder of nature for themselves. Several of the city superintendents of schools at once took it as an object lesson for their classes in geology and the subject of erosions was taken up. The State ought to purchase the piece of ground on which this great curiosity is situated and preserve it. There are other historical places that ought to be owned by the State. In several counties are remarkable works of the prehistoric race of Mound Builders that ought to be State property. Especially is this true of the fort near Merom, the old stone fort of Clark county, and the series of earthworks in Madison county. Wyandotte cave ought also be the property of the State.

MORTON DAY AT ANDERSON.

A bust of Oliver P. Morton, the war Governor of Indiana, was unveiled in the assembly room of the Anderson High School October 20th. Appropriate exercises were held by members of the school and William Dudley Foulke, Morton's biographer, delivered an oration on the life and services of the great war Governor. The members of the G. A. R. attended in a body, and Mrs. Morton, the wife of the distinguished Governor, was the guest of honor. The assembly room was crowded to overflowing with enthusiastic and interested spectators.

If these were not the first exercises in honor of Morton ever held in the State they would not call for comment. The schools have celebrated Lincoln day, Longfellow day, Whittier day, Lafayette day and so on, but for some reason they have never devoted a day to studying the life and services of the most distinguished son of Indiana—the great war Governor. In fact, the schools of Indiana have devoted altogether too little time

to the history of the State, and the children are more familiar with the history of Greece and Rome than with that of their native State.

This celebration in honor of Morton and the enthusiastic interest manifested, not only by the people of Anderson, but by the secular press of the State, seems to indicate the beginning of a new departure in the teaching of history in our schools. It seems to indicate that in the future the youth of the State are to become better acquainted with the history of the State, the names of her great sons and the part taken by Indiana in the drama of the great Republic. Honor to Superintendent J. W. Carr and the School of Anderson for their advanced stand in this matter.

Our readers will notice that The Indianian appears this month with a new cover design. The selection of a beech tree for the design all will agree to be appropriate, for Indiana was the natural home of the beech. Here it grew to its greatest perfection and beauty. On it are carved the names of some of the men who have helped to make the State great and prosperous. The mission of The Indianian is to put on permanent record something of the history and lives of those men. Their names and their deeds should not be forgotten. The present generation owes much to them. Other improvements will be noticed by the reader, and we feel that it is not boasting to say that new improvements will be added from month to month. We have already added to our list of contributors and the list for 1900 will contain the names of many prominent men and women in the State and some from other States.

As an example of the misinformation the people of other State have about Indiana we quote the remark recently made by an Eastern man of prominence. In speaking of Indiana colleges and universities he said they did not stand very high with Eastern people. That may be true, yet there is no State in the Union whose colleges and universities have turned out more eminent educators than those of Indiana. A record of the graduates of the Indiana institutions discloses that more than two hundred of them are

now occupying high places in the faculties of colleges in other States, and some even in foreign countries. Some of those graduates occupy chairs in Eastern colleges and at least two of them are in the college at Peking, China. The day has gone by for people to sneer at Indiana.

EDUCATION FREE.

A great opportunity for some girl or boy to get one year in college free from cost.

We offer a scholarship in the Manchester College, of North Manchester, Ind., which scholarship includes board, room, heat, light, tuition and the use of books for the college year, of thirty-nine weeks, free of cost.

This scholarship will be presented to the boy or girl sending us the largest paid-up annual subscription list to "The Indianian" on or before August 1, 1900.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this society to assist the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to arrange for an Indiana Bird Day, or in the adoption of such other method as may most effectively stimulate in our school children an interest in the preservation of our native birds, and that this society pledges the Superintendent the sum of \$50, to be paid as premiums for papers by the school children during the year 1900, on the subject of birds, on the condition that all papers so offered are to become the property of this association.

Resolved, That the \$50 thus pledged shall be expended as follows, to-wit:

1. High school scholars, first premium, \$15.00; high school scholars second premium, \$10.00.

2. Grades 8, 7 and 6, first premium, \$10.00; Grades 8, 7 and 6, second premium, \$5.00.

3. Grades 5 and 4, first premium, \$7.00; Grades 5 and 4, second premium, \$3.00.

Resolved, That the awards of premiums shall be made by a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. W. Butler, George F. Bass and Mrs. M. N. McKay, and that all papers submitted for examination shall be sent to F. L. Jones, Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before January 1, 1901.

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